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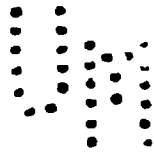
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THE DOMINION  
=  
ANNUAL REGISTER  
AND  
REVIEW

FOR THE THIRTEENTH YEAR OF THE CANADIAN UNION

1879. 

EDITED BY

HENRY J. MORGAN,  
(Keeper of the Records, Canada.)

ASSISTED BY

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JOHN GEORGE BOURINOT, B.A.  
JOHN MacLEAN,  
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in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

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the editorial or the business department, should be addressed to Box 285, Post  
Office, Ottawa, Ontario.

## P R E F A C E .

In concluding the preface to the first volume of **THE DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW**, the Editor assured his readers that no trouble or pains would be spared to make it a work of permanent historical importance, replete with information on subjects of general interest, thoroughly impartial in its narration of events, and perfectly reliable in its data and its statements of fact. The hearty and unanimous endorsement which the work received from the press of the country, and the kind and encouraging words of approval accorded to the Editor by the leaders of political parties and by literary and public men generally, proved that the first volume, at all events, had justified the anticipations of his friends and had supplied an urgent public want.

In presenting the volume of the **REGISTER** for the year 1879—a year pregnant with events and measures of vital interest to the people of this Dominion—the Editor would direct the attention of his readers to the record of political events, which will be found to embrace not merely the political history of 1879 but a review of the Pacific Railway question from its inception, including the acquisition and system of administering the public lands of the Dominion; to the history of Education in the Dominion; the review of the progress of Literature and Art; and to the very full chapter on the Militia, as well as other titles and subjects which were not treated of in the first volume. He hopes these additions and improvements will make the **REGISTER** still more useful and acceptable to the public.

Some delay has occurred in the issue of the present volume, which, it is hoped, may be avoided in future.

**BANK STREET ROAD,**  
*Ottawa, June, 1880.*

403366



## **C O N T E N T S .**

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- I. Political History for 1879.**
- II. Journal of Remarkable Occurrences.**
- III. Review of Literature, Science and Art.**
- IV. Progress of Education in the Dominion, 1878-79.**
- V. Financial and Commercial Review.**
- VI. Militia of Canada.**
- VII. Promotions and Appointments in the Public Service.**
- VIII. Remarkable Trials.**
- IX. Obituary.**



# **THE GOVERNMENT OF CANADA AND THE SEVERAL PROVINCES THEREOF, IN 1879.**

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## **GOVERNOR-GENERAL.**

**His Excellency the Right Honourable Sir JOHN DOUGLAS SUTHER-  
LAND CAMPBELL, Marquis of Lorne, K.T., G.C.M.G.**  
(appointed 14th October, 1878.)

## **PRIME MINISTER.**

**The Right Honourable Sir JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K.C.B., D.C.L.,  
LL.D., Q.C., (appointed 17th October, 1878.)**

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## **PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.**

### **LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.**

**The Honourable DONALD ALEXANDER MACDONALD (appointed 18th May, 1875.)**

### **PREMIER.**

**The Honourable OLIVER MOWAT, LL.D., Q.C. (appointed 31st October, 1872.)**

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## **PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.**

### **LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.**

**The Honourable LUC LETELLIER DE ST. JUST, N. P. (appointed 15th December,  
1876.)**

*Succeeded on 26th July, 1879, by*

**The Honourable THEODORE ROBITAILLE, M.D.**

### **PREMIER.**

**The Honourable HENRI GUSTAVE JOLY (appointed 8th March, 1878.)**

*Succeeded on 30th October, 1879, by*

**The Honourable JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU, D. C. L., Q.C.**



## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable ADAMS GEORGE ARCHIBALD, C.M.G., Q.C. (appointed 4th July, 1878.)

### PREMIER.

The Honourable SIMON HUGH HOLMES (appointed 22nd October, 1878.)

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## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable EDWARD BARRON CHANDLER, Q.C. (appointed 16th July, 1878.)

### PREMIER.

The Honourable JOHN JAMES FRASER, Q.C. (appointed 4th May, 1878.)

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## PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable JOSEPH EDOUARD CAUCHON (appointed 2nd December, 1877.)

### PREMIER.

The Honourable JOHN NORQUAY (appointed 16th October, 1878.)

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## PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable ALBERT NORTON RICHARDS, Q.C. (appointed 27th June, 1876.)

### PREMIER.

The Honourable GEORGE ANTHONY WALKER, Q.C., F.R.G.S. (appointed 25th June, 1878.)

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## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable SIR ROBERT HODGSON, Kt. (appointed 4th July, 1874.)

*Succeeded on 14th July, 1879, by*

The Honourable THOMAS HEATH HAVILAND, Q.C.

### PREMIER.

The Honourable LOUIS HENRY DAVIES (appointed 6th September, 1876.)

*Succeeded on 11th March, 1879, by*

The Honourable WILLIAM WILFRED SULLIVAN, Q.C.

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## NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.

### LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

The Honourable DAVID LAIRD (appointed 7th October, 1878.)

# POLITICAL HISTORY.

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## CHAPTER I.

**INTRODUCTION.—NEW ELECTIONS.—RETIREMENT OF SIR W. B. RICHARDS FROM CHIEF JUSTICESHIP OF SUPREME COURT: MR. JUSTICE RITCHIE APPOINTED TO THE OFFICE.—IMPORTATION OF CATTLE FROM THE UNITED STATES PROHIBITED.—MEETING OF PARLIAMENT: DR. BLANCHET ELECTED SPEAKER OF THE COMMONS: FORMAL OPENING BY THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE PRINCESS LOUISE: SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.—DEBATE ON THE ADDRESS.—APPOINTMENTS TO OFFICES IN THE COMMONS.—TRADE RELATIONS OF CANADA WITH FRANCE AND SPAIN: SIR A. T. GALT AND COL. H. BERNARD APPOINTED A COMMISSION TO MAKE ARRANGEMENTS: HISTORY OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE FRENCH GOVERNMENT: STATEMENT OF THE FINAL RESULTS: REDUCTION OF DUTY IMPOSED BY FRANCE ON CANADIAN SHIPPING.—TRADE WITH THE UNITED STATES: RESOLUTION OFFERED IN CONGRESS BY MR. S. S. COX.—POWERS OF THE SPEAKER OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: IMPORTANT DISCUSSION ON THE SUBJECT.**

In a brief paragraph, introductory to our record of the political events of 1878, the statement was hazarded that the year had been one of the most important in the history of British North America. Any year which witnesses a general election is certain to stand out with some prominence in the country's annals, for at this stage in the development of our new Dominion, the issues upon which the electors are asked to pronounce must necessarily be always of considerable moment. But in 1878 the Conservative Opposition challenged the confidence of the people of Canada on the cardinal question of whether there should not be an entire change in the fiscal system—whether the customs tariff should not be so arranged as to provide not merely the necessary revenue to meet the country's liabilities and expenditures, but also to afford direct and substantial protection to native industries. It was chiefly looking to the result of a contest in which so vital a principle was at stake that the opinion above quoted was expressed, and especially in view of the very decided majority by which the proposed change was approved. But it is to 1879 that we have to look for the consummation of the policy in favor of which the electors decided at the general election, and for that reason,

if for no other, the twelve months covered by the present volume of the REGISTER can hardly be regarded as of much less consequence than the year immediately preceding. When to the enactment of the new tariff we add the decision finally arrived at in the Letellier question, and the policy announced by the Government of setting apart a large section of the public domain in the Province of Manitoba and the Northwest Territories as the basis of raising the funds necessary for the construction of the Pacific Railway, it may fairly be claimed for 1879 that it was also in few respects less fruitful of momentous national occurrences than any of its predecessors.

There was little of moment in a political sense transpired in the interval between the closing of the narrative contained in the REGISTER for 1878 and the opening of the first session of the newly elected Parliament. On the 5th January, Mr. P. A. Tremblay, an old Parliamentarian, who was returned to the House of Commons for Charlevoix at the general election, passed away after a long and painful illness. On the 9th the Legislature of Ontario was convened for the transaction of business (see chapter on the local affairs of that Province); and the election to fill the vacancy in the representation of Beauharnois in the House of Commons, caused by the death of Mr. M. Cayley, (Conservative), the member-elect, resulted in the return of Mr. J. G. H. Bergeron, Advocate, of Montreal, another supporter of the Government. Mr. Bergeron polled 776 votes; Mr. L. Alexander Seers, Advocate, of Beauharnois, also a Conservative, 763; and Mr. J. B. St. Amour, Ste. Cécile de Valleyfield, a third candidate, 28. On the 14th, the Caughnawaga Indians presented Sir John Macdonald, in his capacity of Prime Minister and Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs, with an address expressive of their satisfaction at finding so eminent a statesman selecting a portfolio in the Government which involved his personal intervention in the administration of the affairs of the aboriginal inhabitants of Canada; and on the 18th Mr. Justice Ritchie, a Puisne Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, was raised to the Chief Justiceship, *vice* Sir William Buell Richards, who resigned owing to ill health, after occupying the position from the institution of the Court in 1876. It is almost unnecessary to add that Sir William's retirement was the source of general regret to the legal profession and the public. To the performance of his high functions he had brought eminent

judicial abilities, a reputation of the first order, and the mature experience he had gained as Chief Justice of Ontario.

On the 1st February, an Order-in-Council was passed prohibiting the importation of American cattle into Canada, on account of the prevalence of pleuro-pneumonia in the former country. This step was rendered necessary by the action of the British Government in scheduling American cattle so that they must be killed at the port of debarkation, a fate which threatened Canadian cattle as well while exportation from the United States *via* Canada was possible, and was only avoided by the enactment of this Regulation. The Order was passed for three months, but was extended from time to time until the sixth of October, when it was made permanent.

On the 13th February the Fourth Parliament of Canada was summoned to meet for the first time for the despatch of business. At three o'clock of that day the Senators assembled in their Chamber, and the Commons were in attendance at the Senate Bar, when the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, acting for the Governor General, informed the Commons, according to the time-honoured formula, that it was His Excellency's desire that they should return to their Chamber and elect a Speaker, and that to-morrow His Excellency would convey to them his reasons for having called Parliament together. The Commons returned to their Chamber accordingly, and were called to order in the customary way by the Clerk, Mr. Patrick. Sir John A. Macdonald, the Premier, then nominated for the office of Speaker Dr. J. G. Blanchet, Member for Levis, P.Q., of whose parliamentary experience and general fitness for the position, he spoke in the highest terms of praise. Mr. (now Sir S. L.) Tilley, Finance Minister, seconded the motion. Mr. Mackenzie, Leader of the Opposition, in commenting upon the nomination, said there was no gentleman on the Ministerial side of the House in whom he and his friends on the Opposition benches would have greater confidence than in Dr. Blanchet, upon whose selection he congratulated the Government; at the same time he expressed himself as favorable to the British system of retaining the same gentleman in the Chair so long as he remained in the House—a practice which the Premier, he pointed out, had advocated in 1873, when proposing Mr. Cockburn for election for a second term. The motion was unanimously adopted, and the new

Speaker, having been conducted to the Chair by the mover and seconder, briefly returned thanks for the honour conferred upon him.

On the following day, His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, attended by their suite, came down in State to the Chamber of the Senate, and the First Session of the Fourth Parliament of Canada was formally opened. His Excellency, having taken his seat on the Throne, on which was also seated Her Royal Highness—the Members of the Commons being also in attendance, and Dr. Blanchet having duly presented himself as their chosen mouth-piece—delivered the following speech:

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

In meeting the Parliament of Canada for the first time, I desire to express the gratification I feel at having been selected by Her Majesty for the high and important office I now fill, and to assure you of the great satisfaction with which I now seek your aid and co-operation. And in acknowledging with profound gratitude the reception which has been accorded to myself as Her Majesty's representative, I am also commanded by the Queen to convey through you to the people of Canada Her thanks for the loyal, generous and kindly manner in which they have welcomed Her daughter.

The contribution of Canadian products and manufactures to the great International Exhibition at Paris last year attracted much attention, and it is believed will have a beneficial effect on the trade of the Dominion with Europe. I congratulate you on the success, which must in no small degree be attributable to the kind and unceasing exertions of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales as President of the British section. The report of the Canadian Commissioners will be laid before you when received.

I am pleased to inform you that the amount awarded for the fishery claims under the Washington Treaty has been paid by the United States, and that Her Majesty's Government has arranged with Canada and Newfoundland for their respective shares of the award. The papers on the subject will be submitted to you.

The important and rapidly increasing trade between Canada and England in live cattle has been seriously threatened by the appearance in various parts of the United States of *pleuro-pneumonia*. In order to prevent the contagion from spreading to Canada, and the consequent interruption of the trade, I have caused an order to be issued under "The Animal Contagious Diseases Act of 1869," prohibiting the importation or introduction into the Dominion of American cattle, for a short period. It is hoped that the disease will be ere long extinguished in the United States, and the necessity for continuing the prohibition removed. Your attention will be invited to an amendment of the Act I have just referred to.

My Government has commenced negotiations, with Her Majesty's sanction, for the development of the trade of Canada with France and Spain, and with their respective Colonies. I hope to be able to lay before you the result of these negotiations during the present session.

It is the purpose of my Government to press for the most vigorous prosecution of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and to meet the reasonable expectations of British Columbia. In carrying out this intention, due regard must be had to

the financial position of the country. Communication by rail has been effected between Manitoba and the United States' system of railways, by the junction at St. Vincent of the Pembina branch of our railway, with the St. Paul and Pacific Railway. That portion of the main line which extends from English River to Keewatin is now being placed under contract, and will be energetically pushed to completion in order to secure as rapidly as is possible the connection between Lake Superior and the great North West.

A Bill for the amendment and consolidation of the Acts relating to stamps will be submitted for your consideration; as well as a measure amending the Act relating to Weights and Measures.

The decennial census must be taken in 1881. I think it expedient that a measure for the purpose should be passed during the present session, in order to give ample time for the preparation of all the preliminary arrangements, and to ensure the census being taken as accurately and inexpensively as possible. In connection with this subject it may be well to consider the propriety of providing some means for the collection of vital, criminal, and general statistics.

A Bill will be laid before you for the re-arrangement of some of the Departments of the Government; and also measures relating to the survey and management of the Dominion Lands, to the mounted Police, and to the Post Office Department; and also for the amendment in some particulars of the laws relating to Indians.

A measure will also be submitted to you for the vesting in Her Majesty, for the use of the Dominion, of certain Ordnance and Admiralty lands in the Provinces of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick.

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

The Estimates for the ensuing year will be laid before you at an early day. They have been prepared with as much regard to economy as is compatible with the efficiency of the public service. I regret that the receipts into the Treasury from ordinary sources continue to be inadequate to meet the charges against the consolidated revenue. You will, I doubt not, agree with me in the opinion that it is not desirable that our finances should longer remain in this condition. By the application of the strictest economy to the public expenditure, and by a re-adjustment of the tariff, with the view of increasing the revenue, and at the same time of developing and encouraging the various industries of Canada, you will, I trust, be enabled to restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, and to aid in removing the commercial and financial depression which unhappily continues to exist.

I have directed that the public accounts of the past financial year shall be laid before you.

*Honourable Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

Parliament has recognized the importance of providing for the safe deposit of the surplus earnings of the people by arranging for their being placed with the Government at a fair rate of interest. It may be well for you to consider how far it is practicable to give a like security and encouragement to persons who may desire, by an insurance upon their lives, to make provision for those dependent upon them.

Your best attention will, I doubt not, be given to the important subjects I have alluded to, and to the general interests of the country.

The consideration of His Excellency's Speech having been adjourned until the Monday following the formal opening—which is also, it need scarcely be remarked, in keeping with the custom of Parliament—the Senate and Commons both met on

the day mentioned for that purpose. In the Senate, the address was moved by Mr. Cornwall, seconded by Mr. DeBoucherville, and agreed to after a short debate. In the Commons, it was announced on the opening of the House, that Mr. John George Bourinot, Second Clerk Assistant, had been promoted to be First Clerk Assistant, and Mr. Jean Philippe Leprohon, Chief Clerk of Committees, to be Second Clerk Assistant. This announcement led to an enquiry by Mr. Mackenzie whether any of the staff had resigned, to which Mr. Speaker replied that he understood Mr. Piché (formerly First Clerk Assistant), was not present. On being further informed that Mr. Piché had not resigned, and had not been dismissed, Mr. Mackenzie raised the point that there was no authority except that arising from resignation or dismissal, under which Mr. Speaker was competent to make the appointments of which the House had been notified. The leader of the Opposition, previous to the Orders of the Day being called, also asked for information as to the steps understood to have been taken in the matter of reporting the debates, stating that no authority, so far as he was aware, had been given to the Government by the last Parliament to make any such provision. The Prime Minister replied that the Administration, believing that it would meet with the approbation of the House, and that the House and the country required an official and impartial report of the debates, took the responsibility of making a preliminary arrangement, and they looked to the House to support what they had done; adding that of course the contract was subject to approval.

Mr. Brecken (Queen's, P.E.I.), then moved the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne, which was seconded by Mr. Tassé (Ottawa), both members making special mention of the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne, Her Majesty's son-in-law—accompanied to Canada, as he was, by his royal wife, the Princess Louise,—as Governor-General, and regarding it as a special mark of the Queen's favour. Mr. Mackenzie, in commenting upon the legislative "bill of fare" presented in the Speech, also made complimentary reference to the same subject. He criticised adversely the general financial policy foreshadowed, and while not objecting to the order prohibiting the importation of American cattle, in the belief that it was issued as what the Government conceived the best thing to be done to protect Canadian cattle from in-



fection, he pointed out how in his estimation it was calculated to interfere with the traffic of the great railway lines and the business of cattle dealers, in whose interest he hoped for an early amelioration of the extreme rule of prohibition. Regarding the measures which had already been taken, and the further measures which were contemplated, to promote trade with France and Spain, he said the late Government had felt great anxiety on that subject, and had given it a great deal of consideration; and he promised the cordial support of the Opposition to any method by which a natural interchange of traffic with those countries could be fostered.—Sir John Macdonald, in replying, admitted that the order affecting the importation of cattle from the United States operated disadvantageously in some respects, and especially that it interfered with railway traffic. But the Government had the choice of two evils: either to prohibit importation from the neighboring country or have our trans-Atlantic trade in live cattle destroyed by being “scheduled” along with the United States, and all the animals exported from Canada to England slaughtered at the port of landing, in accordance with the provisions of the Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, which had been put into full effect by a resolution of the Board of Trade. The panic in England, which was the main cause of this action, would soon however pass away; the Government of the United States were taking every possible step to stamp out the disease—pleuropneumonia—wherever it existed; and when both these desirable ends had been consummated, the Order-in-Council of the 1st February would be rescinded, relieving the transit business of all embarrassment. He defended generally the promises of fiscal changes contained in the Speech. The policy of the government was still in the future; as yet it rested on intentions, which were good enough in their way, but not as good as performance; and the Ministry intended to carry their intentions into performance and redeem their pledges to the country on that subject. The leader of the Opposition had spoken in reference to the negotiations for the development of trade with France and Spain as any independent statesman ought to have spoken. The Government of France had received the overtures made to them in the most gracious and kindly spirit, were inclined to admit our ships and many other articles under the “most favored nation” clause, and generally to reciprocate in every possible way. If the clause mentioned



were continued in the commercial treaty between England and France it would have the effect of reducing the duty on Canadian ships from forty francs to two francs per ton, which would do much to restore the ship building trade of this country to its wonted prosperity. Of course corresponding concessions would require to be made by Canada in the shape of a reduction of the duties on French wines. The whole matter was to be submitted to the French Chamber of Deputies, and while it was impossible to say what changes might ultimately be made, it was encouraging to find the Government of France meeting the Government of Canada fully more than half way. Spain had expressed a desire to develop trade between this country and her possessions in the West Indies—Cuba and Porto Rico principally—and had requested that the powers of the Canadian Commissioner should be so enlarged as to embrace the subject of trade with Spain herself. He did not undertake to predict what the success of these latter negotiations might ultimately be, for England had been in correspondence with the Spanish Government for a whole year with the object of making a commercial treaty without arriving at any result. He was glad to be able to say that the visit of our Commissioner to Madrid had been the cause of re-opening the correspondence with Great Britain on the main question of trade between the two countries.—The Address was then unanimously passed.

In order that the important discussion of which the foregoing is an outline, may be thoroughly understood, it is necessary to mention that immediately after acceding to office, Sir John Macdonald's Government found it necessary that the Finance Minister should proceed to London to negotiate a new loan, for the purpose of meeting maturing liabilities, an account of which mission was contained in last year's REGISTER. Mr. Tilley was accompanied across the Atlantic by Sir A. T. Galt, G. C. M. G., and Lieutenant Colonel Hewitt Bernard, C. M. G., who were commissioned to represent the Canadian Government in endeavouring to procure certain commercial arrangements with France, and with the Spanish West Indies; and before the Minister's return to Canada he succeeded in moving the Colonial Secretary to take steps to place the Commissioners in communication, through Her Majesty's Ministers at Paris and Madrid, with the French and Spanish Governments respectively on the subject. In his

letter introducing the Commissioners to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador at Paris, Lord Salisbury, the Foreign Secretary, observed :

“ When you have conferred with Sir A. Galt, and have made the French Government acquainted with the wishes of the Government of Canada, I shall be glad to learn your opinion as to the manner in which any arrangement with the French Government should be carried into effect, namely, whether under the circumstances, it should be effected by ordinary legislation, or whether it should be embodied in a special convention relative to a trade between the Dominion of Canada and France. Her Majesty's Government do not desire, in the present state of the question, to express preference for either course. The formal negotiations between the Governments of this country and of France on the subject, should be conducted by your Excellency; the settlement of the details of the arrangement being dealt with by Sir A. Galt.”

In instructing the Commissioners as to the nature of the arrangements which it was considered desirable to make with the Government of France, and the terms to be granted on either side, the Finance Minister of Canada submitted for their guidance the following points:

“ 1. The most important object to be obtained is the remission of the duties imposed in France on the sale of Canadian-built ships in that country.

“ 2. Your attention should also be given to the establishment of such rates of duty as will practically admit on reasonable terms of the introduction into France of Canadian manufactures in agricultural implements, tools and cutlery.

“ 3. The modification of duties on salted fish, and generally on any other articles in the French tariff which may be beneficial to Canada.

“ On our side you are authorized to propose the following modification of our duties on wines, viz : that no higher standard than the English in regard both to strength and duty will be adopted by Canada, that is to say, twenty-five (25) cents per gallon at or below twenty-six, (26) degrees of spirit, and sixty (60) cents per gallon for all wines over twenty six (26) degrees except sparkling wines. You may, if you find it expedient, constitute a medium class at thirty-five (35) degrees of strength, with

a duty of forty (40) cents. This authority may be useful to you in your Spanish negotiations. I trust it may not be necessary for you to discuss the question of our duty upon brandy. It is now uniform with that on all other spirits of much inferior quality and value, and unless the French Government made a stipulation concerning it, I wish to reserve the right of imposing a somewhat increased duty. If you find it impossible to avoid the question, I can only authorize you to pledge us not to increase the present rate of duty. You are aware that difficulties may very probably be raised by the French Government in taking up this subject at present, owing to the general consideration of their tariff having been referred to a Committee of the Chambers; but I trust that you may be able to separate at least the question of shipping from the general question, and you are at liberty to stipulate or agree to the modification of the wine duties as an equivalent for their concession of this point alone. The most convenient form will probably be that of a Commercial Convention under the sanction of Her Majesty's Government, such Convention being also made necessarily subject to submission to and ratification by the Parliament of Canada. Such Convention should, if practicable, be made for a certain number of years."

On the 1st January, 1879, the Commissioners made the following report, dated from Paris, respecting the results of their communications up to that period: "We have the honour to state, for the information of the Government, that, agreeably to your instructions, dated 9th December, we left London on the 11th December, and on the following morning delivered our despatches to Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador. His lordship promised to see M. Waddington, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and through him to arrange an informal interview with M. Teisserene de Bort, the Minister of Agriculture and Commerce. Lord Lyons suggested that the most convenient course for us to pursue was to discuss the various points unofficially with M. de Bort, and, if it appeared practicable to effect an agreement, that he would then be prepared to act officially. Considerable delay occurred, owing, as we were informed, to the pre-occupation of Ministers with the Budget, and with the closing of the Chambers, preliminary to the senatorial elections. It was therefore only on the 19th December that we learned from Lord Lyons that

he had arranged for an interview with M. Teisserene de Bort, the Minister of Commerce, for the following morning. Our very serious attention had, meantime, been given to the doubtful position of public affairs, and especially to the effect upon our negotiations of the French Chambers being already in possession of the new tariff, as recommended by the Government. If the tariff were to become law, as submitted, it was probable all the concessions respecting shipping, required by Canada, would be obtained without binding the Dominion in any way. But, looking at the action of the party in favour of higher duties, and the general movement throughout Europe in that direction, we did not believe we would be justified in refraining from the negotiations we were instructed to conclude. The only point then remaining for us to settle was, how far we should go in requiring concessions from France in regard to manufactures other than ships, indicated in our instructions as Nos. 2 and 3. On this latter point we could not hesitate in deciding that the position of the tariff rendered any prospect of success in these matters very doubtful; while even if entertained it would involve such a protracted negotiation that it would be better to accept whatever the Chambers might decide on these points, especially as the new tariff did not contemplate placing such manufactures and products of Canada at any disadvantage as regarded other countries. We therefore felt ourselves in the situation contemplated by your instructions, and obliged either to confine ourselves to the discussion of the shipping and wine duties, or to abandon the negotiation. After mature reflection, it appeared to us that we should best fulfil the wishes of the Government by endeavoring to conclude for the reduction of the duty on shipping, in exchange for the reduction of the duties on French wines; and the more so, as we were aware that it was important to get it settled in time for this winter's ship-building. We also knew that the reduction of the duties on wine could only be effected by Parliament itself. In this view we could only draw the attention of the Minister of Commerce to the other subjects as matters of great mutual interest and advantage."

Having thus settled their course, they waited on M. de Bort at his official residence, and had an informal discussion, of which, afterwards, they reduced to writing the more important heads. The Commissioners took care to state that the communications

they were about to make must be informal, as if the French Government concurred in their propositions, they must be carried into effect through the British Ambassador; on which M. de Bort expressed himself as happy to receive any suggestions which might thus be offered. Sir Alexander Galt then stated that in 1860, and for ten or twelve years afterwards, Canadian built ships were admitted to registration and sale in France, as being within the terms of the English Treaty with France, and paid accordingly thereunder a duty of two francs per ton; but that at the latter time, and probably as a result of financial exigencies, occasioned by the French loan, the French Government had come to the conclusion that Canadian built ships could not be dealt with as theretofore, that they must be regarded as foreign ships, pay the duty on foreign ships of forty francs per ton, and such duty had been accordingly imposed from that time. He also stated that, previous to the year 1874, the Canadian duties on French wines were much lower than they are now, and on the same principle as those in England; but at that time the Government, actuated, perhaps, by similar financial necessity, had imposed a duty of thirty-six cents on wines of twenty degrees of alcohol, seventy-two cents on all above that degree, and \$1.50 on bottled wines, besides a duty on bottles. The result had been seriously to diminish the trade between France and Canada. The building of ships in Canada was an industry followed very largely by the French in Quebec, and afforded an employment for numbers of them in the winter months. The ships so built were more suited to France, and could be purchased more cheaply, than from any other country, and the advantage of their admission would accrue not only to Canada but to France also; whilst, as an equivalent for a return to the old rate of duty, mentioned as having been levied under the English Treaty, the Canadian Government offered to reduce the duties on French wines to rates not higher than those of England. The Canadian Parliament would be in Session about February next, there had been a recent change of Government which would involve a reconsideration of the tariff, and if the French Government would assent to the proposition, it would be very gratifying to him to be able to inform his Government that the arrangement had been agreed to, upon which the Canadian Government would at once introduce and carry their portion of the

same in their Tariff Statute. M. de Bort remarked, that in France they were in the same position as Canada in the respect that they must also submit Tariff measures to the Corps Legislatif. Sir Alexander replied that the circumstances of the case were somewhat different. In the case of Canada, the duties on French wines were fixed by Statute, and could only be varied by Statute, and the object of his pressing for an early arrangement was to enable the Government of Canada to make the necessary legal changes; whilst in the case of France it would simply be a return to an interpretation of the English Treaty, which had existed for upwards of twelve years, and had been varied by exceptional circumstances. M. de Bort asked if the Canadian ships were built of pine or of oak, in replying to which Sir Alexander informed him that they were built principally of pine, sometimes with iron ribs or girders; but he was not aware that any iron ships had been built for exportation; in fact, the Canadian built ships were more suited to the French trade than others, and were cheaper. The recent Exhibition had shewn that there were other articles with which Canada could supply France, and that in the lighter articles *de luxe*, Canada would reciprocally take from France. The Government of Canada would gladly open negotiations for a mutual consideration of reductions which might be made on either side, but it was inopportune to enter into a discussion at that time, as it was obvious that it would be necessary to go into more prolonged details, which would result in the necessity of legislation by both countries. On the present occasion he asked such an expression of opinion on this point by the French Government as would hereafter promote mutual concessions in the arrangement of their respective duties. M. de Bort concurred in the possibility of such a consideration and agreement, but he could, of course, then only express his individual opinion on the matter; and must necessarily submit the proposition as to Canadian ships and French wines to his colleagues.

Subsequently the Commissioners were informed by Lord Lyons that M. de Bort and his colleagues, while sincerely desirous of accepting the proposals informally made, considered that to do so would be to take the question out of the hands of the Chambers, to which they would not consent. Lord Lyons said he had combatted this position, and although he feared it would be useless, yet he advised the Commissioners to press the matter still further before accepting the decision as final.

On the 24th December, the Commissioners waited again on M. de Bort, who stated that he had submitted to his colleagues the proposition made at the previous interview, viz., that Canada would adopt a Tariff rate of one shilling per gallon on wines of twenty-six degrees of alcohol, and not exceeding the English rate on wines above that strength; whilst France would restore Canadian shipping to its old position as existing formerly, by the imposition of two francs per ton, in lieu of the forty, fifty and sixty francs now in force;—that his colleagues approved of the proposal as a basis for future arrangements, but that they had submitted to the Chambers a new Tariff, the Chamber would meet again on the 14th January, and discussions on the Tariff would probably occupy three or four months. The Chambers might consider it improper if the Ministry made any change while the Tariff was yet under discussion; but the Ministry were prepared to recommend such an arrangement as proposed by Canada for their adoption. Sir Alexander Galt expressed his satisfaction at having the approval of the Ministry to the arrangement proposed, but the Canadian Government were in the same position as regards the necessity of submitting the measure to their Parliament, and to enable them to do so with any prospect of success, it was absolutely requisite that they should be in a position to state that their reductions on French wines were proposed in conformity with an understanding with the French Government, to the effect that they would invite the Chambers to reduce the duties on Canadian shipping in the terms suggested. It was the more important as the proposals of the Canadian Government in reference to their own Tariff would involve an increase of duties on most articles, and it would be quite hopeless, except as arising out of an understanding with the French Government, to attempt to reduce the duties on an article *de luxe* like wine. He therefore ventured to suggest that the objects as approved by both Governments might be attained by a diplomatic interchange of notes, stating the terms upon which it was considered mutually advantageous to agree. M. de Bort enquired when the Canadian Parliament would meet and when its legislation would be completed, to which Sir Alexander replied that the Parliament would meet in February, and the Tariff probably become law in April. He therefore, suggested that it would be convenient to name the first of May as the period when the reductions of duty on each side



should take place. M. de Bort seemed doubtful whether the Chambers would have completed their labors on that day, upon which Sir Alexander suggested that the Canadian Government would be entirely satisfied with the assurance of the French Cabinet, that in case the tariff had not at that date become law, an administrative order to take effect from the first of May should be issued for the admission of Canadian shipping at the reduced rate of duty to remain in force until the final action of the Chambers. M. de Bort stated that he saw no objection to the arrangement as proposed being defined by an interchange of official notes with H. M. Ambassador, and proceeded to recapitulate the points as follows, viz.:—That such notes should express the intention of the Canadian Government to submit to their Parliament a proposal to reduce the duties on French wines to one shilling per gallon on wines of 26° of strength and not exceeding the English rate on wines above that strength; and that the French Government would recommend the Chambers to reduce the duties on Canadian built shipping, whether of wood, of wood and iron, or of iron, to two francs per ton, to take effect respectively on the first day of May next. To this Sir Alexander assented, and M. de Bort stated he would recommend the proposition in the above terms to his colleagues and inform Sir Alexander of the result.

On the 27th, Sir Alexander Galt addressed M. de Bort a reminder, pleading as an excuse for troubling him during the Christmas season that he was anxious to be able to advise the Canadian Government on the subject early, on account of its important bearing on the commercial policy they were about to submit to Parliament; and on the 28th received a note in reply, in which M. de Bort said: "I have the pleasure to inform you that the basis of the arrangement which you did me the honor to submit to me, has been accepted, in principle, by the Council of Ministers, so that regular negotiations may now be entered into upon that basis by His Excellency Lord Lyons."

On the following day, however, M. de Bort addressed to Sir Alexander Galt the following note: "In the few lines which I wrote you yesterday, I did not inform you of a circumstance which was then unknown to me, and which modifies the basis of the arrangement which you proposed to me. In asking for ships constructed in Canada and brought to France, the application of



the duty on admission to like rights as French vessels, paid by vessels constructed in England, you no doubt thought that the tariff of 2 francs per ton measurement might be applied to you. I also supposed so yesterday, but having learned from a despatch which has reached me from Vienna that the prolongation of the Austro-French Treaty has been definitely refused, the assimilation tariff of 2 francs conceded to Austria will cease to be in force from 1st January, 1879, and will be replaced by a duty of 20 per cent. a ton on ships, and 10 per cent. on wooden hulls. As I presume that this considerable modification may change your views, I hasten to inform you of it, and at the same time to express my great regret at having to communicate it to you at so late a period, but yesterday morning I still hoped that the treaty with Austria would be prolonged, at least for some months."

The change which this unexpected communication caused in the situation was a source of much solicitude to the Commissioners, and they at once waited on Lord Lyons, who expressed great surprise at the turn matters had taken, and especially at the apparent intention of the Government of France to raise the duty on English shipping to the Treaty rate of 20 francs.

On the 30th December, the Commissioners again waited on M. de Bort, and after expressing their disappointment and anxiety respecting the contents of his note of the previous day, Sir Alexander Galt said he understood M. de Bort to mean that as the rate of two francs per ton only existed under the Franco-Austrian Treaty now about to expire, the legal rate would, on 1st January next, become that settled under the English Treaty, to wit: twenty francs and ten francs; and that consequently the French Government could not give effect to the proposed arrangement with Canada. M. de Bort, having stated his regret at the unforeseen difficulty which had arisen, and having assured the Commissioners of the confident expectation he entertained on the 28th instant that the Franco-Austrian Treaty would be continued at least until the new tariff was passed, said that Sir Alexander had correctly understood his note, and that he was at the moment engaged in writing Lord Lyons to inform him that the duty after 1st January would be that settled by the English Treaty. Sir Alexander then said that the view of the Canadian Government in proposing to reduce the wine duties, in exchange for the rate of two francs, had been adopted notwithstanding the pro-

posal of the French Government to make the general tariff the same rate, on the very ground of the uncertainty that must ever attend the action of Parliament; and he thought the agreement might still be made, as it secured advantages to France, on basis already accepted by M. de Bort as consistent with the general interests of France. But failing such arrangement, it would be impossible for Canada to make the concessions on the wine duties, if the only reduction to be made by France was to twenty francs; and Canada would prefer waiting the action of the French Chambers, which might still reduce the duty to two francs. M. de Bort explained that the rate of two francs was inserted in the proposed tariff, because it could be defended on the ground of existing treaty arrangements with Austria; but that once ended by the expiration of the treaty, he much feared the Government would be unable to carry the proposed rate, which he expected the Chambers would augment, though possibly not to twenty or even ten francs. He added that if the Austrian Government had consented to prolong the treaty until the tariff had passed, he could have made the agreement with Canada.

Sir Alexander then asked whether, if the arrangement had been made with Canada, it would not have lapsed with the treaty with Austria.

M. de Bort replied that while the treaty with Austria lasted the rate was two francs, and the Government would have felt justified in making the new arrangement with Canada, which, when made, would equally apply to England and other nations having the 'most-favoured-nation' clause; but that Austria having terminated the treaty, the Government felt they were not justified in making a new treaty which would interfere with the free discussion by the Chambers. Sir Alexander said he distinctly understood that the arrangement with Canada would have been permanent, even after the termination of the Austro-French Treaty, and would have applied to England and other most-favoured nations, to which M. de Bort assented. He then expressed his deep regret at the untoward event, and presumed the negotiation must be considered as at an end, until further action was taken by the French Chambers, which might make a renewal unnecessary. M. de Bort thereupon stated that since sending the note of yesterday he had been in communication with the Austrian Minister, and was to see him on the subject of the treaty immediately, and

before definitely considering the matter as closed, he wished Sir Alexander and Colonel Bernard to await the issue of that interview. The interests of France were much concerned in even the temporary prolongation of the treaty, which he yet hoped to secure, inasmuch as the French duties on very many other articles besides ships would instantly revive, to the great disturbance of commerce; and that, in such case, he would be prepared to resume the negotiations at the point where they were left by his note of 28th instant. This proposal was agreed to, and the Commissioners, pending the receipt of the answer of the Austrian Minister, reported to the Government of Canada the failure so far of their mission, and suggested the prudence of proceeding no further except under treaty in case of the negotiations being renewed. They considered their instructions did not authorize them to enter into any treaty engagements, and they advised that if the correspondence with the Government of France were re-opened, an offer should be made to treat all French goods as favourably as English, which, it was thought, would secure important concessions.

The Commissioners then proceeded to Madrid, where some communications as to the object of their visit took place with the Spanish Government, but in consequence of the desire expressed by the Cabinet to postpone the formal discussion until the meeting of the Cortes, and in view of prospective arrangements in regard to trade between Spain and the United Kingdom, the negotiations were suspended.

While at Madrid, and on the 25th January, 1879, the Commissioners learned that a treaty had been concluded between France and Austria, by which the latter was placed in regard to the commerce of the former on the "most favoured nation" basis, and a letter was accordingly at once addressed to Lord Lyons, stating that under those circumstances the French Government might be now disposed to close the Canadian matter. It was suggested that it probably would be useless to attempt to make a permanent agreement just then; but if the French Government would consent to place Canada on the "most-favoured-nation" basis, assuming that such would leave the duty on shipping at two francs per ton, the Commissioners would be ready to undertake that the Canadian Government would reduce the duties on French wines to the English standard, and would not advance the rates

as long as our shipping was admitted at two francs per ton. The request was further made that these views should be communicated M. de Bort.

On the 9th February, Sir Alexander Galt started for Paris, Col. Bernard having been prevented from accompanying him on account of indisposition. On the 20th, Sir Alexander reported to the Canadian Government the result of an interview he had with M. Waddington, the French Premier, at whose suggestion he prepared the following "note verbale," which was submitted formally by the British Minister to the Government of France :

"Canada submits to the French Government her proposal to be admitted, as a dependency of Great Britain, to the benefits of the Bill now before the Chambers, reducing certain duties to the 'most favoured nations' on the following grounds :

"That in 1860-1 Canada followed the example of Great Britain and adopted the same scale of duties on French wines, except sparkling wines; and, at the same time, reduced the duties on a variety of French goods, receiving, through an understanding arrived at with the French Consul-General in Canada, concessions of duty on certain of her productions, especially shipping; that, though not named in the Anglo-French Treaty, Canada not only received the same treatment from France, but was also permitted to benefit by the Austro-French Treaty, notwithstanding the provisions of the General Tariff; that this state of affairs continued undisturbed from 1860-1 to 1873, with great mutual benefit to trade; that in 1873 the French Government, finding that Canada was not specifically mentioned in the Anglo-French Treaty, imposed the duty on shipping prescribed under the General Tariff, thereby increasing the duty on Canadian shipping from two francs to forty francs per ton, while English and other shipping was still admitted at the lower duty; that in 1874 the Government of Canada increased the duty on French wines of 26 per cent. to three shillings per gallon from one shilling; that the result of these mutual augmentations of duty has been disastrous to the trade of both countries, as is thus shown :

In 1874 Canada imported from France.....	\$2,402,500
In 1877, only.....	1,410,732
	<hr/>
Decrease.....	\$ 891,768
	<hr/>

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In 1874 Canada imported from France..... \$2,402,500

In 1877, only..... 1,410,732

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Decrease..... \$ 891,768

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1874 Canada exported.....	\$ 267,212
In 1877 .....	319,330
	<hr/>
Increase.....	\$ 52,118
	<hr/>
Total falling off.....	\$ 839,150
	<hr/>

wholly in the exports of France.

"Canada is now desirous of returning to the position held for thirteen years, and is ready to revert to her former duties on French wines, in consideration of obtaining the 'most-favoured-nation' treatment as regards her shipping and other productions; these duties upon wines being the same as in England, one shilling or twenty-five cents per gallon for 26 per cent. of alcohol, and two shillings and sixpence or sixty cents for wines above that strength up to 42 degrees, except sparkling wines, which have always been treated as luxuries. Bottled wine also paying the ordinary duty on bottles in addition.

"It is further submitted that Canada only now asks that effect be given in her case, as regards shipping, to precisely that which is proposed by the General Tariff now before the Chambers, while in the interests of more extended trade, she is willing to stipulate for reductions in her own duties, which on the adoption of the proposed General Tariff, would not be required.

"Finally, the present proposal by Canada, in the more extended form of a permanent convention, was considered and approved by the late Government of M. Dufaure, through M. Teisserene de Bort, and the negotiations were only uncompleted by the termination of the Franco-Austrian Treaty, to remedy the condition arising out of which, the present Bill has been submitted to the French Chambers.

"It is further submitted that the duty does not protect the ship-building interest of France, so long as the ships of other nations are admitted at the low duty, while it certainly advances the cost to the French ship-owner by excluding Canadian cheaply-built ships from competition in France. It is wholly unproductive as a source of revenue, as Canadian shipping cannot be imported at less than forty francs, whilst others are admitted at two francs. The sole effect of the high duty has been, and is, to exclude France from the French markets a valuable customer of four millions of francs who cannot buy if they are not permitted to sell."



At the suggestion of M. Waddington, a clause was added providing that it should be lawful for the President of the French Republic to extend the provisions of the Act re-establishing the old Austrian Treaty duties, to the Dominion of Canada as a dependency of Great Britain. In consequence, however, of the opposition developed in the Chamber of Deputies, the Austrian Treaty Bill passed without containing the clause respecting Canada—a result respecting which the formal expression of the regrets of the British Government was conveyed to the Government of France. Lord Lyons strongly pressed M. Waddington, but without success, to have recourse to some other mode of giving effect to the Canadian proposal. It was suggested eventually, that the object might be attained when negotiations were begun with foreign Powers generally in the course of the succeeding autumn, which, it is understood, has been the case, and that the duty on Canadian shipping has been reduced, in common with the shipping of other countries affected by the arrangement, to 2 francs per ton.

About the period of the meeting of the Parliament of Canada, Mr. S. S. Cox, of New York, introduced in the Congress of the United States a bill "to regulate commerce between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in articles the growth, production, or manufacture of said countries and to provide for reciprocal navigation." This bill proposed that all articles grown, produced or manufactured by the inhabitants of Canada, when entered or withdrawn from bond for consumption in the United States, should be admitted free of duty or other charge, with the exception of agricultural implements, manufactured alpacas, animals of all kinds, steam engines, locomotives, cars, furs, guns, rifles, pistols, gloves, glassware, hats, caps, manufactures of leather, soaps, trees, plants, shrubs, woollen manufactures, on which an import duty of 10 per cent. was to be placed; and agricultural produce, manufactures of iron, petroleum, wines, and vinegars, on which Mr. Cox thought a duty averaging about ten per cent. should also be imposed; while immoral books, tobacco and spirits were to be excluded altogether from the operation of the Act. Having provided for the manner in which the value of dutiable goods was to be ascertained, and the duties levied, the bill proposed to enact that the "inhabitants of said Dominion of Canada shall have, possess and enjoy the same privileges and



rights, and be subject to the same regulations and tolls, in respect of the use and navigation of the inland waters, lakes, rivers, and canals of the United States, with their vessels and boats, as the inhabitants of the United States." The Act only to take effect when similar legislation had been passed in the Parliament of Canada. Mr. Cox's measure, however, did not become law, and very little disposition was shown by Congress, if one may judge from the reports of the debates published in the press, to regard with favour the principle involved.

At the first meeting of the newly constituted House of Commons after the Address had been agreed to, Mr. Anglin, the ex-Speaker, raised a question of some consequence as to his power to make certain appointments to vacancies in the service of the House during the period which elapsed between the dissolution of the late and the organization of the existing Parliament. His own statement of the facts was in effect that during the recent General Elections two officials in the employment of the House resigned in order to become candidates for the representation of two several constituencies. He accepted both resignations, deeming it desirable to place no obstacle in the way of either of the gentlemen, and after the Elections the Clerk and the Chief Translator united in representing that it was of the greatest importance to the public service that the vacant positions should be filled. Moreover, it was the opinion of the Clerk, as well as his own, that the person who had been Speaker during the expired Parliament was competent to make such appointments. He accordingly filled the two vacancies by promotion, and in turn appointed two new officers to the places occupied by those who had been promoted. The proffered appointments had in each case been accepted, and the gentlemen were put to work, but for a short time only, as the Clerk received a message from the Premier directing him not to recognize any appointments made since the dissolution of Parliament. The Clerk accordingly at once dismissed the men who were so appointed. Mr. Anglin said he felt it to be his duty to take high and strong grounds against any attempt by the Crown to take away his rights, so he immediately wrote to the Clerk of the House a short note, protesting against the interference of the Executive in the affairs of the department of which the Speaker was the head, and calling upon the Clerk immediately to undo what he had done at the instance of the Prime Minister, who, he declared, had usurped

the authority of the Speaker. He further told the Clerk to receive no instructions from any one on the subject, but from the Speaker. In doing that, he believed he was simply doing his duty, and he had no desire in any way to offend Sir John Macdonald. The Clerk wrote subsequently suggesting that the offices be filled provisionally, but Mr. Anglin replied, forbidding him to appoint any person whatever to discharge the duties of any office. Some time after that the Clerk of Private Bills died. Of this fact, Mr. Anglin was officially informed, and he thereupon felt it his duty to reorganize the department, by promoting certain of the officers, and in such a manner arranging for the performance of the work, he alleged, as to save a considerable sum annually. His view was that until the appointment of the present incumbent, he (Mr. Anglin) was *de facto* Speaker, and entitled to exercise all the functions appertaining to the office. There was no English precedent to suggest to him the course he should pursue, and he was guided entirely by our own Internal Economy Act of 1868, and the rules and practices of our own Parliament. The Act in question specifically conferred upon the Speaker the power of appointing an accountant. By the 9th section it was also provided that he might, not only during the time Parliament was in session, but at any time, suspend any of the clerks or officers appointed by himself, and it appeared to him that the right to dismiss implied also the right to appoint. Whatever powers were vested in the Speaker by the Internal Economy Act, and whatever powers he could properly exercise in the interim between the sittings of Parliament, must, he contended, pertain to him after the dissolution of Parliament and until the assembling of the new House, without interference from the Commissioners of Internal Economy or the Executive. He disclaimed any desire to raise this question as a political issue, but believing his interpretation of the law to be correct, he was anxious to have a definite pronouncement by the House upon the subject.

The Prime Minister, in reply, agreed that there was no question of politics involved in this matter, which was one of law solely, and he emphatically denied that there was any disposition on the part of the Crown to encroach on the powers of the Speaker, or the privileges of the House of Commons. He admitted that neither the British Statutes nor British precedents had any bearing upon the case, but took issue with Mr. Anglin in his interpretation of

the Internal Economy Act, and the rules and practices of the Canadian Parliament. In Canada there was really no Parliament and no Speaker in the interval between the dissolution and the assembling of the new House, and the act of 1868 only gave the Speaker rights for the special purposes of the Act set out in the Act itself. One of these rights, and the only one, was the appointment of an accountant. It did not follow, and it was absurd to claim, that the power of dismissal involved the power of appointment. Indeed, the very reverse of that proposition was true, namely, that the power to appoint involved the power to dismiss. The hon. gentleman had no power to make the appointments in question, and as a matter of expediency, since he had practically ceased to be responsible for the administration of the affairs of the House, it was not desirable that he should have such power. It was unwise of the hon. gentleman, and amounted to an attempt at usurpation, to make appointments to office after all essential responsibility on his part had ceased, and it would have been in better taste to have left it to the present Speaker, upon whom the responsibility of administration devolved, to fill up the vacancies. Sir John, however, admitted the provisions of the existing Act to be inadequate, at the same time declaring it as his conviction that when the House came to deal with the subject, the amendments would certainly not be in the direction of confirming Mr. Anglin's views.

Mr. Cockburn, (West Northumberland,) who had himself for a long time filled the Speaker's chair, concurred in the interpretation placed upon the Statute by the Premier, regarded Mr. Anglin's position as utterly untenable, and remarked that during the interval between the dissolution of 1873 and the assembly of Parliament in February, 1874. vacancies occurred in the staff of the House which he was warned by two of the then members of the Crown not to attempt to fill, although in fact he had not proposed to do so.—Mr. Mackenzie, on the other hand, while not undertaking to say which view was correct, pointed out numerous cases where the operation of the law as interpreted by Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Cockburn would lead to great inconvenience.—Mr. McDougall, (Halton,) also differed from the First Minister as to the meaning of the Act, and thought it was intended to continue in office until a successor had been appointed the person who had exercised authority as Speaker in the govern-

ment of the affairs of the House. Moreover, he thought since the Speaker had power to remove officers of the House at his own discretion, it followed that he had the power to appoint—at all events until a new Speaker was chosen. He deprecated very strongly any attempt on the part of the Executive to control the internal affairs of the House, and while admitting that Mr. Anglin's exercise of authority might have been indiscreet, nevertheless believed that the authority legally belonged to him.

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## CHAPTER II.

**APPOINTMENT OF QUEEN'S COUNSEL: QUESTION AS TO WHO HAS THE POWER: CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE COLONIAL OFFICE: VIEWS OF SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD: OPINION OF THE CROWN LAW OFFICERS OF ENGLAND: EXCEPTIONS TAKEN BY ONTARIO GOVERNMENT: DECISION OF SUPREME COURT.—CHARLEVOIX ELECTION: APPLICATION TO PERMIT MEMBER-ELECT TO TAKE SEAT ON FAITH OF TELEGRAM FROM RETURNING OFFICER CERTIFYING TO ELECTION: APPLICATION GRANTED ON UNDERSTANDING THAT IT BE NOT REGARDED AS A PRECEDENT.—ONTARIO BOUNDARY QUESTION: DISCUSSION IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS: MR. DAWSON OPPOSES CONFIRMATION OF AWARD: DECISION OF GOVERNMENT STILL UNDER CONSIDERATION.—LORD DUFFERIN APPOINTED BRITISH AMBASSADOR TO RUSSIA.—DEATH OF PRINCESS ALICE: RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE WITH HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN: HER MAJESTY ACKNOWLEDGES THE SAME.—SABBATH OBSERVANCE: DR. CHRISTIE RENEWS HIS FORMER RESOLUTION, HAVING SPECIAL REFERENCE TO POST OFFICES: AMENDMENT OFFERED BY THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL AND ADOPTED.—CONTROVERTED ELECTIONS ACT: PROPOSITION TO CHANGE THE CONSTITUTION OF THE ELECTION COURTS SUBMITTED TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS BY MR. MCCARTHY.—REGISTRATION OF UNITED STATES VESSELS IN CANADA.—RECIPROCAL USE OF INLAND WATERS OF UNITED STATES AND CANADA.—INSOLVENCY LAWS: COMMITTEE OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS STRUCK TO CONSIDER: AN AMENDING BILL PROPOSED BUT REJECTED, AND BILL ENTIRELY REPEALING ALL LEGISLATION ON THE SUBJECT CARRIED: THE SAME THROWN OUT IN THE SENATE.**

Among the "Remarkable Trials," of which this volume of the REGISTER contains an account, is that known as the Great Seal case of Nova Scotia. By the deliverance of a majority of the Judges of the Supreme Court, in giving judgment in the cause, a constitutional aspect was given to the question, the rise and progress of which deserves some notice. The facts are as follows: During the year 1871 the attention of the Government of Canada was directed to the expediency of appointing Queen's Counsel for Nova Scotia. According to the practice which obtained in that Province, criminal prosecutions were generally conducted by Queen's Counsel; and at the period in question it was stated that there was not a sufficient number of gentlemen holding that rank to perform the criminal business satisfactorily. The question of where the power rested to make such appointments had been mooted in the newspapers, and the Government of Nova Scotia were of opinion that they had no such power. It was therefore

deemed expedient, as the issue affected the Royal Prerogative, to submit it for Her Majesty's consideration and for the opinion of the Law Officers of the Crown in England, which was done accordingly by Lord Lisgar, the Governor General, by a despatch, dated the 4th January, 1872. In the Report made to the Privy Council of Canada by Sir John A. Macdonald, Minister of Justice, dated the 3rd January, which was enclosed with Lord Lisgar's communication, the view was expressed that, as a matter of course, Her Majesty has directly, as well as through her representative the Governor General, the power of selecting from the Bar of the several Provinces, her own Counsel, and, as *fons honoris*, of giving them such precedence and pre-audience in her Courts as she thinks proper. It had been held by some, Sir John said, that Lieutenant-Governors of Provinces, as they were not since Confederation appointed directly by the Sovereign, but by the Governor General, did not represent Her Majesty sufficiently to exercise the Royal Prerogative without positive statutory enactment, which seemed to be the conviction of the Imperial Government in 1864, when they refused to confer the pardoning power on Lieutenant-Governors. On the other hand, it had been contended that the 64th and 65th clauses of the Act of Confederation continued to the Lieutenant-Governors the power of appointing Queen's Counsel which they exercised when holding Commissions under the Great Seal of England; while by the 63rd section the Lieutenant-Governors of Ontario and Quebec had power given them to appoint Attorney-Generals, and the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec also a Solicitor-General. However this might be, he called attention to the fact that by the 92nd clause of the Act it is provided that "The Legislature of each Province may make laws in relation to the administration of justice in the Province, including the constitution, maintenance and organization of Provincial Courts, both of civil and criminal jurisdiction, and including procedure in civil matters in those courts;" and under this power he was of opinion "that the Legislature of a Province, being charged with the administration of justice and the organization of the courts, may, by statute, provide for the general conduct of business before those courts; and may make such provisions with respect to the Bar, the management of criminal prosecutions by counsel, the selection of those counsel, and the right of pre-audience, as it sees fit." He

submitted, however, that this enactment must be subject to the exercise of the Royal Prerogative, which is paramount, and in no way diminished by the terms of the Act of Confederation.

On the 1st February, Lord Kimberley, the Colonial Secretary, replied, stating that he had consulted the Law Officers of the Crown on the questions raised, and was advised that since Confederation the Governor General, as Her Majesty's representative, had the power to create Queen's Counsel, but Lieutenant-Governors appointed since that period had not. But he was further advised, that the Legislature of a Province could confer the power on its Lieutenant-Governor by Statute, and that the Legislature could decide also, in the matter of precedence or pre-audience in Provincial Courts, as between Counsel obtaining their rank of patent from the Governor General, and those obtaining it from the Lieutenant-Governor.

On the 16th of March following, the *Official Gazette* of Ontario contained a list of Queen's Counsel appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor, in consequence of which, on the 28th September, and by the recommendation of Sir John A. Macdonald, an Order of the Privy Council of Canada was passed setting forth: That in view of the despatch of Lord Kimberly just referred to, great doubts must exist as to the validity of the Commissions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario; that by the law of Upper Canada, Queen's Counsel can, in certain cases, at the request of a Judge of the Superior Courts, perform certain judicial duties, such as the trial of civil and criminal cases; that their authority to act by virtue of a patent issued by the Lieutenant-Governor might be disputed, and that if it were eventually decided to be illegal, a failure of justice would be the consequence; that under these circumstances, as the gentlemen appointed by the Government of Ontario according to the *Official Gazette*, were fully qualified to perform the duties of Her Majesty's Counsel, Commissions be issued by the Government of Canada to those gentlemen, or such of them as might desire to receive the same. This decision was communicated to the several gentlemen interested, with a statement of the reasons therefor, upon which the Executive Council of Ontario drew up a Minute on the subject, which received the approval of the Lieutenant-Governor, and by him was communicated to the Secretary of State for the Provinces on the 26th October, 1872. In this Minute regret was expressed

that the Government of Canada, entertaining the view that the opinion of the Law Officers referred to in this letter was applicable to Ontario, should not have thought fit to transmit a copy of it for the information of the Government of Ontario; because, while of opinion that the Lieutenant-Governor had the right to make appointments of that nature without any such step, yet in view of the decision of the Law Officers, they would have removed all possible doubts by legislation; and they expressed their intention of proposing such legislation at the then forthcoming Session of the Legislature. On that ground, they hoped the Federal Government would, for the time, abstain from issuing the proposed Commissions, or at any rate before doing so, that a joint case on behalf of the respective Governments should be argued before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. They were themselves of the view that appointments of this sort lay within the scope of the Provincial Government, and while regarding the proposed action of the Government of Canada as probably involving in itself grave inconveniences and complications, they submitted that it embraced questions as to local and federal jurisdiction far wider than the single matter in dispute.

The Committee of the Privy Council, to whom the foregoing was referred, after reciting the facts, replied to the objections of the Government of Ontario, that had the question merely been one of pre-audience in the Courts, the Dominion Government would have left it to the decision of those Courts, but by law a Superior Court Judge in Ontario had the power of deputing any of Her Majesty's Counsel to perform his judicial duties, both civil and criminal, at the Assizes. In case any of the Counsel who had lately received Commissions from the Lieutenant-Governor should act for a Judge at the Assizes, and the invalidity of the Commission were afterwards established, serious consequences might ensue, as all the proceedings in Court before him would be illegal, and *coram non judice*, to the great disturbance of the administration of justice, both civil and criminal. It was therefore, and to remove all doubts, that it was proposed to issue patents from the Governor General to the gentlemen made Queen's Counsel by the Provincial Government. No objection was offered to the Provincial legislation suggested on the subject, but that could in no way affect the power of Her Majesty through her representative to appoint her own Counsel; and the surrender or



relinquishment of the Prerogative, from the exercise of which no inconvenience or complication could arise, could not be recommended. As to the reference of the subject to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, that might have been done before the Local Government assumed the power of appointment, but under the existing circumstances it was held that the Courts of Ontario should first deal with the subject. It was obvious that when the Supreme Court, or other Dominion Courts were established, Commissions issued by the Lieutenant-Governor would not, as of right, give precedence or position in those Courts. At the same time it might be advisable that such Commissions should be recognized. On the whole, the Committee of Council were of opinion that the Governor General, as the Queen's representative, should not refrain from appointing Her Majesty's Counsel; but they thought an arrangement might advantageously be made between the Government of the Dominion and of the several Provinces, by which Queen's Counsel appointed by the Governor General would receive proper status and position in the Provincial Courts, and Commissions issued under statutory authority by the Lieutenant-Governors would be recognized in the Courts of the Dominion.

Since then the Governments of Ontario, Quebec (under Mr. Joly's Administration), and Nova Scotia, have created Queen's Counsel from time to time; so also has the Government of the Dominion under Sir John Macdonald; but no patents were issued conferring the rank by the latter Government during Mr. Mackenzie's regime. That hon. gentleman was a member of the Executive Council of Ontario at the time the right was claimed on behalf of the Provincial authorities, and was no doubt governed in his course as head of the Government of Canada by the views to which expression was given in the communication of the Lieutenant-Governor of the 26th October, 1872. Finally, the question of which Government—the Federal or the Provincial—had the authority to make such appointments came before the Supreme Court in the Great Seal case. The Counsel for the appellant (Mr. Haliburton, Q. C.) declined to discuss the status of Lieutenant-Governors and Provincial Legislatures; but Mr. Cockburn, Q. C., who appeared for the respondent, held that the subject should not only be discussed, but that it should form the basis of the decision of the Court; and he mainly rested his case upon the alleged unconstitutionality of the Act of

the Nova Scotia Legislature, under which the appointments challenged by the respondent were made. The Lieutenant-Governor of a Province, he contended, is not the representative of the Sovereign, but of the Governor General; he assents to all Bills in the name of the Governor General and not of the Queen; in the exercise of his powers withholds Bills for the consideration of the Governor General—not of the Queen; and no authentic copies of Bills passed by the Local Legislatures are, as in the case of the Federal Parliament, “speedily transmitted for Her Majesty’s pleasure.” He pointed out that there have been three important occasions on which the powers of the Lieutenant-Governors, in respect of their being representatives of the Crown, have been brought up for consideration since 1867. The first was the claim of the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick (1868) to exercise the prerogative of pardon, and the second the question of the amnesty alleged to have been promised by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba in the Lepine case, in both of which instances the pretension was clearly refuted and refused. The third occasion arose (indirectly) on the question of the ministerial responsibility of the Governor General’s advisers for his disallowance of Bills passed by the Local Legislatures within the scope of their powers. In the Report of the Minister of Justice (Mr. Blake), dated 22nd December, 1875, he says: “The powers of Provincial Legislatures are, by their constitution, limited to certain subjects of a domestic character, so that their legislation can affect only Provincial and, at most, Canadian interests. Provincial Acts, to the extent to which they may transcend the competence of the Legislature, are inoperative *ab initio*; there is no power to allow them, nor can any attempt at allowance give them vitality, so that void Acts left to their operation are void altogether.” The contention of this state paper, Mr. Cockburn explained, was, that the Dominion Government alone should supervise and control Provincial legislation.

The Court accordingly decided, per Mr. Justice Henry, Mr. Justice Taschereau and Mr. Justice Gwynne, that the British North America Act has not vested in the Legislatures of the Provinces any control over the appointment of Queen’s Counsel; and as Her Majesty forms no part of the Provincial Legislatures, as she does of the Dominion Parliament, no act of any such Local Legislature can in any manner impair or affect the prerogative

right to appoint Queen's Counsel in Canada, directly or through her representative, the Governor General, or vest such prerogative right in the Lieutenant-Governors of the Provinces.

On the 13th February an election was held in the County of Charlevoix, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. P. A. Tremblay, the member elect, and Mr. Perrault (Conservative) received a majority of 179 votes. Within the specified time after the polling, no demand having been made for a recount of the ballots, the Returning Officer declared Mr. Perrault duly elected. On account of the distance, and the prevalence of stormy weather, the formal certificate of return could not reach Ottawa in time to permit of the hon. gentleman taking his seat before the 24th. On the 19th, Mr. Mousseau (Bagot), as a question of privilege, brought the case to the attention of the House of Commons, pointing out the hardship it would be to Mr. Perrault to exclude him, since he was in attendance and desirous of taking his place in the House, until the arrival of the certificate; and, presenting a telegraphic report of the returning officer to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery of the result of the contest, he requested that the rules might be waived, and the hon. gentleman allowed to take the oath and his seat. Mr. Mackenzie and Mr. Anglin both pointed out that there was some danger in accepting a telegram as proof of the election, as there was no way of identifying the sender as the Returning Officer; and Mr. Mills thought the Clerk could not administer the oath unless a duplicate of the regular certificate had been furnished. Sir John Macdonald said the difficulty really was as to the identity of the sender of a telegraphic message, to accept which would be going a step further than the House had previously been in the habit of going. But, on the other hand, there could be no doubt that Mr. Perrault was duly elected, and there would be considerable hardship in excluding him from the House until the arrival of the certificate in due course of a long winter's journey. He suggested that the hon. gentleman be allowed to take his seat, and an entry made upon the journals of the House that the case should not be allowed to be made a precedent—a suggestion which was unanimously adopted.

The close of the year 1878 left the question of the westerly and northerly boundary of Ontario in the same position as it had been placed by the award of the Arbitrators—that is, requiring confirmation by the Federal Parliament and the Provincial

Legislature before becoming operative. An act was passed by the latter, under the auspices of the Government of Mr. Mowat, designed to give execution to the award, and to provide for the administration of justice in the territory which was intended to fall to the Province by the terms of the decision of the arbitrators; but the measure was vetoed by the Governor-General in Council, on the ground that it was *ultra vires*. Mr. Dawson, M.P. for Algoma, took the first opportunity offered of bringing the subject of the award to the attention of the new House of Commons, and, on the 20th February, moved for all the papers in the case. In the speech with which he supported this motion, Mr. Dawson, as representative of the district chiefly interested, expressed the opinion that if Ontario finally got the area adjudicated to her by the arbitrators, the constitution of the Province was not such as to admit of the proper administration of the affairs of a country so far distant from her centres of population. It had always been his own view that the whole Algoma region, including the territory in the vicinity of Rainy River and the Lake of the Woods, should be formed into a separate Province—a course which he contended would be of greater benefit not only to the section thus given an independent provincial autonomy, but to Ontario as well, with which the trade of those districts must in any case chiefly be. The Boundary Commissioners, he alleged, had exceeded their powers, unless by the instructions issued to them they were left free to establish an arbitrary boundary, which he doubted if it was constitutional for them to do. If, however, they were commissioned merely to say where the boundaries were, they had evidently committed a mistake, for in all the discussions and arguments which have ever taken place in respect to the boundaries between Canada and the territories of the Merchant Adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay, he had not so much as heard of that chosen by the arbitrators being suggested. The two important points to be ascertained, and on which the whole question hinged, were—first, as to the western limit of the old Province of Quebec previous to 1783, and second, as to where was the southern boundary of the territories of the Merchant Adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay (better known as the Hudson's Bay Company). Having recapitulated the contentions severally of the Government of Canada and the Government of Ontario as to the true intent of

the Quebec Act of 1774, Mr. Dawson gave credit to the writers on behalf of Ontario for the ability with which their case was made up, and admitted that they had made good the fact that the Canada of the French extended to the Rocky Mountains at least; but it was equally clear that the whole of French Canada had not been included in the old Province of Quebec. Supposing the contention of Ontario to be accurate, that the Imperial authorities construed the expression "northward" in the Quebec Act as meaning northward along the east bank of the Mississippi, the Commission to Sir Guy Carleton in 1774 clearly indicated the territories of the Hudson's Bay Company as coming south to the neighbourhood of the 47th parallel, which would cut Ontario off from the North-west altogether. The advocates of Ontario's claim had cited the proclamation of General Clark, in 1791, while acting as Governor in the absence of Lord Dorchester, in which Upper Canada was described as embracing the whole of the western regions to the utmost extent of the country known as Canada; but they ignored Lord Dorchester's proclamation of a few weeks' previous date, in which Upper Canada was described as extending only to the western limit of the former Province of Quebec. The Act 43, George III, on which the decision of the Judges in the *De Reinhard* case in 1818 was largely based, in effect declared that the country from Fort William to Red River and Lake Winnipeg was in no Province whatever, and, therefore, required a special Act to provide for its government. This region covered a part of what was in those days called the Indian Territories; and it was strange that in all the investigations so little attention had been bestowed on this Act, and the unavoidable conclusion to which a little study of it would lead.

Mr. McDougall (Halton), who followed Mr. Dawson, deprecated the discussion of the merits of the award until the papers were laid down, and the Minister of Justice had given his opinion as the effect of the arbitration. He did not entirely endorse the views of Mr. Dawson, but agreed with him that the boundary fixed by the arbitrators was one which they themselves had named. It was not found in any Statute, State Paper, Order-in-Council, Proclamation, or official document in any quarter. The arbitrators had assumed that the boundary at the least ran to Hudson's

In other words, they had prolonged it from Lake Temiskamingue to Hudson's Bay, for which there was no authority.

The mistake, he thought, had arisen in consequence of a clerical error in the copies of the original report of the Attorney-General when the boundaries were being defined, in which the shore of a lake was represented as a boundary. But, beyond that, he had very great doubts himself as to whether it was competent for Parliament and a Local Legislature by agreement to change the original boundaries of a Province, for the Act of Confederation declared that a Province which entered into the Dominion, did so according to the legal boundaries at the time of union; and if Parliament had no power to make the change, it certainly could not delegate authority to do it to arbitrators. So far as the boundary itself was concerned, he had no doubt that it was equitable, and that it was as convenient a boundary as could be found.

Mr. Mills (Bothwell), in discussing the subject, did not admit that the arbitrators altered the boundary of Ontario by the award; they simply declared where they believed it to be. There was much to be said in favour of the boundary which had been fixed by the arbitrators, and also in favour of extending the line of division between Ontario and Quebec to the Hudson's Bay. In regard to Crown Colonies—but not as to Proprietary Colonies—it was the right of the Crown to alter or change the limits as might seem proper; and he reminded Mr. McDougall that in revesting the Hudson's Bay Company with its territories, the Imperial Government expressly informed the Company that the transfer was only for trade purposes and not as property. The British North America Act of 1867 made no provision by which Parliament and any Province could agree to alter the boundaries of that Province; but the Act of 1871 did set forth that in a certain manner a Province might be enlarged, or part of its territory transferred to the Dominion:—to which Mr. McDougall replied that the Statute, as was shown by the draft, the correspondence in relation to it, and the language of the preamble, was intended only to be applied to new Provinces formed out of the North-West Territories, but not to the older Provinces, although from the loose way in which its provisions were drawn the construction placed upon it by Mr. Mills was verbally possible.—At a subsequent period of the session, Mr. Mills enquired whether the Government intended to procure the necessary legislation for the confirmation of the award, and was informed by the Prime Minister that the whole subject was under consideration.

On the 8th of February, it was officially announced in London, that Lord Loftus had resigned the Embassy to St. Petersburg, and had accepted the Governorship of New South Wales; and Lord Dufferin, late Governor-General of Canada, was accordingly appointed British Minister to Russia. The British press were unanimous in their estimate of the fitness of Lord Dufferin for his new office. The *Times* said:—"It is unnecessary to re-echo Lord Dufferin's praises, which are in all men's mouths. Few public men have been covered with eulogies so unanimous and so well deserved. His fame has grown to remarkable proportions during the later years of his Vice-Royalty in Canada, chiefly by the witchery of his tongue. No doubt Lord Dufferin's tact is as perfect as his temper. Nature has endowed him with quick perceptions, and he will now be guided to results by a ripened judgment and an enlarged knowledge of men and affairs. In Russia Lord Dufferin will have much to observe well worth observation. Beyond the circle of Imperial and Ministerial authority, there are elements now in Russia which, peacefully or violently, must have an influence upon its policy. Lord Dufferin will not miss the meaning of the pregnant events which must happen in Russia, and the value of his observations to a Government which will be able to use them will thus be multiplied many times."

On the 19th February, the Senate, on motion of Mr. (now Sir A.) Campbell, seconded by Mr. Scott, passed an address of condolence to Her Majesty the Queen on the death of Her Royal Highness the Princess Alice, Grand Duchess of Hesse; and, on the 21st, the Commons, on motion of Sir John Macdonald, seconded by Mr. Mackenzie, adopted the same. The leaders in both Houses spoke warmly of the personal qualities of Her Royal Highness, of the affectionate devotion she exhibited during the last illness of her father,—a trait of character which was again exemplified in a remarkable degree in the touching circumstances connected with her own death,—and of the additional poignancy which it must have added to the Sovereign's grief that the loss of her daughter should have happened on the anniversary of the demise of the Prince Consort. On the 21st April, the Prime Minister presented a message from His Excellency the Governor General, communicating a despatch from the Colonial Secretary (Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach), in which the thanks of the Queen were, by Her Majesty's



command, conveyed to the Speakers of both Houses for the expression of sympathy contained in the Address.

In the Session of 1878 (see page 110, REGISTER for '78), Dr. Christie (Argenteuil) introduced a resolution favouring the entire closing and cessation from labour on canals, railways, and other public works under the control of the Government; but an amendment thereto was carried, affirming the principle involved, but leaving the Government to judge as to the extent of its application. The Administration, in accordance with a pledge then given, had caused the closing of the canals (at which the motion was chiefly aimed) from midnight on Saturdays until midnight on Sundays. In the session of '79, the Doctor brought another phase of the subject to the attention of Parliament, submitting a resolution which, while expressing the general view that "the interests of public morality and the physical well being of all classes render it necessary that there should be a strict and uniform observance of the Lord's Day in all the Departments of the public service which are under the control of the Dominion Government," proposed to go still further, and declare it as the opinion of the House of Commons that "the regulations of the Post Office Department should be uniform throughout the whole of the Dominion, and all postmasters be permitted to close their offices during the whole of the Sabbath day." His reason for doing this, he explained, was that while these offices were generally closed on Sunday in the other Provinces of the Dominion, there was a regulation in force in regard to Quebec requiring them to be opened for one hour on that day, either before or after divine service. This he regarded as an anomalous state of things, and pointed out that the last General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in Canada had petitioned Parliament in the sense of his resolution, particularly with reference to Lower Canada.

Mr. Langevin, the Postmaster-General, agreed that as far as practicable the day should be strictly observed, but said complete cessation from labour was impossible, and no matter how strong a resolution Parliament might pass, it could not be put into force. Moreover, with the scattered rural population of Quebec, it was the custom to go to the Post Office after service on Sunday, get their mail matter, and post such letters as they had written during the week. The custom was one observed, not merely by the French Roman Catholics, but by the people generally; and he



pointed out the extreme inconvenience which would, under the circumstances, arise from a peremptory order that the post offices should not be opened, as suggested by Dr. Christie. He therefore moved an amendment the same as to wording and intent as had been substituted for Dr. Christie's motion of the previous session, affirming the principle contended for, but leaving the Government to judge how far it might be practicable to extend its application. An interesting discussion ensued, in the course of which Mr. McDougall raised the point that while postmasters were officers of the Federal Government, whose authority they were undoubtedly bound to recognise, yet the observance of the Sabbath was a matter of civil right; and as the Local Legislatures and municipal corporations were empowered to deal with questions of that character, he thought it but fair that they should be left to do so, particularly in view of the diversity of opinion prevalent respecting the correct mode of observing the seventh day. Ultimately, Mr. Langevin's amendment was agreed to.

On the 21st February, Mr. McCarthy (North Simcoe) introduced in the House of Commons a bill to amend the Controverted Elections Act, by which he proposed to provide that instead of election petitions being tried by one judge, they should be tried by a tribunal composed of three judges—one to be a member of the Supreme Court, and two to be chosen from the judiciary of the Province in which the petition was to be tried. He further proposed to enact that the decision of this tribunal, on all matters of fact, and on almost all questions of law, should be final and conclusive. The only exception to this would be that when the judges themselves thought proper, they might reserve for the consideration of the Supreme Court any question of law of sufficient importance. On the motion for the second reading (6th March) an animated debate took place, in which the leading legal and one or two lay members of the House took part.—Mr. Baker (Isle of the Lakes) cordially approved of the Bill.—Mr. Cameron (South Huron) thought some amendment of the Controverted Election Act absolutely necessary, but objected that Mr. McCarthy's bill, admitting of appeal to the Supreme Court, did not provide for an appeal in regard to questions of fact as well as of law; that it did not provide for an appeal against the decision of the County Court in respect of the validity of the ballots cast at an election in which a recount was demanded; and that until the question

of the constitutionality of imposing on Provincial Judges the duty of trying controverted elections had been settled (after which he thought the work should be performed by the Judges of the Supreme Court), it was not expedient to create a new tribunal of which such judges formed a constituent part.—Mr. Ives (Richmond and Wolfe) regarded the Judges of the Court of Queen's Bench of the Province of Quebec as already overworked, and protested against the additional labour of trying election petitions being thrown upon them. He suggested the reference of the bill to a Select Committee.—Mr. Casgrain and Mr. Guthrie both disapproved of the principle of the bill, and Mr. Kirkpatrick, although the seconder of the motion for its second reading, did not think that three judges should be employed, but believed it would be better that there should be only two; if they agreed, the facts should be regarded as proved, and *vice versa*. With this suggestion as to the mode of constituting the Court, Mr. Drew (North Wellington) concurred, but thought if an appeal were not allowed, the change would practically work no advantage; and he was also of opinion that it was yet too soon after the general election to interfere with the system at all.—Mr. Shaw (South Bruce) entirely approved of the principle of the bill, and Mr. Mousseau (Bagot) contended that there ought to be a controverted Elections Court, composed of judges, whose sole occupation it would be to try election cases, and who would travel from one district to another as occasion might require.—Subsequently (on the 31st March) the bill was read the second time, and referred to a Select Committee.

In moving in the House of Commons (March 6) for copies of petitions from certain ship and steamboat-builders of Quebec and Levis, in relation to the registration in Canada of United States vessels, Mr. Valin (Montmorency) elicited some rather surprising facts. He pointed out that under the Imperial Act, we were obliged to admit American ships to free registration in Canada, while our own builders had to pay customs taxes upon every dutiable article imported which enters into the construction of a vessel; and, on the other hand, Canadian built ships and steamboats were subjected to an impost by the United States, varying from 5 to 17 per cent. He submitted that this was a great injustice to our maritime population—a view which was concurred in by Dr. Fortin (Gaspé), and Mr. DeCosmos (Victoria, B. C.)

Mr. Killam (Yarmouth), on the contrary, regarded the grievance as being more imaginary than real, and contended that whereas within his knowledge—as actually engaged in the shipping trade—no injury was caused to the builders by the existing state of things, it was frequently a convenience, when there was a fishing boat or even a larger vessel wanted at short notice, and none of home production available, to be in a position to purchase advantageously in a foreign market.

On the same day, Mr. Rochester (Carleton, Ont.) moved for a return of correspondence with the Colonial Office or with the Government of the United States as to the action of the latter in denying Canadians the right of free navigation of the canals of the United States and of the Hudson River, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Washington. The facts of the case to which Mr. Rochester's motion had reference are worthy of record here, both from a political and international standpoint. By the 27th Article of the Treaty of Washington, the Government of the United States engaged to urge upon the Governments of the several States owning canals connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers traversed by or contiguous to the Canadian boundary, to grant to the subjects of Her Britannic Majesty the use thereof on terms of equality with inhabitants of the American Union. As long ago as the 4th December, 1871, President Grant, in his message to Congress at the opening of the session on that date, stated that a communication dated the 29th November, had been addressed to the Governors of the different States interested, requesting the necessary action on their part. Governor Hoffman, of New York, in acknowledging receipt of that letter, said : " I have caused enquiry to be made of those charged with the administration of the canals of this State, and learn from them that they know of no restrictions now to be found in the laws of the State upon the equal use of the canals by British subjects and American citizens ; that there are no restrictions upon foreigners being the owners, in part or in whole, of boats entitled to navigate our canals ; nor would a boat owned wholly in Canada be forbidden the use of our canals, or be subjected to other tolls or other regulations than those imposed upon boats owned in our own State." Mr. Hoffman promised, at the same time, to call the attention of the Legislature to the subject, and to recommend the passage of such

laws as might be found to be necessary to carry into effect "at once" the agreement made in the 27th Article of the Treaty.

On the 12th November, 1874, the terms of the Article apparently not having been yet carried into practical effect, Lord Dufferin transmitted to Sir Edward Thornton, British Minister at Washington, a copy of an approved report of the Privy Council of Canada, setting forth the facts. The report in question represented that "while barges and other vessels, with or without cargo, from ports upon the Hudson River, are allowed to pass through the Chambly Canal to the St. Lawrence, and thence from Montreal through the Lachine Canal and through the canals on the Ottawa to the City of Ottawa, or any other destination: British or Canadian vessels loading at Ottawa, or at any other Canadian port, or even in ballast, are prohibited from passing Whitehall through the Champlain Canal to the Hudson River in the State of New York; and the same prohibitory policy obtains generally in reference to the use of the Erie and other canals connecting navigable waters within the United States." It was therefore submitted, as four years had passed since the ratification of the Treaty, that it was now time something decisive was done in the premises. From the correspondence it appears that the United States Government, although contending that in urging upon the State Governments to open their canals to Canadian shipping on equal terms, the stipulations of the Treaty had been fulfilled on their part, still further communicated with the Governor of New York State on the subject, and were officially assured that the complaint of the Canadian Government was not well founded, no instance having occurred in which a Canadian vessel was refused a clearance. Careful enquiry on the part of the authorities of the Dominion established the entire accuracy of this statement, which was promptly and frankly admitted, in a Minute of Council dated the 18th February, 1875. The allegations contained in the report of the 12th November, 1874, were founded on the representations of vessel owners, who had never in reality tested the question, but appeared convinced all the same that because there had been no specific enactment by the State Legislature conceding the privilege, their boats would not be permitted to navigate the New York Canals. It was at once officially promulgated in Canada that there was nothing to pre-

vent the use of these canals by British bottoms, and the owners of boats employed in the lumber trade at once prepared to avail themselves of the same.

At this stage a new and most unexpected difficulty arose, and from a most unexpected quarter. On the opening of navigation, the Ottawa and Rideau Forwarding Company were informed by the Collector of Customs at Plattsburg, New York, that under Section 2,771 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, lumber could not be bonded in Canadian vessels passing through United States' Canals, and the Collector at Rouse's Point also refused to bond a cargo of lumber shipped at Brockville for New York, on the ground that the vessel was a British bottom, and therefore not entitled to the privilege. The Government of Canada once more secured the intervention of Sir Edward Thornton, who brought the subject to the notice of the American Secretary of State, on the 20th September, 1875, submitting that this prohibition on navigation by the Customs Regulations amounted to an infraction of the 27th Article. On the 22nd of the same month, Sir Edward called upon the Secretary of State, Mr. Hamilton Fish, and in the course of conversation expressed the hope that the United States Government would take a liberal view of the matter, that Canadian vessels might be secured all the rights on the canals referred to in the Treaty which were enjoyed by United States vessels, and that, after the United States Government had obtained from the State of New York the assurance that there was no law of that State which could prevent British vessels from using those canals, the Federal Government would not interpose its power either by law or regulations to render nugatory the permission given by the State. Mr. Fish replied that it was far from the intention of his Government to do so, and that he had already been urging upon the Secretary of the Treasury to treat the question with as much liberality as possible. But whilst he could not speak officially on the subject until a decision was given by the Treasury Department, it seemed to him that the Revenue Laws of the United States would prevent the use of the entire navigation of the canals by Canadian vessels. The law of the United States provided that a vessel arriving in the United States with a cargo from abroad, should enter and discharge her cargo at the first port of entry she met. In entering the United States through the Champlain

Canal, the first port of entry would be Whitehall, at the northern extremity of the Whitehall Canal. There a vessel arriving with a foreign cargo, whether she were American or foreign, would be obliged to discharge. If a Canadian vessel had a fancy for navigating the canals further on, she could certainly do so and go as far as Albany, but neither she nor an American vessel could carry a cargo there direct from a foreign port, because Albany would not be the first port of entry, nor indeed was it a port of entry at all. Mr. Fish added that he supposed the idea and the object of the Canadian Government were that Canadian boats should be entitled to bring cargoes from Canada through the canals and down the Hudson to New York. This, he said, was impossible, by reason of the above mentioned provision of the law with regard to the first port of entry, and because neither by the Treaty of Washington nor by any other treaty, had the navigation of the River Hudson been allowed to British or other foreign vessels. The Secretary of the United States Treasury (Mr. H. B. Bristow) upon the question being referred to him for consideration, decided that he could not recognize the right of Canadian vessels to transport cargoes in bond from Canada to New York by the Hudson River—a privilege which he was subsequently informed by Sir Edward Thornton had not been requested. He was further of the opinion that although by the terms of the 27th Article the subjects of Her Majesty were to have the use of the several State canals connected with the navigation of the lakes and rivers traversed by or contiguous to the boundary line, on terms of equality with the inhabitants of the United States, the purpose of the stipulation was to grant the free use of such canals only in so far as they might facilitate communication between ports and places lying on the lakes and rivers in question, and not as they furnished communication between ports and places not lying on these lakes and rivers. The use of the Champlain Canal, in this view, could be granted to Canadian vessels destined with cargoes to the southern terminus of the canal, or to ports or places on Lake Erie or Ontario, but not to Canadian vessels destined to ports or places lying remote from the waters of the northern lakes and rivers, contiguous to the frontier between the two countries.

On the 5th April, 1876, the Dominion Government passed a Minute of Council, in which it was observed, with respect to this



decision, that apart from Treaty obligations, the Secretary of the Treasury did not appear to have taken into consideration an Act of Congress passed on the 26th September, 1850, re enacted and confirmed in the "Revised Statutes of 1875," intituled "An Act to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to permit vessels from the British North American Provinces to lade and unlade at such places in any collection district in the United States as he may designate," which provided that "the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, provided the latter shall be satisfied that similar privileges are extended to vessels of the United States in the Colonies hereinafter mentioned, is hereby authorized, under such regulations as he may prescribe to protect the revenue from fraud, to permit vessels laden with the products of Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Newfoundland, and Prince Edward Island, or either of them, to lade or unlade at any port or place within any collection district which he may designate."

The purport of this Minute of Council was communicated to the American Government by Sir Edward Thornton, and after some preliminary correspondence, Sir Edward was officially informed, on the 7th June, 1876, that instructions had been issued to the Collector of Customs at Plattsburg to allow Canadian barges and other vessels laden with important goods to pass that port on a clearance to Albany, or to any other port intermediate between Plattsburg and Albany, under such conditions and regulations as would govern the navigation of American barges or vessels coming from Canada, or foreign vessels generally, when importing foreign cargoes; but without regard to the several provisions of the law which would apply especially to imported goods transported in bond. Instructions similar in tone and object were issued to the Collectors of Customs at Oswego (New York) and Burlington (Vermont), and the Surveyor of Customs at Albany and the Deputy Collector at Troy were each notified of these orders. The Canadian Government, by Minute of Council dated the 21st July, 1876, accepted this arrangement as satisfactory, and formally expressed thanks to Sir Edward Thornton for the tact, zeal and ability with which he had invariably addressed himself to the protection of Canadian interests.—Mr. Rochester, however, seemed to be of opinion that the navigation of the Hudson to New



York should also be granted to Canadian vessels; that by the Treaty it was intended to be so granted; and he urged upon the Government, in view of the disadvantage at which Canada was thus placed, and the loss caused to our carrying trade, to press for the immediate redress of what he regarded as a great wrong.

The law regulating the relations of debtor and creditor has always been the subject of much difference of opinion in Canada, and no Act of Parliament has undergone more frequent or more sweeping changes than the statute relating to insolvency and bankruptcy. The Insolvent Act of 1875 was undoubtedly prepared with much care, and for a time was supposed to work with considerable satisfaction to the mercantile community. Whether, however, from something faulty in the principle of the measure, or from the recognized impossibility of devising legislation upon the subject which would meet the views and expectations of both debtor and creditor, the opinion grew very strong that the law was not fulfilling the purpose with which it was enacted—that is to say, ensuring an equitable distribution of the assets of an insolvent debtor, and protecting the honest bankrupt against unjust treatment at the hands of creditors who might be factious, or disposed without just cause to prevent his obtaining a discharge. On the contrary, it became the conviction of a large section of the public that the law, in so far as it guaranteed a composition, served rather as an encouragement to improvidence on the part of traders, and to the promotion of an unhealthy commercial sentiment; and it was freely alleged that instead of being an advantage to the creditor, the official assignees were the only class of the community who derived any benefit from it. How far those opinions were justified it is not for us to say, but that they were very generally entertained, and especially by agriculturists and the population outside the cities, the speeches and votes of the newly elected members of the House of Commons amply proved. The subject first came up for discussion (March 7) on a motion by Mr. McDonald, Minister of Justice, to refer the whole question to a Select Committee of seventeen members, to consider “the working of the Insolvent Laws of Canada, as well as the expediency of continuing, amending, or repealing” them. Even this preliminary step, which committed the House to nothing—although it was admitted that the proposed composi-

tion of the Committee was such as to lead to the expectation that continuance of the law in some form would be recommended—was assented to by the House with evident reluctance, so eager were the majority to have the Statute entirely swept away at once. The committee devoted much time and attention to the consideration of the points referred to them. The first thing done was to decide as to the expediency of repealing the law pure and simple, or of continuing it in an amended form; and the latter course was decided upon by the very narrow majority of one—the Committee standing 9 for to 8 against on a division. The next step was to appoint a sub-committee to seriously consider the evils of the existing Act which it was desirable to remove. The conclusion arrived by the sub-committee had been in effect what we have hereinbefore stated generally as the prevailing impression throughout the country—that the Act had given rise to great recklessness, extravagance and dishonesty among the trading classes, and instead of stimulating men to endeavour to extricate themselves from difficulties, acted as an inducement to place themselves under its operation, and thus have an opportunity to make a fresh start in life free from debt, if not indeed by obtaining a favourable compromise to save a considerable sum out of the wreck. After hearing all the evidence and listening to all the representations made, the Committee came to the conclusion that if the dangerous facility offered to a debtor by the existing law to arrange with his creditors, make a composition, and get a discharge were removed, it would just as effectually meet the requirements of the case if, by amendment, it were made impossible for an insolvent under such circumstances to get a discharge, or to buy back his assets under any condition whatever, as if the Act were repealed altogether. The Committee accordingly submitted to the House (April 29th) through Mr. Colby (Stanstead), the chairman, a bill containing the provisions regarded as necessary to prevent a bankrupt from making any arrangement to buy back his estate, and rendering it impossible for him, as a matter of right, to obtain a discharge from the obligations he had voluntarily assumed, under any circumstances whatever—the assent of four-fifths of the creditors, representing four-fifths of his entire indebtedness, the amount owing to his relations not included, being necessary in order to obtain

a discharge at all. It also proposed to abolish official assignees; to compel every creditor living within the jurisdiction where the insolvency occurred to attend the meetings in regard to the estate either personally or by his book-keeper or agent, instead of by proxy; to limit the proxies which a creditor could hold to one, and to prevent any person not a creditor from holding such proxy. This, however, was not intended to preclude creditors in England, or in jurisdictions other than that in which the insolvent had failed, from being represented by proxy. Briefly stated, the amendments were—abolition of composition, judicial discharge, official assignees, and proxies. In place of the official assignee, it was proposed to substitute a guardian of the estate, who would take possession of it in the same way as the Sheriff did, and hold it during the time the creditors were being convened, but no longer—the fee to the guardian to be \$5 for every seizure, and a moderate allowance for the custody of the property. The creditors might appoint any person they chose to wind up the affairs of the insolvent, with the exception of this guardian, who was not to be eligible. Another important change suggested by the Committee was that while, as formerly, non-traders would be excluded from the operation of the Act, in case four-fifths of an insolvent's trading creditors agreed to give him a discharge, that would not cut off the claims of any non-trading creditor who might come in for a dividend along with the others, and hold over the balance of his claim to be collected at some future time if the opportunity were offered. Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) seconded the motion for the second reading. Mr. Béchard (Iberville) moved "that the bill be not now read the second time, but that it be resolved that in the opinion of this House it is expedient that the Insolvent Act of 1875 and all amendments thereto should be unconditionally repealed." A long, animated and interesting debate ensued, and on a division the amendment was carried by 99 to 75. Immediately after this division, the consideration of Mr. Béchard's bill to repeal the Insolvency Laws was taken up, and the second reading carried by 117 to 60. On the 5th of May the bill was read the third time in the House of Commons—an amendment offered by the Minister of Justice, that it be read that day six months, being rejected by 107 votes to 55. The Senate, however, (May 9) by a vote of 31 to 27 threw the measure

out on the proposal being made by Mr. Bellerose for its second reading—the motion for its rejection being moved by Mr. Ryan and seconded by Mr. Thibaudeau. Notwithstanding the overwhelming weight of opinion in the popular chamber in favour of sweeping every vestige of insolvency legislation off the Statute book, it was generally agreed to be a wise and well considered step on the part of the Senate to prevent the immediate consummation of a resolution admittedly arrived at by the members of the Lower House rather hastily, and, considering the enormous interests at stake, as well as the radical character of the change, without sufficient deliberation.

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## CHAPTER III.

**THE LETELLIER AFFAIR: RESOLUTION OF CONDEMNATION OFFERED IN THE COMMONS BY MR. MOUSSEAU: DEBATE ON THE SUBJECT; RESOLUTION PASSED: QUESTION REFERRED TO HER MAJESTY: DEPUTATION TO ENGLAND: CORRESPONDENCE WITH COLONIAL OFFICE: DISMISSAL OF MR. LETELLIER FINALLY DECIDED UPON: DR. RORITAILLE APPOINTED LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR OF QUEBEC: SPEECH BY MR. LETELLIER: OPINIONS OF MR. TODD, LIBRARIAN OF PARLIAMENT.**

The last volume of this publication brought the record of the proceedings in the Letellier case up to that point where the interference of the Federal Government had been invoked, subsequent to the Dominion General Elections, to remove his Honour from office, and a lengthy discussion had taken place between him and his accusers, in the form of memoranda addressed to the Governor-General in Council, respecting the several matters and things on which the demand for his dismissal was based. At an early day after the opening of Parliament, Mr. Mousseau gave notice that he would move in the House of Commons the adoption of a resolution declaring "That the dismissal by the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec of his Ministers on the second day of March, 1878, was, under the circumstances, unwise and subversive of the position accorded to the advisers of the Crown since the concession of the principle of responsible Government to the British North American Colonies." This was exactly the same resolution as had been offered by Sir John Macdonald during the Session of 1878, and defeated. Mr. Mousseau, in renewing it, expressly denied that he was actuated by any political motive, but protested that he had in view simply to uphold the great political principle of free and responsible government, which in his estimation Mr. Letellier had violated in dismissing the DeBoucherville Administration. He reviewed exhaustively the correspondence in the case, contending (1) that even were the reasons alleged by his Honour for that act substantially accurate as to the facts, they would have formed no sufficient justification of his conduct, and (2) that the reasons alleged were valueless, and were characterized by serious errors and inaccuracies. He quoted various con-

stitutional authorities to show that Mr. Letellier's conception of the rights and privileges of the Crown were exaggerated and incorrect, and he repudiated the statement that the *coup d'état* had received the *bona fide* support of the people of the Province of Quebec; although had such been the case, the course pursued by the Lieutenant-Governor, who was a Federal and not a Provincial officer, was subject to review and censure by the Federal Parliament.

Mr. McCarthy (North Simcoe) seconded Mr. Mousseau's resolution, and in the speech with which he supported it, he also submitted that the Lieutenant-Governor, being an official of the Government of Canada—who had the right to appoint and the right to remove—the manner in which he performed his duty was a proper subject for the consideration and judgment of Parliament; but he admitted that the cases in which this course should be resorted to ought to be grave and important. He denied the right of Mr. Letellier, under the constitution, to dismiss Ministers having the confidence of Parliament, and supported Mr. Mousseau's contention that even the success of Mr. Joly's Government at the Provincial General Election—which he also denied, quoting the resolution passed in amendment to the Address at the succeeding Session in proof of the denial—would not have justified Mr. Letellier's act, or have constituted any good cause why that act should not have been reviewed and condemned by Parliament. To the objection that Mr. Letellier was being tried a second time for the same offence, which, he believed, would be raised, Mr. McCarthy held that the new Parliament was elected to redress a great many grievances caused by its predecessor; that the question now under discussion had been an issue at the General Election on which the people had pronounced, and that it was the duty of Members to give effect to the wishes of their constituents, being in no way tramelled by the decision arrived at by the House of Commons in 1878.

Mr. Ouimet (Laval) moved the Previous Question, in order to prevent the submission of amendments, and to ensure the bringing of the resolution to a direct issue.

Mr. Mackenzie, the Leader of the Opposition, dwelt upon the danger of the Federal authorities meddling with the Governments of the several Provinces, and gave it as his opinion that in this instance no case had arisen which would justify the inter-

ference practically invoked by Mr. Mousseau's motion. A legislative union, he said, with all its evils, would be infinitely preferable in many respects to a federal system which would vest all the power in the Federal authorities. He believed that the question involved ought to be settled and had been settled at the polls by the people of the Province of Quebec, who had pronounced in favour of the course taken by the Lieutenant-Governor, and upheld the Joly Government, on whose shoulders the responsibility of the Lieutenant-Governor's act now rested; and any settlement arrived at by Parliament at this period in the history of the affair would but undo the will of the people constitutionally expressed. At the same time he insisted that if Parliament took any action, it ought to be on the initiative of the Governor-General's responsible advisers.

Mr. McDougall had no hesitation, in his capacity as a private citizen, in condemning the conduct of Mr. Letellier in dismissing his Ministers at the time the act was committed, and had since seen no cause to change his views. He acknowledged the responsibility of Lieutenant Governors to the Federal authority, but contended, the interference of that authority having been invoked in this case without effect in 1878, and the House of Commons having then refused to assent to a vote of censure by 112 votes to 70, it only remained for another tribunal, the electors of Quebec, to deal with the subject. This tribunal had been appealed to, and a judgment, no matter how obtained, had been rendered in favour of the Lieutenant-Governor. It was therefore neither convenient, expedient, nor competent for the new Parliament to try the question over again, simply because the political majority had changed in the meantime, and men of different opinions occupied the Treasury benches. It was against the genius of English law that a man should be tried a second time for the same political, any more than for the same criminal offence. The right to dismiss a Lieutenant Governor was not one of the enumerated powers of the Federal Parliament, for the Constitution had placed the redress of any evil or mischief of this kind in the hands of the people of the Provinces. If the Government felt that it was competent for the House to deal with the subject, he thought they ought so to have advised the House, and should have directly dealt with it in the first instance as the responsible Ministers of

the Crown, instead of allowing it to be taken up by a private Member. He pointed out that but for the local peculiarities and treaty rights of the people of Lower Canada, a more homogeneous system of government would have been adopted for the United British North American Provinces; and larger powers would have been vested in the Parliament of Canada but for the representations so powerfully made on behalf of the French Canadian people for such an arrangement as would secure to them their local institutions, rights, and customs against possible interference by the English majority. He warned the French Canadians that in transferring this matter to the arena of the Federal Parliament, they were running the risk of creating a precedent which would be dangerous to the maintenance in future of their independent position and control of their own affairs.

The debate was long, continuing for three days, and it would obviously be impossible to give here even the barest summary of the arguments of the gentlemen who addressed the House on both sides of the question. Generally, it may be said, while there was necessarily much that was novel introduced into the discussion by successive speakers, and fresh precedents and authorities were freely and appropriately quoted, the Members of whose views the foregoing is an indication, furnished to a great extent the groundwork of the debate. On the morning of the 14th March, the House divided on Mr. Ouimet's motion, "That the Question be now put," which was carried by a vote of 136 to 51. Mr. Mousseau's resolution was agreed to on the same division.

On the 3rd April, Sir John A. McDonald made the following statement in the House of Commons on the subject:—That a few days after the passing of Mr. Mousseau's resolution he waited on His Excellency the Governor General, representing to him that after the resolution of the Senate in the last Session of Parliament, and the resolution of the House of Commons just referred to, it was the opinion of His Excellency's advisers that the usefulness of Mr. Letellier as Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec was gone, and they advised that in the public interest it was expedient that he should be removed from office. His Excellency was thereupon pleased to state that as the Federal system introduced by the British North America Act of 1867, was until then unknown in Great Britain or her Colonies, there were no precedents to guide us, that the decision in the present case would



settle for the future the relations between the Dominion and the Provincial Governments so far as the office of Lieutenant-Governor is concerned, and that His Excellency therefore deemed it expedient to submit the advice tendered to him and the whole case with all the attendant circumstances to Her Majesty's Government for their consideration and instructions. During the same afternoon, and in moving the adjournment of the debate on the Tariff, Mr. Ouimet referred to the conclusion arrived at, as conveyed to the House in the Premier's statement, which conclusion he characterized as unconstitutional, and an infringement of the principles of Constitutional Government given to this country. He argued that if the Governor General had the right to reserve a decision, notwithstanding the advice of his Ministers, on a matter like this, purely affecting the local administration of the country, he might do so on the tariff, the debate on which should adjourn until the power of the Dominion Parliament had been determined. If the prerogatives of Parliament were thus to be ignored, he thought it would be better to send the tariff schedule to England for approval, and after it had been approved of continue the discussion.

Sir John A. Macdonald could not agree with the statement that the constitution had been infringed upon by the Governor-General. He would have been pleased if His Excellency had at once accepted the advice tendered him, for the Government were unanimously of the opinion on which it was based; but the advice had not been rejected. The representative of the Queen had simply said that he would like to submit the matter to the Sovereign. There was nothing unconstitutional in such a proceeding, for Canada was as safe in the hands of Her Majesty as in the hands of her representative, and we might be well assured that the liberty and practice of self-government granted to us years ago would not be interfered with. Her Majesty's officers in England were thoroughly conversant with our rights and privileges, and might be relied upon to give advice in consonance therewith, and consistently with our position as a self governing people.

Mr. Cockburn (West Northumberland), while deprecating any discussion reflecting personally upon the representative of the Crown, expressed regret at the announcement made by the head of the Government. The Queen was, on the New Brunswick school law case, advised by her Government that all matters of

the kind had been delegated to the Dominion Parliament; and that the question now under discussion, which there was judicial authority for stating was within the competence of this Parliament, should be referred to Her Majesty, he regarded as unconstitutional and unprecedented. Messrs. Vallée and Desjardins each entered a protest against the Governor-General's action, and Mr. Mousseau argued that if the dismissal of a Lieutenant-Governor was to be a matter for the English Government to decide on, it followed that the dismissal of all other officials must be left to the same authority.

On the 7th April, before the Orders of the Day were called in the House of Commons, Mr. Mackenzie requested that the House might be put in possession of the Order-in-Council and other papers showing the precise nature of the advice tendered by the Cabinet to His Excellency the Governor-General on the subject of the censure passed by the House on Mr. Letellier. The Premier replied that the matter was not one pertaining to the Privy Council at all, but to the Cabinet Council, and nothing of that nature was ever introduced into Orders-in-Council. As to the communications between the Crown and its advisers, they were confidential, except in so far as authority might be given to reveal them; and in this instance all that the Governor-General had authorized to be announced was communicated to the House on the 4th. An Order-in-Council to remove Mr. Letellier would be passed after the advice was accepted, not before. In reply to a question by Mr. Desjardins (Hochelaga), Sir John further stated that the Postmaster General (Mr. Langevin) would sail for England by the next Canadian steamer, in order to urge the Government's case on the consideration of the Imperial Council. He added that the reference of the matter to England was had with the Government's advice, and the fact of their remaining in office was a proof that they had assumed the responsibility of the Governor-General's action.—Mr. Langevin went to England accordingly, accompanied by Mr. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., to present the case on behalf of the Federal Government, and Mr. Joly, the Premier of Quebec, undertook a similar mission on behalf of his own Government.

On the 16th of June, Mr. Joly returned from England, and on the 9th July the Provincial Legislative Assembly, which had been in session since the 18th June, passed an Address to the Governor

General, affirming the unalterable devotion of the Province to the Crown and person of Her Majesty, and expressing satisfaction with the form of Government the Province had enjoyed under the British North America Act, and with the autonomy and self-government secured by it. But while the Province did not seek to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the Federal authority, it expected that its rights would be respected by the Federal Government; and they alleged it to be the duty of the representatives of the Province, to whom was entrusted the defence of those rights, to protest whenever they are threatened. The attempt by the Federal Government to dismiss the Lieutenant-Governor on the strength of a party vote of the Commons and Senate was held to be an encroachment on those rights. It belonged, it was contended, to the Province of Quebec, directly interested as it was in the results of the dismissal of the De Boucherville Cabinet, to pronounce judgment on the opportunity and the wisdom of the act of the Lieutenant-Governor when he took the management of the affairs of the Province from that Cabinet to place it into other hands. In accordance with the principles of responsible Government, the Province pronounced upon the Lieutenant-Governor's act, when it passed judgment on the new Ministry who had assumed the responsibility of it, and the general elections resulted in a verdict in favour of the new Ministry, who, in the Session immediately following, succeeded in carrying through all the measures introduced by them. Since that session three of the electoral divisions of the Province, viz., St. Hyacinthe, Rouville and Chambly, had been called upon to pronounce upon the Lieutenant-Governor's act, and they had each testified their approval of it by large majorities. This new expression of public opinion, the Legislative Assembly urged, carried all the weight with it from the fact that two out of these three electoral divisions, called upon to replace Opposition Members who had been unseated by the courts of justice, reversed their apparent verdict of the 1st May, 1878, by electing supporters of the Ministry; and the Address concluded by setting forth that "the approval by this Province of the act of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor has been too strongly expressed to leave any more doubt on the subject, and this House, elected to represent the opinions of the people of this Province, thanks His Excellency the Governor General for his firmness and wisdom in arresting the encroachment attempted by the Federal Parliament and Gov-

ernment on the rights of this Province, and feels confident that His Excellency will continue with the same firmness and wisdom to acknowledge and protect those undoubted rights."

On the 13th July Mr. Langevin returned to Canada, bearing a despatch to the Governor General from the Colonial Secretary, dated the 3rd of that month. Her Majesty's Government, Sir Michael Hicks Beach said, had given their attentive consideration to the request of His Excellency for instructions with reference to the recommendation of the Canadian Cabinet to have Mr. Letellier removed from office. The request related to a constitutional question affecting the internal affairs of the Dominion, and belonged to a class of subjects with which the Government and Parliament of Canada are fully competent to deal. He noticed with satisfaction that, owing to the ability and patience with which the new constitution had been made by the Canadian people to fulfil the objects with which it was framed, it had very rarely been found necessary to resort to the Imperial authority for assistance in any of those complications which might have been expected to arise during the first years of the Dominion, and his view was that such references should only be made in circumstances of a very exceptional nature. He readily admitted, however, that the principles involved in this particular case were of more than ordinary importance. The true effect and intent of those sections of the British North America Act, 1867, which applies to it, had been much discussed, and as this was the first case which had occurred under those sections, there was no precedent for His Excellency's guidance. For this reason, though regretting that any cause should have arisen for the reference now made to them, Her Majesty's Government approved of the course which he had taken, on the responsibility and with the consent of his Ministers. The several circumstances affecting the particular case of Mr. Letellier had been fully stated in Sir J. A. Macdonald's memorandum of the 14th April, in Lieutenant Governor Letellier's letter of the 18th April, and in communications received from Mr. Langevin, who, accompanied by Mr. Abbott, had come to England for the purpose of supporting the advice given by the Government, and from Mr. Joly, who was similarly empowered to offer any explanations that might be required on the part of Mr. Letellier. If it had been the duty of Her Majesty's Government to decide whether Mr. Letellier ought or

ought not to be removed, the reasons in favour of and against his removal would, the Colonial Secretary felt confident, have been very ably and thoroughly put before them by Messrs. Langevin and Abbott, and by Mr. Joly. He had not, however, had occasion to call for any arguments from either side on the merits of the case, for the law did not empower the Home Government to decide, and they proposed to express no opinion on the subject. The powers given by the British North America Act, 1867, with respect to the removal of a Lieutenant Governor from office, were vested, not in Her Majesty's Government, but in the Governor General, and it was understood that the reference to the Home Government was merely on the abstract question of the responsibilities and functions of the Governor General in relation to the Lieutenant Governor of a Province under the Act. "The main principles determining the position of the Lieutenant-Governor of a Province," said the Colonial Secretary, "in the matter now under consideration, are plain. There can be no doubt that he has an unquestionable constitutional right to dismiss his Provincial Ministers if, from any cause, he feels it incumbent upon him to do so. In the exercise of this right, as of any other of his functions, he should, of course, maintain the impartiality towards rival political parties which is essential to the proper performance of the duties of his office; and for any action he may take, he is, under the 59th section of the Act, directly responsible to the Governor-General." This and similar powers, he was of opinion, were intended to be exercised by the Governor-General "by and with the advice of his Ministers;" and though the position of a Governor-General would entitle his views to peculiar weight, "yet Her Majesty's Government do not find anything in the circumstances which would justify him in departing, in this instance, from the general rule, and declining to follow the decided and sustained opinion of his Ministers, who are responsible for the peace and good government of the Dominion to the Parliament to which, according to the 59th section of the statute, the cause assigned for the removal of a Lieutenant-Governor must be communicated." Her Majesty's Government could only suggest that the Canadian Cabinet be requested to again consider the action to be taken in Mr. Letellier's case, and see whether, after the perusal of the Colonial Secretary's despatch, and under all the circumstances, they were still of the

opinion that so serious a step as dismissal was necessary. He was confident it would be clearly borne in mind that it was the spirit and intention of the British North America Act, 1867, that the tenure of the high office of Lieutenant-Governor should, as a rule, endure for the term of years specifically mentioned, and that not only should the power of removal never be exercised except for grave cause, but that the fact of the political opinions of a Lieutenant-Governor not having been, during his former career, in accordance with those held by any Dominion Ministry who might happen to succeed to power during his term of office, would afford no reason for its exercise. The suggestion was made in conclusion that the consideration of the whole question might be once more renewed with advantage, the interval which had elapsed having afforded the opportunity for a thorough comprehension of a very complicated subject, and for the subsidence of strong feelings on both sides.

On the 14th July, from the Citadel, Quebec, His Excellency communicated a copy of this despatch to the Privy Council, accompanied by a memorandum requesting the Cabinet to state "if the opinion given by them to the effect that they advise the dismissal of the Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec, be still their decided opinion, and if that opinion be sustained after full weight and due consideration has been given by the Cabinet to the support afforded in the Province of Quebec to Mr. Joly, the Minister who is by constitutional practice responsible for the action of the Lieutenant-Governor." To the despatch of the Colonial Secretary he had to add nothing on his own part, the Cabinet having already been placed confidentially in possession of his views; but he desired that the reconsidered opinion should be assented to by all the Members of the Government, and that the Ministers then absent in England (Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper) should be communicated with by telegraph for that purpose. On the 21st July, Sir John Macdonald, on behalf of himself and colleagues, acknowledged receipt of the despatch and memorandum, and stated that "the Governor-General's advisers having fully considered the despatch and His Excellency's minute, desire to state that after anxious consideration they adhere to the advice previously tendered to him by the undersigned on their behalf for the removal of Lieutenant-Governor Letellier. They have not failed to give full weight and due

consideration to the support afforded in the Province of Quebec to Mr. Joly, and have given their special attention to the fifth, seventh, eighth and ninth paragraphs of the despatch of the Colonial Secretary as desired by His Excellency. This subject was fully considered by His Excellency's advisers immediately before the departure of Sir Leonard Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper for England. These gentlemen concurred with the rest of their colleagues in the opinion that, in case the subject should be referred back by Her Majesty's Government, the advice should be renewed, and this is therefore the unanimous advice of the Cabinet." On the 23rd, the Governor-General telegraphed:—"Shall consent to act on advice given after reconsideration of case by Cabinet. Order-in-Council should be so drawn as to make clear sole responsibility of Cabinet for action taken." Accordingly, on the 25th, an Order-in-Council was passed, based on a Report by Sir John A. Macdonald, in which the circumstances leading to the reference of the case to England were recited, and the specific statement made that the decision of His Excellency in that behalf was made with the assent of the Cabinet, "who then assumed, and still assume the responsibility of the reference." Sir John in his report further stated "that the despatch from the Secretary for the Colonies has been carefully reconsidered, and that it is the decided and sustained opinion of Your Excellency's Ministers that it is expedient and necessary that Mr. Letellier should be removed from his office of Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec; that the cause to be assigned for such removal, according to the provisions of the 59th section of the British North America Act, 1867, is that, after the vote of the House of Commons during last Session, and that of the Senate during the previous Session, Mr. Letellier's usefulness as a Lieutenant Governor was gone;" and that the Governor-General's advisers "are fully aware of the responsibility of making this recommendation, and they feel it their duty to accept it in every sense." On the same day, Mr. Edouard J. Langevin, Under Secretary of State, wrote the following letter to Mr. Letellier:—"I am commanded by His Excellency the Governor-General to inform you that by Order of His Excellency in Council, passed this day, you were removed from the office of Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, and that the cause assigned for such removal, according to the



provisions of the 59th Section of the British North America Act, 1867, is that after the vote of the House of Commons during last Session, and that of the Senate during the previous Session, with relation to your course as Lieutenant-Governor, your usefulness as such was gone." And Dr. Theodore Robitaille, Member of the House of Commons for the Electoral District of Bonaventure, was appointed Lieutenant-Governor of Quebec in Mr. Letellier's stead.

The removal of Mr. Letellier caused some temporary excitement in the ancient capital, where on the afternoon of the 4th August, a "mass meeting"—attended, so the *Chronicle* of that city said, by "between four and five thousand" people—was held to protest against the act, and to present the hon. gentleman with an address, expressive of the sympathy of the signatories and those on behalf of whom they spoke, alleging that the dismissal was inspired by party feeling, and assuring him that the majority of the people of the Province approved of his course in dismissing the DeBoucherville Government. It is but fair to record that the speakers at the meeting were drawn entirely from the ranks of the Liberal party—Messrs. Huntington, Laurier, and Pelletier, members of the late Federal Administration, being the most prominent. The only exception to this rule, so far as the accounts given by the newspapers show, was Mr. George Irvine, M.P.P. for Megantic, and an old time Conservative, who, however, had for a considerable period been acting in the Legislature in concert with Mr. Joly. In replying to the address, Mr. Letellier asserted that he had always, in his capacity as Lieutenant-Governor, used the power entrusted to him as representative of the Sovereign for the due and proper administration of the affairs of the Province, and for the protection of the rights of the people; but it had also been his policy to assert and maintain the rights of the Crown in the interest of popular government and the appeal made to the people by the Administration of Mr. Joly, who had assumed the responsibility of the course which he (Mr. Letellier) had found it necessary to adopt in pursuance of that policy, had shown that he had the support of the public. If that appeal had been unsuccessful, he would have resigned his position at once. In the course of his speech he predicted that the day was not far distant when a Legislative Union would take the place of the existing Federation, and he was of opinion that since his removal there was no longer autonomy or self govern-



ment in the Province of Quebec, which henceforth must submit to the dictates of a hostile majority in the Federal Parliament. The agitation thus begun in Quebec City was responded to in several localities throughout the Province, but was not encouraged by the Liberal leaders, and very soon was entirely abandoned.

In the REGISTER of last year (pages 95 to 101) copious extracts were quoted from a pamphlet published by Mr. Alpheus Todd, Librarian of the Parliament of Canada, entitled "A Constitutional Governor," dealing with the position and prerogatives of Governors and Lieutenant Governors under our federal system, and evidently suggested by the Letellier affair, from which, as was remarked at the time, both those who supported and those who condemned the action of the Lieutenant Governor drew conclusions favourable to their own views of the case. Last January Mr. Todd gave to the public a much more comprehensive work, entitled "Parliamentary Government in the British Colonies," to the production of which he devoted years of labour and close study, and in which he embodied a succinct review of the important question to which this chapter is devoted. The Letellier case, Mr. Todd regards as one of considerable importance, because it furnishes the first example of the interposition of Dominion authority for the removal of a Lieutenant Governor from office before the expiration of his ordinary term of service; and it requires to be the more carefully and dispassionately examined lest erroneous conclusions should be drawn from the action taken in respect of it by either party, and lest it should seem to justify Dominion interference in Provincial affairs under unwarrantable circumstances. In the first place, he declares the contention of Mr. Letellier, that as the representative of the Sovereign he was "irresponsible for acts performed within the legitimate sphere of the duties prescribed to him by the British North America Act," as an indisputable error; and he holds that "a Lieutenant Governor is clearly responsible to the authority that has appointed him, and by which he is removable, although he is not responsible to any other tribunal for his conduct in office." He also disapproves of Mr. Joly's assumption that the framers of the British North America Act drew an intentional distinction between the authority that appoints Lieutenant Governors and the authority that dismisses them, making the appointment to

proceed from the Governor General in Council, and the dismissal to be the act of the Governor personally; and he regards Sir John Macdonald's refutation of this theory, and his reply that all acts of Government must equally be performed under the advice of responsible Ministers, as irrefragable. "There can be no doubt," says Mr. Todd, "that a Lieutenant Governor is directly responsible to the authority by which he has been appointed, namely, the Governor General in Council, and that he is removable 'at pleasure' by that body"; but great caution and forbearance are necessary in the exercise of this authority, if the right of self-government in local affairs is to be preserved. "It is well understood," he adds, "that each Province retains 'exclusive' rights of legislation within its assigned jurisdiction, that may not be interfered with by the Dominion Government, save only when Dominion interests or the public welfare in general might be injuriously affected by such legislation"; and the same principle "applies with equal force to acts of administration." If a Lieutenant Governor overstepped his lawful powers, or if he exercised his lawful powers in an improper or partial manner, he would be properly subject to dismissal. "But let the sufficient cause be what it may, it is clear that the responsibility for the act of removal devolves upon the Governor General in Council, and that the initiatory step to that end should proceed from thence. To permit the initiative in such a momentous proceeding to be undertaken by either House of Parliament would be an undue interference with executive responsibility. It would weaken the just authority of the Crown, and would produce a result for which no one could be held actually responsible. Herein it is obvious that the Dominion Government was at fault in the procedure against Governor Letellier. They had abstained, as a Government, from calling Mr. Letellier to account; and when the two Houses of Parliament had passed resolutions calling for his removal, the Premier informed the Governor General that in the opinion of Ministers, 'it was not at all necessary, in order to justify their advice, to go behind the vote of Parliament.

\* \* \* \* \* Even if their opinion had been adverse to that arrived at by Parliament, it seems clear that they are bound to respect that decision, and to act upon it, as they have done, by advising the removal.' This statement involves a complete abnegation of Ministerial responsibility, and a surrender

of the safeguards over individual rights which Ministerial responsibility is intended to afford. We have elsewhere shown that 'any direct interference by resolution of Parliament in the details of Government is inconsistent with and subversive of the kingly authority, and is a departure from the fundamental principle of the British Constitution, which vests all executive authority in the Sovereign, while it ensures complete responsibility for the exercise of every act of sovereignty;' and that 'no resolution of either House of Parliament which attempts to adjudicate in any case that is within the Province of the Government to determine has of itself any force or effect. Even where Parliament has been invested by statute with the direct right of initiating a criminal proceeding for the removal of a high public functionary,

\* \* \* \* constitutional practice requires that in any such address, 'the acts of misconduct which have occasioned the adoption thereof ought to be recapitulated, in order to enable the Sovereign to exercise a constitutional discretion in acting upon the advice of Parliament.'" Inasmuch as the resolution of Parliament which was assigned as the cause for Mr. Letellier's removal simply asserted, without explaining why, that the dismissal of the DeBoucherville Government was "unwise," and did not show in what respect it was "subversive of the position of Ministers under responsible Government," Mr. Todd characterises it as vague and ambiguous. "We are therefore compelled to conclude," he says, "that the action taken for the removal of Lieutenant Governor Letellier was at variance with constitutional law and precedent, as well as contrary to the spirit and intent of the British North America Act;" and on account of the vote of censure having been decided as a strictly party question, he deprecates any reliance on the case as a precedent. Sir John Macdonald's view, expressed in moving the resolution of censure of 1878, that "in England the power dismissing a Government having the confidence of Parliament is gone for ever," Mr. Todd objects to very strongly, and describes the declaration as "rash and ill-considered," without warrant, "either in theory or practice." For the Sovereign, the Governor of a Colony, or a Lieutenant Governor of a Province, Mr. Todd claims "an unquestionable right to dismiss his ministers, if from any cause he feels it incumbent upon him to do so." Not only so, but it is the bounden duty of a Governor to dismiss his Min-

isters, "if he believes their policy to be injurious to the public interests, or their conduct to be such, in their official capacity, that he can no longer act with them harmoniously for the public good." But before a Governor proceeds to this extremity, at least towards a Ministry having the confidence of the Assembly, he should be assured that he can replace them by others, who will be acceptable to the country and to the Assembly, as well as to himself, and who will be prepared to assume full responsibility for his act in effecting the change of government. "In the Letellier case, the Province of Quebec—which was the only part of the Dominion directly interested in the wisdom of the Lieutenant-Governor's act in the dismissal of his Ministers—ratified the same in the support they afforded to Mr. Joly, the Minister who became constitutionally responsible for the action of the Lieutenant-Governor."

Mr. Todd agrees with Mr. W. McDougall and the others who looked upon the Dominion action in the case as an interference with Provincial rights; and he regards as "consistent and statesmanlike" the amendment placed on record in the Senate in 1878, when the vote of censure by that branch of the legislature was moved and carried, which declared that, "under the rule of our Constitution, the Federal and the Provincial Governments, each in their own sphere, enjoy responsible government equally, separately, and independently."

In summing up the case, Mr. Todd concludes that the reserved right of the Dominion Government to remove Provincial Lieutenant-Governors from office should only be used upon grave emergencies, so obviously irrespective of party considerations as to secure the consent of all impartial statesmen, and moreover when it is clear that the removal can be effected without detriment to the principle of local self-government.

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## CHAPTER IV.

THE NATIONAL POLICY : BUDGET SPEECH : THE TARIFF : CRITICISMS OF MR. CARTWRIGHT : REPLY OF DR. TUPPER : DEBATE ON THE TARIFF : AMENDMENT MOVED BY THE LEADER OF THE OPPOSITION : NEGATIVED BY A LARGE MAJORITY : SUPPLY BILL : OPINION IN ENGLAND.

Much as was the anxiety felt in Parliament and in the country regarding the ultimate decision in the Letellier question, the introduction of the Budget and the submission of the new Tariff created a still deeper and more wide-spread interest. The Finance Minister, immediately he returned from the British money market after having negotiated the new loan, applied himself diligently, with the aid of carefully selected experts, to the construction of the protective fiscal system which the Conservative party had made the ground of their successful appeal to the people at the general election. Deputations representing the various commercial and manufacturing interests of the Dominion were from time to time received in conference by the Minister, and the available sources of information, to all appearance, were pretty thoroughly exhausted. On the 14th of March, Mr. Tilley submitted his financial statement and his tariff resolutions to the House of Commons. In the opening portion of his speech, he compared the position of the finances and of the commerce of the country with the position when he made his statement in 1873. Then, he contended, there was a steady and increasing revenue, a steady and increasing surplus, and a steady decrease in taxation, in consequence of which he was able with confidence to estimate the expenditure for the succeeding ten years, and to point to the probability of the Pacific Railway being constructed and in running order for a total money grant of \$30,000,000 and a land subsidy of 50,000,000 acres. Then, too, the country was prosperous; the banks increasing their capital and paying large dividends; various manufacturing industries throughout the country in operation, giving employment to many thousands of men and remunerative investment for capital; the farmers were contented and making money; the tea and West Indian trades

growing and flourishing; and everything in that condition which gave hope and satisfaction to all classes of the people. But a change of Government had taken place, and a change of policy, and ruin and disaster had overtaken every industry and every branch of trade in Canada. It was to remedy the deplorable condition of affairs which had prevailed for the past four years that the National Policy, suggested by the Conservative Opposition in Parliament and resisted by the Liberal Government, had been so unanimously demanded by the people; and he expressed the hope and the belief that the propositions he was about to make would fairly justify the anticipations of the electors. Before unfolding those propositions, however, he explained that on coming into office, he found there was an indebtedness of \$15,500,000 maturing in London between the early part of November and the 1st of December, with nothing to meet it but the prospective payment of the Fishery Award. Recognising the necessity of every Minister being at his post to assist, during the brief period at their disposal, in preparing measures for the meeting of Parliament, he had endeavoured to arrange matters without proceeding personally to London; but he found his presence there absolutely necessary. He had accordingly crossed the Atlantic; advertised a loan of £3,000,000 sterling, open to the highest bidder; the whole amount was taken up, and he had completed his arrangements and left for Canada on the 12th December. On the following day the first instalment of the loan was paid into the hands of our agents. Arriving at home, he had set himself to the work of framing the new tariff. Referring to the past and prospective state of the finances, he said the estimate of expenditure for the year 1878-79 made by his predecessor (Mr. Cartwright), and provided for by the House of Commons in the session of '78, was in round numbers \$23,600,000—slightly less than the estimated income. The actual expenditure amounted, as a matter of fact, to \$24,000,000, or a discrepancy of about half a million. The revenue during the past three or four weeks had, in consequence of the excitement in regard to the anticipated tariff changes, been very large; but such increase of revenue ought to be credited to next year's receipts, and if allowance were made for that purpose from the income of this year, the deficit would be increased to \$2,400,000; or crediting the abnormal revenue to this year's account, there still would be a deficit of

\$1,600,000. In order to be able to meet the expenditure requisite for 1879-'80, the Government would have to get authority from Parliament to receive an increased revenue from customs of \$2,000,000; and, in arranging for the levying of the additional duties, he would ask the House to consider how it might be imposed so as to give protection to our home industries. The cause of the great reduction in the revenue of recent years in Canada, while there was no such falling off in the United States and England, he attributed to the *ad valorem* system of imposing the customs duties, which were largely affected by the depression in the value of the goods imported; whereas in England and the United States the greater proportion of the duties were specific, and the decrease in the value of the imports did not therefore affect the revenue so much. The volume of imports into Canada had not been materially reduced by the commercial depression, which he regretted. Indeed, he regarded the large balance of trade against us ever since Confederation as one of the main causes of our difficulties. He knew that there were those in the House—especially hon. gentlemen of the Opposition—who held views different from his upon this question; but regarding the enormous excess of imports as an evil, he proposed in the policy he was about to submit to the House to correct it. Much disturbance and mischief had been caused to our trade by the manufacturers of the United States making a slaughter market of Canada. Our tariff since 1873 had favoured their efforts in this direction, while their protective duties had shut our farmers and manufacturers out of their markets. This was another great evil which he intended, if possible, to remedy. It was the opinion of some that the condition of a country could not be improved or its prosperity increased by legislation. From this view the Government dissented. He would have been glad had he been relieved from the necessity of imposing additional taxation, but having to impose it, the tariff had been so framed that he had the utmost confidence in stating that the larger proportion of the extra two millions for which he required to provide would be levied upon the products of foreign countries, and would not be drawn from the great country—England—of which we form a part. With regard to the United States, the Government intended to impose duties on a great many articles imported from there which had been left on the free list since 1865, in the vain



hope of inducing our neighbours to renew the Reciprocity Treaty which they had then abrogated. But coupled with this provision, a resolution would be proposed, in order to show that Canada approached the subject in no unfriendly spirit, to the effect that as to the natural products of both countries, including lumber, if the United States repealed their duties in part or in whole, we were prepared to meet them with equivalent concessions. The Government believed in reciprocity, but not in a one-sided tariff. They regarded it as important to encourage the exportation of our own manufactures to foreign countries, and the extension of our markets generally, and it was with such view that Sir A. T. Galt and Colonel H. Bernard had been commissioned to negotiate on trade matters with France and Spain, as set forth in the first chapter of this section of the REGISTER. In further pursuance of this policy, it was proposed to allow a drawback on the duties paid upon all articles entering into the manufacture of exported Canadian goods. The bounty system of some foreign countries had materially affected our sugar refining interests, in consequence of which countervailing duties would be imposed. The people of the United States could hardly object to all this, for they refused to give us reciprocity, and of the average duty of  $13\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. imposed on imports under the existing tariff, the amount collected from goods from the United States was a fraction under 10 per cent., while goods from Great Britain paid a fraction under  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent. The imports from Great Britain entered for consumption in 1873 amounted to \$63,000,976; in 1878 they only amounted to \$37,431,000, or little more than half; but the falling off in the value of imports from the United States during the same period had been comparatively slight, the amount being \$54,283,072 for 1873, and \$48,631,739 for 1878. From Confederation up to 1873, he asserted, there had been a surplus of revenue over expenditure of \$10,000,000, which under the late Government had been reduced by successive deficits to \$3,000,000 during the last four years, or taking the whole six years covered by their administration, to about \$5,000,000. He did not want to decry the credit of the Dominion, however, and pointed out that—taking our net surplus for the twelve years of Confederation, an amount of half a million which had been improperly debited to expenditure instead of being charged to capital (railway) account, and the sum of \$1,500,000 received from the fishery award—it would be shown that



our income exceeded our expenditure by \$10,000,000; proving, despite what had occurred during the past four or five years, that Canada has life and vitality if its affairs are properly administered. The hon. gentleman then proceeded to submit the Tariff, which, for convenience as a matter of record, is published here as it finally passed Parliament, as follows:—

**SCHEDULE A.**

**GOODS SUBJECT TO DUTIES.**

Acid, Sulphuric, half-a-cent per pound.....	½ c. p. lb.
Acetic, twelve cents per Imperial gallon.....	12 c. p. I. g.
Muriatic and Nitric, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	20 p. ct.
But carboys containing acids shall be subjected to the same duty as if empty.	
Agricultural implements, not otherwise herein provided for, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in bottles (six quart or twelve pint bottles to be held to contain one Imperial gallon) eighteen cents per Imperial gallon.	18 c. p. I. g.
Ale, beer and porter, when imported in casks, or otherwise than in bottles, ten cents per Imperial gallon.	10 c. p. I. g.
Animals, living, of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Artificial Flowers, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Babbit metal, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Billiard tables, without pockets, four feet six inches by nine feet, a specific duty of twenty-two dollars and fifty cents each.....	\$22.50
On those of five feet by ten feet, a specific duty of twenty-five dollars each.....	\$25
On billiard tables with pockets, five feet six inches by eleven feet, a specific duty of thirty-five dollars each.....	\$35
And on those of six feet by twelve feet, a specific duty of forty dollars each.....	\$40
And in addition thereto ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; each table to include twelve cues, and one set of four balls, with markers, cloths, and cases, but no pool balls.....	
Blacking, shoe, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 10 p. ct. 25 p. ct.

**Books—**

Books printed, periodicals and pamphlets, bound or in sheets, not being foreign reprints of British copyright works, nor blank account books, nor copy-books, nor books to be written or drawn upon, nor Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, six cents per pound.....	6 c. p. lb.
British copyright works, reprints of, six cents per pound, and in addition thereto twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	} 6 c. p. lb. & 12½ p. ct.
Bibles, prayer-books, psalm and hymn-books, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	
Books, periodicals and pamphlets imported through the Post-office, for every two ounces in weight or fraction thereof, one cent.....	1 c. for 2 oz.
Blank books, bound or in sheets, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Printed, lithographed, or copper or steel plate bill-heads, cheques, receipts, draughts, posters, cards, commercial blank forms, labels of every description, advertising pictures or pictorial show-cards or bills, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Advertising pamphlets, one dollar per hundred.....	\$1 p. 100.
Maps and charts, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Printed music, bound or in sheet, six cents per pound.....	6 c. p. lb.
Playing-cards. thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Book-binders' tools and implements, including ruling machines and binders' cloth, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Brass, old and scrap; in bars, bolts and sheets, in wire, round or flat; seamless drawn tubing and plain and fancy tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Manufactures of brass, not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
<b>BREADSTUFFS, VIZ.:</b>	
Barley, fifteen cents per bushel.....	15 c. p. bsh.
Buckwheat, ten cents per bushel.....	10 " "
Indian corn, seven and a-half cents per bushel.....	7½ " "
Oats, ten cents per bushel.....	10 " "

**BREADSTUFFS—Continued.**

Rice, one cent per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Rye, ten cents per bushel.....	10 c. p. bsh.
Wheat, fifteen cents per bushel.....	15 " "
Pease, ten cents per bushel.....	10 " "
Beans, fifteen cents per bushel.....	15 " "
Buckwheat, meal or flour, one-fourth of one cent per pound.....	$\frac{1}{4}$ c. p. lb.
Cornmeal, forty cents per barrel.....	40 c. p. brl.
Oatmeal, one-half cent per pound.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb.
Rye flour, fifty cents per barrel.....	50 c. p. brl.
Wheat flour, fifty cents per barrel.....	50 "
Rice and sago flour, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Brick, for building, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Brooms and brushes, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Butter, four cents per pound.....	4 c. p. lb.
Buttons of all kinds, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Candles, tallow, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Candles, paraffine wax, five cents per pound.....	5 c. p. lb.
All other candles, including sperm, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Carriages, waggons, railway cars and carriages, sleighs, wheelbarrows, and other like articles, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Cement, raw, or in stone from the quarry, one dollar per ton of thirteen cubic feet (see stone).....	\$1 p. ton.
Cement, burnt and unground, seven and a half cents per one hundred pounds.....	7 $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. 100
Cement, hydraulic, or water lime, ground, including barrels, forty cents per barrel.....	40c. p. brl.
Cement in bulk or in bags, nine cents per bushel.....	9c. p. bsh.
Cement, Portland or Roman, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Cheese, three cents per pound.....	3c. p. lb.
Chicory, raw or green, three cents per pound.....	3c. "
Chicory, or other root or vegetable used as a substitute for coffee, kiln dried, roasted or ground, four cents per pound.....	4c. p. lb.
China and porcelain ware, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

Clocks, and parts thereof, thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Coal, anthracite and bituminous, fifty cents per ton of two thousand pounds. ....	50c. p. ton.
Coal tar and coal pitch, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cocoa-nuts, one dollar per one hundred.....	\$1 p. 100.
Cocoa paste and chocolate, not sweetened, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20. p. ct.
Cocoa paste and other preparations of cocoa containing sugar, one cent per pound and twenty five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	} 1c.p.lb. & 25 p. ct.
Coffee, green, two cents per pound.....	
Coffee, roasted or ground, and all imitations of and substitutes for, three cents per pound.....	3c. p. lb.
Coke, fifty cents per ton of 2,000 pounds.....	50c. p. ton.
Copper, old and scrap, in pigs, bars, rods, bolts, ingots, sheets and sheathing not planished or coated; copper wire, round or flat; and copper seamless drawn tubing; ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Copper rivets and burrs, and all manufactures of copper not elsewhere specified, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Cordage for ships' purposes, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	10 p. ct.
Cordage, all other, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Corks, and other manufactures of cork-wood or cork-bark, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

#### COTTON, MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ.:

Grey or unbleached and bleached cottons, sheetings, drills, ducks, cotton or canton-flannels, not stained, painted or printed, one cent per square yard, and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	} 1 c.p. s. y. and 15 p. ct.
All cotton jeans, denims, drillings, bedtickings, gingham, plaids, cotton or canton-flannels, ducks and drills, dyed or colored; checked and striped shirting, cottonades, pantaloons, stuffs, and goods of like description, two cents per square yard and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	
	} 2c. p.s. y. and 15 p. ct.

**COTTON, &c.—Continued.**

All cotton wadding, batting, batts and warps, carpet-warps, knitting yarn, hosiery yarn, and other cotton yarns under number forty, not bleached, dyed or coloured, two cents per pound and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	} 2c. p. lb. and 15 p. ct.
And if bleached, dyed or coloured, three cents per pound and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	} 3c. p. lb. & 15 p.ct.
Cotton warp, on beams, one cent per yard and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	} 1c. p. yd. & 15 p.ct.
Cotton seamless bags, two cents per pound and fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	} 2c. p. lb. & 15 p.ct.
Cotton shirts and drawers woven or made on frames, and all cotton hosiery, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	30 p. ct.
Cotton sewing thread on spools, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Cotton sewing thread, in hanks, twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
Cotton duck, or canvas of hemp, or flax, and sail twine, when to be used for boats' and ships' sails, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 p. ct.
All clothing made of cotton, or of which cotton is the component part of chief value, including corsets, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
All manufactures of cotton not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ..	20 p. ct.
Drain-tile and drain pipes and sewer pipes, glazed or unglazed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Earthenware and stoneware, brown or coloured, and Rockingham ware, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. ct.
Earthenware, white, granite or iron-stone ware, and "C.C." or cream coloured ware, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Electro-plated ware, ( <i>See plated ware</i> ).	
Essences, viz.: of apple, pear, pineapple, raspberry, strawberry, and other fruits, and vanilla, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon, and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	} \$1.90 p. Imp. gal. & 20 p.ct.
Essential oils, for manufacturing purposes, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

Elcelsior for upholsterers' use, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Feathers, ostrich and vulture, undressed, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; and dressed, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct. 25 p. ct.
Fire-brick or tiles for lining stoves and furnaces, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Fish, fresh, salted or smoked, except fish free of duty as provided by the Treaty of Washington, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
Flax fibre, scutched, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
Hackled, two cents per pound.....	2c. do
Flax, tow of, scutched or green, one-half cent per pound.....	$\frac{1}{2}$ c. do
Flax seed, ten cents per bushel.....	10c. p. bsh.
Fruit, dried, viz.: apples two cents per pound.....	2c. p. lb.
Currants, dates, figs, plums, prunes, raisins and all other not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
<b>FRUIT, GREEN, VIZ.:</b>	
Apples, forty cents per barrel.....	40c. p. brl.
Blackberries, gooseberries, raspberries and strawberries, two cents per quart.....	2c. p. qt.
Cherries and currants, one cent per quart.....	1c. do
Cranberries, plums and quinces, thirty cents per bushel.....	30c. p. bsh.
Grapes, one cent per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
Peaches, forty cents per bushel.....	40c. p. bsh.
Oranges and lemons, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	20 p. ct.
Fruits in air-tight cans, including cans, three cents per pound if sweetened, and two cents per pound if not sweetened .....	3c. p. lb. & 2c. p. lb.
Fruits, preserved in brandy or other spirits, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.....	\$1.90 p. I. g.
<b>FURS, VIZ.:</b>	
Fur skins, dressed, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Caps, hats, muffs, tippets, capes, coats, cloaks, and other manufactures of fur, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

Furniture, house, cabinet or office, finished or in parts, including hair or spring mattresses, show cases, caskets and coffins of any material, thirty-five per cent. *ad valorem*..... 35 p. ct.

Gas, coal-oil or kerosene fixtures, or parts thereof, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.

**GLASS AND MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ.:**

Carboys and demijohns, pressed bottles, flasks and phials of every description; telegraph and lightning-rod insulators; and fruit jars and glass balls, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.

Lamp and gas-light shades, lamps and lamp chimneys, globes for lanterns, lamps and gas-lights, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.

Ornamented, figured and enamelled stained glass, stained, tinted, painted and vitrified glass, and stained glass windows, figured, enamelled and obscured white glass, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.. 30 p. ct.

Common and colourless window glass, and coloured glass, not figured, painted, enamelled, or engraved, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 20 p. ct.

All other glass and manufactures of glass not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. *ad valorem* 20 p. ct.

**GUNPOWDER AND OTHER EXPLOSIVES, VIZ.:**

Gun, rifle and sporting powder in kegs, half-kegs, or quarter-kegs and other similar packages, five cents per pound ..... 5c. p. lb.

Cannon and musket powder in kegs and barrels, four cents per pound..... 4c. p. lb.

Canister powder, in pound and half pound tins, fifteen cents per pound..... 15c. p. lb.

Blasting and mining powder, three cents per pound 3 c. p. lb.

Giant powder, dualin, dynamite and other explosives in which nitro-glycerine is a constituent part, five cents per pound, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... } 5 c. p. lb. & 20 p.ct.

Nitro-glycerine, ten cents per pound, and twenty per cent. *ad valorem*..... } 10c. p. lb. & 20 p.ct.

Gutta-percha, manufacture of, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hair, curled, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Hats, caps and bonnets, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hatters' plush of silk or cotton, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Honey, bees', in the comb or otherwise, three cents per pound.....	3 c. p. lb.
Hops, six cents per pound.....	6 c. p. lb.
India Rubber, viz.: boots and shoes, and other manufactures of, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
IRON AND MANUFACTURES OF, VIZ.:	
Pig, two dollars per ton.....	\$2 p. ton.
Old and scrap, two dollars per ton.....	\$2 p. ton.
In slabs, blooms, loops or billets, puddled or not, and muck and puddled bars or billets, twelve and one-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
In bars, rolled or hammered, including flats, rounds, and squares, nail and spike rods, and all other iron not otherwise provided for, seventeen and one-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	17½ p. ct.
Rolled round wire rods, in coils under half an inch in diameter, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Iron rails or railway bars for railways and tramways, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Railway fish-plates, frogs, frog-points, chairs and finger bars, seventeen and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	17½ p. ct.
Tin plates, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Band and hoop, sheet smoothed or polished, coated or galvanized and common or black, and boiler plate, number seventeen gauge or thinner, and Canada plates, twelve and one-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	12½ p. ct.
Iron and steel wire, galvanized or not, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.



**IRON—Continued.**

Stoves and other castings, not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Gas, water and soil pipes of cast iron, twenty-five per cent, <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Car-wheels and axles, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. ct.
Rolled beams, channels and angle and T iron, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Iron bridges and structural iron work, malleable iron castings and iron safes, and doors for safes and vaults, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . ....	25 p. ct.
Mill-irons and mill-cranks, and wrought forgings, for mills and locomotives, or parts thereof weighing 25 pounds or more, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. ct.
Locomotive engines and stationary, fire, or other steam engines and boilers, and other machinery composed wholly or in part of iron, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Locomotive tires of steel or Bessemer steel in the rough, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Drawn boiler tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Bedsteads and other iron furniture and ornamental iron work and wire work, twenty-five per cent: <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Skates and locks of all kinds, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Tinned, glazed or enamelled hollow-ware of cast or wrought iron, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	25 p. ct.
Hardware, viz.: builders', cabinet makers', upholsterers', carriage makers', saddlers', and undertakers', including coffin trimmings of metal, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Bolts, washers and rivets, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	30 p. ct.
Tacks, brads and sprigs, Hungarian and clout nails, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Horse-shoes and horse-shoe nails, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Iron wire nails, called "Pointes de Paris," thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

**IRON—Continued.**

Iron and steel screws, commonly called "wood screws," thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	35 p. ct.
Scales, balances and weighing beams, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Chain cables over half an inch in diameter, whether shackled or swivelled, or not, five p. c. <i>ad valorem</i>	5 p. ct.
Nails and spikes, cut, half-a-cent per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Nails and spikes, wrought and pressed, whether galvanized or not, three-fourths of a cent per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Composition nails and spikes and sheathing nails, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Nuts, one cent per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	1 c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Sewing machines, whole, or heads or parts of heads of sewing machines, two dollars each, and in addition thereto, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$2.00 and 20. p. ct.
Ink for writing, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Jewellery and manufactures of gold and silver, and watches, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Jute, manufactures of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Lard, tried or rendered, two cents per pound.....	2c. p. lb.
Lard, untried, one and a half cents per pound.....	1½c. "
Lead, old and scrap, and in pigs, bars, blocks and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Lead pipe and lead shot, and all manufactures of lead not otherwise specified, twenty-five p. c. <i>ad valorem</i>	2½ p. ct.
Leather board, three cents per pound.....	3c. p. lb.
Boot and shoe counters made from leather board, half-a-cent per pair.....	½c. p. pr.
Leather, sole, tanned but rough or undressed, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Morocco skins, tanned, but rough or undressed, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Sole leather and belting leather, tanned, but not waxed; and all upper leather, and French kid fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.

Leather as above, dressed and waxed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Japanned, patent or enamelled leather, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
All other leather and skins tanned, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Boots and shoes and other manufactures of leather, including gloves and mitts, and leather belting, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Lithographic stones, not engraved, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Malt, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Machine card cloth, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	25 p. ct.
Marble, in blocks from the quarry, in the rough, or sawn on two sides only and not specially shapen, containing fifteen cubic feet or over, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Marble slabs, sawn on not more than two sides, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Marble blocks and slabs, sawn on more than two sides, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Finished marble, and all manufactures of marble not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Meats, fresh or salted, on actual weight as received in Canada, except shoulders, sides, bacon and hams, one cent. per pound.....	1c. p. lb.
Shoulders, sides, bacon and hams, fresh, salted, dried or smoked, two cents per pound.....	2c. p. lb.
All other dried or smoked meats, or meats preserved in any other way than salted or pickled, not otherwise specified, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Mustard seed, unground, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	15 p. ct.
Mustard, ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Nuts of all kinds, except cocoa-nuts, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Ochres, dry, ground or unground, washed or unwashed, not calcined, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.

Oils, coal and kerosene, distilled, purified or refined; naphtha, benzole and petroleum; products of petroleum, coal, shale, and lignite, not elsewhere specified, seven cents and one-fifth of a cent per gallon.....	7½c. p. I. g.
Carbolic or heavy oil used in making wooden block pavements, for treating wood for building and for railway ties, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Cod liver, medicated, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	20 p. ct.
Lard, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Linseed or flaxseed, raw or boiled, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Neatsfoot, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Olive or salad, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . . . . .	20 p. ct.
Sesame seed, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sperm, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Oil-cloth for floors, stamped, painted or printed, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Opium (drug), twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . . . . .	20 p. ct.
Opium, prepared for smoking, five dollars per pound...	\$5 p. lb.
Organs, Cabinet, viz :—On reed organs having not more than two sets of reeds, a specific duty of ten dollars each; having over two and not over four sets of reeds, fifteen dollars each; having over four and not over six sets of reeds, twenty dollars each; having over six sets of reeds, thirty dollars each; and in addition thereto, ten per centum <i>ad valorem</i> on the fair market value thereof . . . . .	\$10 \$15 \$20 \$30 & 10 p. ct.
Organs, pipe organs, and sets or parts of sets of reeds for cabinet organs, twenty-five p. c. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. ct.
Paintings, drawings, engravings and prints, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Paints and colours, ground in oil or any other liquid, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . . . . .	25 p. ct.
Paints and colours not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
White and red lead, dry, also dry white zinc and bismuth, five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 p. ct.
Paper-hangings or wall-paper, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> . . . . .	30 p. ct.

Paper, calendered, twenty-two and one-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	22½ p. ct.
Paper, of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Envelopes and all manufactures of paper not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	25 p. ct.
Paper, union collar cloth, in sheets, not shapen, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Mill board, not straw board, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Paper collars, cuffs and shirt fronts, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Pencils, lead, in wood or otherwise, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

**PERFUMERY, INCLUDING TOILET PREPARATIONS, VIZ:**

Hair oils, tooth and other powders and washes, pomatums, pastes, and all other perfumed preparations used for the hair, mouth or skin, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Phosphor bronze, in blocks, bars, sheets and wire, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.

**PIANOFORTES, VIZ.:**

All square pianofortes, whether round-cornered or not, not over seven octaves, twenty-five dollars each; on all other square pianofortes, thirty dollars each; on upright pianofortes, thirty dollars each; on concert, semi-concert or parlour grand pianofortes, fifty dollars each; and in addition thereto ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	\$25 \$30 \$30 \$50 & 10 p. ct.
Parts of pianos, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	25 p. ct.
Pitch (coal), and coal tar, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	10 p. ct.
Plants, viz.: Fruit, shade, lawn and ornamental trees, shrubs and plants, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Plaster of Paris, gypsum, ground, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Plaster of Paris, calcined or manufactured, 15 cents per 100 pounds, or 45 cents per barrel of not over 300 pounds.....	15c.p.100 lb

ers which do not bear the heat of distillation, when imported in tins of not less than ten pounds each, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Printing-presses of all kinds, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Proprietary medicines, commonly called patent medicines, or any medicine or preparation of which the recipe is kept secret, or the ingredients whereof are kept secret, recommended by advertisement, bill or label, for the relief of any disorder or ailment; in liquid form, fifty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; and all other, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	50 p. ct. 25 p. ct.
Prunella, and cotton and woollen netting, for boots, shoes and gloves, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Pumice stone, ground or powdered, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Putty, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Quills, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Quinine, sulphate of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	20 p. ct.
Sails for boats and ships, also tents and awnings, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Salt (except salt imported from the United Kingdom or any British possession, or imported for the use of the sea or gulf fisheries, which shall be free of duty), in bulk, eight cents per one hundred pounds.....	8 c. p. 100 lbs.
In bags, barrels and other packages, twelve cents per one hundred pounds.....	12c. p. 100 lbs.
Saltpetre, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Sand paper, glass and emery paper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.

Seeds, viz.: flower, garden, field and other seeds, for agricultural purposes, when in bulk or in large parcels, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; when put up in small papers or parcels, twenty five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct. 25 p. ct.
Seed, mustard, unground, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	15 p. ct. 25 p. ct.
Shingles, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Ships and other vessels built in any foreign country, whether steam or sailing vessels, on application for Canadian register, on the fair market value of the hull, rigging, machinery and appurtenances, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Silk in the gum, not more advanced than singles, tram, and thrown organzine, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	15 p. ct.
Sewing silk and silk twist, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	25 p. ct.
Silk velvets and all manufactures of silk, or of which silk is the component part of chief value, not elsewhere specified, except church vestments, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Silver, rolled, and German silver, in sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Slate for roofing, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Slate slabs, square or in special shapes, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Slate mantels, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
School and writingslates, twenty five p. cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. ct.
Soap, common brown and yellow, not perfumed, one cent per pound.....	1 c. p. lb.
Soap, castile and white, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.
Soap, perfumed or toilet, thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	30 p. ct.
Spelter, in blocks or pigs, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	10 p. ct.
Spices, viz.: ginger and spices of all kinds (except nutmegs and mace), unground, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ; ground, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. ct. 25 p. ct.
Nutmegs and mace, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	25 p. ct.
Starch, including farina, corn starch or flour, and all preparations having the qualities of starch, two cents per pound.....	2 c. p. lb.

- Spirits and strong waters not having been sweetened or mixed with any article so that the degree of strength thereof cannot be ascertained by Sykes' hydrometer, for every Imperial gallon of the strength of proof by such hydrometer, and so in proportion for any greater or less strength than the strength of proof, and for every greater or less quantity than a gallon; viz.: Geneva gin, rum, whiskey, and unenumerated articles of like kinds, one dollar and thirty-two and one-half cents per Imperial gallon; brandy, one dollar and forty-five cents per Imperial gallon.....\$1.45 p. I.g.
- "Old Tom" gin, one dollar and thirty-two and one-half cents per Imperial gallon, in bulk.....\$1.32½ p. I.g.
- Spirits sweetened or mixed so that the degree of strength cannot be ascertained as aforesaid, viz: Rum-shrub, cordials, schiedam, schnappe, tafia, bitters and unenumerated articles of like kinds, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.....\$1.90 p. I.g.
- Spirits and strong waters not elsewhere specified, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon...\$1.90 p. I.g.
- Spirits and strong waters imported into Canada, mixed with any ingredient or ingredients, and although thereby coming under the denomination of proprietary medicines, tinctures, essences, extracts or any other denomination not elsewhere specified, shall be, nevertheless, deemed spirits or strong waters, and subject to duty as such; one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon.....\$1.90 p. I.gal.
- Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles or flasks not weighing more than four ounces each, forty per cent *ad valorem*..... 40 p. ct.
- Cologne water and perfumed spirits in bottles, flasks or other packages weighing more than four ounces each, one dollar and ninety cents per Imperial gallon and thirty per cent. *ad valorem*..... 30 p. ct.
- Wines, of all kinds except sparkling wines, including ginger, orange, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, elder and currant wines, containing twenty-six per cent. or less of spirits of the strength of proof by



Sykes' hydrometer, imported in wood or in bottles (six quart or twelve pint-bottles to be held to contain an Imperial gallon), twenty-five cents per Imperial gallon, and for each degree of strength in excess of twenty-six per cent. of spirits as aforesaid, an additional duty of three cents until strength reaches forty per cent. of proof spirits; and in addition thereto, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.  
Champagne and all other sparkling wines in bottles containing each not more than a quart and more than one pint, three dollars per dozen bottles; containing not more than a pint each and more than one-half pint, one dollar and fifty cents per dozen bottles; containing one-half pint each or less, seventy-five cents per dozen bottles; containing more than one quart each shall pay, in addition to three dollars per dozen bottles, at the rate of one dollar and fifty cents per Imperial gallon on the quantity in excess of one quart per bottle; in addition to the above specific duty, there shall be an *ad valorem* duty of thirty per cent.  
But any liquors imported under the name of wine and containing more than forty per cent. of spirits of the strength of proof by Sykes' hydrometer, shall be rated for duty as unenumerated spirits.  
Stationery of all kinds not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.  
Steel, and manufactures of, viz ; On and after the first day of January 1881, steel in ingots, bars, sheets and coils, and railway bars or rails and fish plates, ten per cent. *ad valorem*.  
Shovels, spades, hoes ; hay, manure and potato forks ; rakes and rake teeth ; carpenters', coopers', cabinet makers', and all other mechanics' tools, including files, edge tools of every description, axes, scythes, and saws of all kinds, thirty per cent. *ad valorem*.  
Fire arms, viz : Muskets, rifles, pistols and shot guns ; cutlery, and all manufactures of steel, and of iron and steel, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. *ad valorem*.  
Knife blades or knife blanks, in the rough, un-



Melado, concentrated melado, concentrated cane-juice, concentrated molasses, concentrated beet-root juice, and concrete, three-eighths of one cent per pound and thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	$\frac{3}{8}$ c. p. lb. and 30 p. ct.
Molasses, if used for refining, clarifying or rectifying purposes or for the manufacture of sugar, when imported direct from the country of growth and production, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	25 p. ct.
And for the same purposes when not imported direct from the country of growth and production thirty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	30 p. ct.
Molasses when not so used, when imported direct from the country of growth and production, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
And when not imported direct from the country of growth and production twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. ct.
Sugar candy, brown or white, and confectionery, one cent per pound and thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	1 c. p. lb. & 35 p. ct.
Glucose or grape sugar, to be classed and rated for duty as sugar according to grade by Dutch standard in colour.	
Glucose syrup, half of one cent. per pound and $\frac{1}{2}$ c. p. lb. thirty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	& 35 p. ct.
Tallow, one cent per pound .....	1 c. p. lb.
Tea, viz., Black tea, two cents per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	2 c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Green and Japan tea, three cents per pound and ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	3 c. p. lb. & 10 p. ct.
Tin in blocks, pigs, bars, plates and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Tinware, stamped and japanned ware, and all manufactures of tin not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

**TOBACCO:—**

Manufactured tobacco and snuff, twenty-five cents per pound, and in addition thereto twelve and a-half per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 c. p. lb. and 12½ p. ct.
Cigars and cigarettes, fifty cents per pound and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	50 c. p. lb. & 20 p. ct.

Turpentine, spirits of, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	20 p. ct.
Trunks, satchels, valises, and carpet-bags, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Twines, manufactured of flax, and not otherwise specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Type for printing, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Type metal, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 p. ct.
Varnish not elsewhere specified, twenty cents per Imperial gallon and twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....&	20 p. ct.
Vegetables, viz.: Potatoes, ten cents per bushel.....	10c. p. bush.
Tomatoes, thirty cents per bushel .....	30c. p. bush.
And all other vegetables twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. ct.
Vinegar, twelve cents per Imperial gallon.....	12c. p. I. g.
Watches, watch movements and watch cases, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wire of brass and copper, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	10 p. ct.
Wire-cloth of brass and copper, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Wood and manufactures of, and wooden ware, viz.:—	
Pails, tubs, churns, brooms, brushes and other manufactures of wood not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Hubs, spokes, felloes, and parts of wheels, rough-hewn, or sawn only, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .	20 p. ct.
Lumber and timber, not elsewhere specified, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
<b>WOOL AND WOOLLENS, VIZ.:—</b>	
Manufactures composed, wholly or in part, of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat, or other like animals, viz.:—Shawls, blankets and flannels of every description; cloths, doeskins, cassimeres, tweeds, coatings, over-coatings, cloakings, felt cloth of every description, not elsewhere specified; horse-collar cloth; yarn, knitting yarn, fingering yarn, worsted yarn under 30; knitted goods, viz.:—Shirts, drawers and hosiery of every description; seven and a-half cents per pound, and 7½c. p. lb. & in addition thereto, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ...	20 p. ct.
Clothing, ready-made, and wearing apparel of	

every description, including cloth caps, composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, made up or manufactured wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer, except knit goods, ten cents per pound, and in addition thereto	10c. p. lb. &
twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
All manufactures composed wholly or in part of wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, not herein otherwise provided for, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	20 p. ct.
Treble ingrain, three-ply and two-ply carpets composed wholly of wool, ten cents per square yard, and in addition thereto, twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	10 c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. ct.
Two-ply and three-ply ingrain carpets, of which the warp is composed wholly of cotton or other material than wool, worsted, the hair of the alpaca goat or other like animals, five cents per square yard, and in addition thereto twenty per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	5 c. p. sq. yd. & 20 p. ct.
Felt for boots and shoes, when imported by the manufacturers for use in their factories, fifteen per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	15 p. ct.
Felt for glove linings and endless felt for paper makers, when imported by the manufacturers for use in their factories, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	10 p. ct.
Whips, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.
Wire, of brass and copper, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	10 p. ct.
Wire cloth, of brass and copper, twenty p. c. <i>ad valorem</i>	20 p. ct.
Zinc, in pigs, blocks and sheets, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i>	10 p. ct.
Seamless drawn tubing, ten per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> ....	10 p. ct.
Manufactures of zinc not elsewhere specified, twenty-five per cent. <i>ad valorem</i> .....	25 p. ct.

All goods not enumerated in this Act as charged with any duty of Customs and not declared free of duty by this Act shall be charged with a duty of twenty per cent. *ad valorem*, when imported into Canada, or taken out of warehouse for consumption therein.



ment, or any of the Departments thereof, or for the Senate or House of Commons,

Army and Navy and Canadian Militia, for the use of, viz:—

Arms,

Clothing,

Musical instruments for bands,

Military stores and munitions of war,

Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades,

Bamboos unmanufactured,

Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs may prescribe,

Barilla,

Barytes, unmanufactured,

Bells for churches,

Berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes,

Bolting cloths,

Bones, crude, and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed,

Bone-dust and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers,

Borax,

Botany, specimens,

Bristles,

Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour,

Brim moulds for gold beaters,

Bromine,

Broom corn,

Buchu leaves,

Bullion, gold and silver,

Burgundy pitch,

Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones,

Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes nor hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs,

Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of antiquities,

would otherwise be liable shall be paid in case of their sale in Canada, or if not re-exported within the time specified in such bond),

Animals for the improvement of stock under regulations to be made by the Treasury Board and approved by the Governor in Council,

Annato, liquid or solid,

Annato, seed,

Anchors,

Antimony,

Ashes, pot, pearl and soda,

Apparel, wearing and other personal and household effects, not merchandise, of British subjects dying abroad, but domiciled in Canada,

Argol, dust,

Argols, crude,

Arsenic,

Arsenate of aniline,

Articles for the use of the Governor-General,

Articles for the use of foreign Consuls General,

Articles imported by and for the use of the Dominion Govern-



ment, or any of the Departments thereof, or for the Senate or House of Commons,

Army and Navy and Canadian Militia, for the use of, viz :—

Arms,

Clothing,

Musical instruments for bands,

Military stores and munitions of war,

Bamboo reeds, not further manufactured than cut into suitable lengths for walking sticks or canes, or for sticks for umbrellas, parasols or sunshades,

Bamboos unmanufactured,

Barrels of Canadian manufacture exported filled with domestic petroleum and returned empty, under such regulations as the Minister of Customs may prescribe,

Barilla,

Barytes, unmanufactured,

Bells for churches,

Berries for dyeing or used for composing dyes,

Bolting cloths,

Bones, crude, and not manufactured, burned, calcined, ground or steamed,

Bone-duet and bone-ash for manufacture of phosphates and fertilizers,

Borax,

Botany, specimens,

Bristles,

Brimstone, crude, or in roll or flour,

Brim moulds for gold beaters,

Bromine,

Broom corn,

Buchu leaves,

Bullion, gold and silver,

Burgundy pitch,

Burr stones in blocks, rough or unmanufactured, and not bound up into millstones,

Carriages of travellers and carriages laden with merchandise, and not to include circus troupes nor hawkers, under regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs,

Cabinets of coins, medals and other collections of antiquities,



Extract of logwood,  
Felt, adhesive, for sheathing vessels,  
Fire clay,  
Fibre, Mexican,  
Fibre, vegetable, for manufacturing purposes,  
Fibrilla,  
Fish bait,  
Fish oil, and fish of all kinds, the produce of the fisheries of the  
United States (except fish of the inland lakes and of the  
rivers falling into them, and fish preserved in oil),  
Fish-hooks, nets and seines, and lines and twines, for the use of  
the fisheries, but not to include sporting fishing-tackle or  
hooks with flies or trawling spoons,  
Fur skins, of all kinds, not dressed in any manner,  
Flint, flints, and ground flint stones,  
Folia digitalis,  
Fossils,  
Fuller's earth,  
Gentian root,  
Ginseng root,  
Gold-beaters' moulds and gold-beaters' skins,  
Grease and grease scrap, for manufacture of soap,  
Gravels,  
Guano and other animal and vegetable manures,  
Gums, abmer, Arabic, Australian, British, copal, damar, mastic,  
sandarac, shellac and tragacanth,  
Gunny-cloth and gunny bags,  
Gut and worm-gut, manufactured or unmanufactured, for whip  
and other cord,  
Gutta percha, crude,  
Gypsum, crude (sulphate of lime),  
Hair, angola, buffalo and bison, camel, goat, hog, horse and  
human, cleaned or uncleaned, but not curled or otherwise-  
manufactured,  
Hatters' furs, not on the skin,  
Hemlock bark,  
Hemp, undressed,  
Hides, raw, whether dry, salted or pickled,  
Hoofs, horns and horn tips,



Medals of gold, silver or copper,  
Meerschaum, crude or raw,  
Mineralogy, specimens of,  
Models of inventions or other improvements in the arts; but no  
    article or articles shall be deemed a model or improvement  
    which can be fitted for use,  
Moss, Iceland and other mosses, crude,  
Moss, seaweed, and all other vegetable substances used for beds  
    and mattresses, in their natural state or only cleaned,  
Menageries—horses, cattle, carriages and harnesses of, under  
    regulations to be prescribed by the Minister of Customs,  
Machinery for worsted or cotton mills, of kinds which are not  
    manufactured in Canada,  
Nitrate of soda, or cubic nitre,  
Nut galls,  
Newspapers received by mail,  
Nickel,  
Oak bark,  
Oakum,  
Oil cake, cotton seed cake, palm nut cake and meal,  
Oils, coconut and palm, in their natural state,  
Oranges and rinds of, in brine, for candying,  
Ores of metals of all kinds,  
Osiers,  
Oxalic acid,  
Paintings, in oil, by artists of well-known merit, or copies of the  
    old masters by such artists,  
Palm leaf, unmanufactured,  
Pearl, mother of, not manufactured,  
Persis, or extract of archill and cudbear,  
Philosophical instruments and apparatus, including globes and  
    pictorial illustrations of insects, etc., when imported by and  
    for the use of colleges and schools, scientific and literary  
    societies,  
Phosphorus,  
Pelts,  
Pipe clay,  
Pitch (pine),  
Pumice and pumice stone,



Tails, undressed,  
 Tampico, white and black,  
 Tanners' bark,  
 Tar (pine),  
 Terra Japonica,  
 Teasels,  
 Tobacco, unmanufactured, for excise purposes, under conditions  
     of Act 31 Victoria, chapter 51,  
 Tortoise and other shells, unmanufactured,  
 Travellers baggage, under regulations to be prescribed by the  
     Minister of Customs,  
 Turmeric,  
 Turpentine, raw or crude,  
 Turtles,  
 Tree-nails,  
 Varnish, black and bright, for ships' use,  
 Vitriol, blue,  
 Veneers of wood and ivory, sawn only,  
 Verdigris or sub-acetate of copper, dry,  
 Vegetable fibres, natural, not produced by any mechanical process,  
 Whiting or whitening,  
 Whalebone, unmanufactured,  
 Whale-oil, in casks from on shipboard, and in the condition  
     in which it was first landed.  
 Willow for basket-makers,  
 Wire rigging for ships and vessels,  
 Wool, unmanufactured, hair of the alpaca goat and other like  
     animals,  
 Yellow metal, in bolts, bars, and for sheathing,

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**SCHEDULE C.**

**GOODS FREE IN THE CASES THEREIN MENTIONED.**

The following articles when the natural products or the manufactures of the Colony of Newfoundland, viz :—

Fish, fresh, dried, salted or smoked,  
 Fish-oil and all products of fish,  
 Sea-oil,  
 Animals of all kinds.

The following articles shall be prohibited to be imported under a penalty of two hundred dollars, together with the forfeiture of the parcel or package of goods in which the same may be found, viz.:—

Books, printed papers, drawings, paintings, prints, photographs or representations of any kind of a treasonable or seditious, or of an immoral or indecent character.

Coin, base or counterfeit.

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In explaining the leading items of the preceding Tariff, the Finance Minister stated that the policy of the Government was to select for a higher rate of duty those articles which are manufactured, or can be manufactured, in the country, and to leave those that are neither made nor are likely to be made in the country at a lower rate. Every delegation which waited on the Government during the period the duties were under consideration pointed out the great difficulty which arose in connection with the undervaluation of imports, in order to overcome which the Government intended to take steps to fix the values of goods in the country from which they are imported. One of those steps would be the appointment of additional officers, whose special duty it would be to ascertain, in the several countries, the values of the goods exported to Canada, on which valuation the duties imposed would be based; in addition to which, there was a specific as well as an *ad valorem* duty provided for. While dealing with the subject of duties on tea, he pointed out that it was intended to re-impose the 10 per cent. tax on imports of that article coming into Canada through the United States, while there would be levied on tea imported directly a specific duty, amounting to two cents on black and three cents on green and Japan, with 10 per cent. additional *ad valorem*. He hoped, if the revenue equalled his anticipations, to remove all the duties on direct cargoes when Parliament met again. He claimed that the Government had endeavoured to redeem its promises to the country without oppressing the fishing, lumbering, shipping, or any other of Canada's industries. In conclusion, he explained that the expected revenue for next year was \$24,102,000, and the estimated expenditure, including the supplementary estimates, \$23,500,000. The additional revenue expected from the increased tariff was \$2,200,000.



Mr. (now Sir R. J.) Cartwright, in criticising the financial statement, expressed a doubt, based on past experience, as to whether the Finance Minister had brought down the true Budget. In 1873 he estimated his expenditure at \$20,941,000 and his receipts at nearly \$22,000,000, leaving an apparent surplus of \$840,000, but before the end of the year the estimated surplus was altered to a deficit of \$1,684,000. In regard to the charges of extravagance which had been made against the late Government, Mr. Cartwright claimed that instead of increasing the expenditure they had actually effected in their five years' administration a reduction of one quarter of a million on the gross, and a reduction of \$1,600,000 on the ordinary disbursements, if the difference between the payments in 1873-4 on sinking fund account and those of 1878-9 were allowed. The Estimates brought down by the Finance Minister a few days ago were \$23,427,000 as against \$23,440,000, the original Estimates of last year, but the hon. gentleman would, no more than he (Mr. Cartwright) be able to withstand the pressure for supplementary estimates. He noticed in connection with the estimate for the Intercolonial Railway chargeable to collection of revenue, an increase of \$187,000, and he supposed that was attributable to the price which the country was paying for the removal of Mr. Brydges from the superintendency of that railroad. Referring to the negotiation of the recent loan, he expressed astonishment that the Department had not furnished information as to how much of the loan was taken up by the Bank of Montreal and the Dominion financial agents.

Mr. Tilley explained that he had been informed that a portion of the loan was taken up by the Bank of Montreal.

Mr. Cartwright said he believed there was ground for more than a suspicion that a large portion of the loan was taken up by our financial agents. He found on examination that the Dominion four per cent. bonds were sold at £86, which was £3 or £4 less than by any loan of Mr. Tilley's predecessor's. Contrasting the quotations of various Colonial bonds, showing that Canada stood less favourably in the markets than the Australian Colonies, he said that such result was no doubt due to the trammels thrown around the Finance Minister by the action of his colleagues while in Opposition, in decrying the credit of the country. He (Mr. Cartwright) had been blamed

for not negotiating the loan required to meet our maturing liabilities before he resigned office, but if he had done so in the early portion of the year he would have been blamed by the very people who now found fault with him for failing to do so. In regard to the Tariff which had just been submitted, he expressed the opinion that it would not secure the results it was designed to attain. The drawback scheme he designated a miserable farce. If the Government had any honest desire to protect the real industries of the country, the lumbering, the fishing, and the agricultural, a bounty on their exports should have been proposed, not a deceptive drawback. Instead of the millennium which was promised on the change of Government, he declared that stocks had fallen, prices had decreased, business was still more depressed, everything was getting worse, and even the cattle were attacked with pleuro pneumonia. The only people who were well employed were the official assignees, who had a plentiful crop of bankrupts to deal with. In his opinion one of the true causes of commercial depression in Canada was the locking up of so much capital in non-productive enterprises, and the aversion of the people to manual labour. The latter statement was proved by the census returns, which showed that out of a population of 3,400,000, no less than 800,000 were congregated in towns and cities. If the Finance Minister wished to do the country a favour, let him introduce a measure to induce more young men to follow agricultural pursuits; or if that did not please him, why not propose to regulate domestic competition? A tariff similar to this one, but not so desirable in some respects, was introduced in the early part of the century in the United States, and it was called the tariff of abominations. It was mainly instrumental in causing the Civil War in the United States. The proposed Canadian tariff was a tariff of corners, framed to suit the interest of rings and of political partisans. Concessions were made on every hand to gain political influence. It reminded him of the contents of the witches' cauldron in Macbeth; it would infallibly produce a domestic competition which would be worse than the foreign, as a civil war was worse than a foreign war. All reliance on ability, invention, and industry was discouraged by this scheme, which proposed to substitute for these virtues political influence. What was to be the amount Canada was to pay to every factory hand? A gentleman in the man-

manufacturing line told him the capital invested in that business in Canada was \$300,000, the business done in 1878, \$430,000, and the net profit \$76,000, or in other words an interest on capital of 25 per cent. under the 17½ per cent. tariff, received by an industry employing only 270 hands. He assured the House that the tariff could not stand, for it would raise an agitation that would ultimately be uncontrollable. In considering the sugar question when Finance Minister, he said his intention was that it should be treated from a revenue standpoint. The object of this Government apparently was to cause the sugar to be refined in this country which was used here. It was possible to compel the accomplishment of this object, but the cost to the people would be one million dollars per annum, taken out of the pockets of the consumers for the benefit of half a dozen gentlemen engaged in the business. So with the proposed duties on imported teas. Our people were taxed to maintain the fiction of direct importation from China. When the duty of 10 per cent. on tea coming through the United States was previously imposed, only one ship per annum was engaged in the direct trade. In truth, it was reimposed for the purpose of shutting up the small jobbers for the benefit of political friends. The duty on iron would lead to many deputations remonstrating with the Government; the duty on salt was a mockery, for under the exemptions proposed all our salt which came in free would continue to do so; and the duty of 50 cents per ton on coal was a tax on a necessary of life, on the motive power of manufacturers, and on railways and other means of transportation; while it was a doubtful gain even to the Province of Nova Scotia. The proposed tariff on woollen goods was so framed that it would tax at 30 per cent. the class of goods worn by the poorer classes, and as low as six per cent. those worn by the rich. There were thirty or forty million dollars worth of imported stock in the country the price of which would immediately go up. Who was to benefit by that? Not the people generally, but the importers, who would be gainers to the extent of 12½ per cent. by a stroke of the Finance Minister's magic wand. He recited the instance of eight dry-goods merchants who had increased their stock of dry-goods from \$1,685,000 to \$2,000,000 in anticipation of the rise in the import duty, and who would make illegitimate profits out of the transaction to a large amount. He had heard it stated that

the Minister of Finance had made arrangements with the banks to afford facilities to their customers in taking goods out of bond.

Mr. Tilley said persons who desired to obtain discounts to pay duties met with difficulties, because the arrangement was that the money should be deposited in the Bank of Montreal, and instructions were given that the cheques received by the Customs Department should be paid into the banks granting those cheques, subject to the call of the Government.

Mr. Cartwright expressed the opinion that by consenting to this, the hon. gentleman was placed in the position of a merchant who had been assisting to rob his own till. He regarded it as an immoral act for a Finance Minister to provide funds with which to anticipate the tariff changes. In conclusion he declared that the Government, for the sake of obtaining a temporary party triumph, had utterly and hopelessly wrecked not only its own supporters' fortunes, but he feared the fortunes of the whole country.

To the criticisms of Mr. Cartwright, Dr. Tupper, Minister of Public Works, replied at length, expressing astonishment, in view of the results of the financial policy of the late Government, and the verdict of the people at the polls, that the ex-Finance Minister should have thought proper to adopt such a line of argument. A speech from Mr. Mackenzie closed the debate for a time, after which the Tariff resolutions were adopted in Committee and reported, in order that the duties might be collected in accordance with the new policy from and after the succeeding day; the understanding being that the discussion of the several items, instead of taking place in Committee, should proceed with the Speaker in the Chair. The debate which followed was most exhaustive and protracted, as might have been expected, and monopolized a large proportion of Government days throughout the whole Session, as well as of the Official Report of the Debates. On the 17th of April, the leader of the Opposition, Mr. Mackenzie, moved an amendment challenging the whole fiscal policy of the Government, as developed by the Budget and Tariff, in the following terms:—"That the resolution be not now concurred in, but that it be resolved that while this House is prepared to make ample provision for the requirements of the public service and the maintenance of the public credit, it regards the scheme now under consideration as calculated to distribute unequally, and

therefore unjustly, the burdens of taxation ; to direct capital from its natural and most profitable employment, and to benefit special classes at the expense of the whole community ; tending towards rendering futile the costly and persistent efforts of this country to secure a share of the immense and growing carrying trade of this continent, and to create an antagonism between the commercial policy of the Empire and that of Canada that might lead to consequences deeply to be deplored."

In the course of the speech with which he supported this amendment, he contended that the general effect of the proposed duties would be to protect manufactures only, and to advance the interests of the moneyed classes as against the mass of consumers. The departure which these duties involved from what might be termed the traditional policy of the Empire could not, in his opinion, but contribute to the weakening of the ties which bound Canada to the Mother Land—an opinion strongly deprecated and dissented from by the Finance Minister. On the 9th April, the House divided on the question, when Mr. Mackenzie's amendment was negatived by 136 votes to 53. There were several other divisions on the details of the tariff, in some of which a few avowed protectionists and supporters of the Government voted with the minority ; but the general principle involved received, throughout, the steady countenance and adherence of those who opposed Mr. Mackenzie's amendment. On the 14th May, the Supply Bill was read the third time and passed, and on the same day it received its several readings in the Senate, being of course adversely criticised by the leader of the Opposition in that Chamber.

Naturally, the protective character of the Tariff produced some complaints in England. Mr. John Bright questioned the Home Government on the subject in the House of Commons, and representations were made to the same authority by some manufacturers who complained that their interests were prejudiced ; but, as was frankly acknowledged by the *London Times* and the Colonial Secretary, Canada's power to do whatever the people in the exercise of their right of self government were pleased to demand, was beyond all question ; and it was equally beyond question that they had demanded the duties for which provision had been made in the Tariff of the Canadian Government.

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## CHAPTER V.

**THE PUBLIC LANDS AND RAILWAYS OF CANADA: ACQUISITION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORIES: HISTORY OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY: RED RIVER REBELLION: ERECTION OF PROVINCE OF MANITOBA: GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORIES: HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S LANDS: SYSTEM OF SURVEY OF PUBLIC LANDS: EXTINCTION OF INDIAN TITLE IN THE SOIL: INDIAN TREATIES: PUBLIC SCHOOL LANDS: EXTENT OF NORTHWEST: AREA OF FERTILE LANDS, CLIMATE, PRODUCTIONS, &C.: PROGRESS OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT: MEANS ADOPTED TO DEVELOP NORTHWEST: DAWSON ROUTE: BRITISH COLUMBIA ENTERS CANADIAN CONFEDERATION: TERMS OF UNION: BRIEF OUTLINE OF HISTORY OF PACIFIC RAILWAY: DIFFICULTIES WITH BRITISH COLUMBIA: THE CARNARVON TERMS: SUBSEQUENT OFFER OF COMPENSATION TO PROVINCE FOR DELAYS: PROGRESS OF CONSTRUCTION BETWEEN LAKE SUPERIOR AND RED RIVER: PEMBINA BRANCH: TELEGRAPH LINE: POSITION OF AFFAIRS AT TIME OF CHANGE OF FEDERAL GOVERNMENT IN 1878: POLICY OF NEW ADMINISTRATION IN REGARD TO NORTHWEST LANDS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY: BELT OF TWO HUNDRED AND TWENTY MILES RESERVED FOR RAILWAY PURPOSES: REGULATIONS RESPECTING DISPOSAL OF LANDS WITHIN THIS BELT: GEORGIAN BAY BRANCH: BRITISH AGRICULTURAL DELEGATES.**

On the 11th December, 1867, the first Parliament of the confederated British North American Provinces adopted an Address to Her Majesty praying for the admission to the new Dominion of Rupert's Land and the Northwest.

In 1869, Sir George E. Cartier, Bart., and Mr. W. McDougall, C. B., members of the Canadian Ministry, were commissioned to proceed to London to negotiate with the British Government and the Company of Merchant Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, otherwise known as the Hudson's Bay Company, for the acquirement by Canada of the interest of the Company in the tract of country in question. On the 19th of November of the latter year, the negotiations had succeeded so far that the Company executed a formal Deed of Surrender of the territories in question to the Government of Great Britain, with a view to the transfer of the same to the Dominion. The terms and conditions of that surrender were, in brief, that the Canadian Government should pay to the company for their rights the sum of £300,000 sterling. Besides this money payment, the company were

to be permitted to retain all the trading posts or stations then actually possessed and occupied by them, with the blocks of land adjoining, and also, as soon as the same were surveyed and set out for settlement, one twentieth of all the lands in the Fertile Belt; which belt, for the purposes of the deed, was described as being bounded on the south by the United States Boundary, on the west by the Rocky Mountains, on the north by the northern branch of the Saskatchewan River, and on the east by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods, and the waters connecting therewith. All titles to land conferred by the company up to the 8th day of March, 1869, to be confirmed, and the claims of the Indians of the territories to be disposed of by the Government of Canada, in communication with the Government of Great Britain. A memorandum setting forth the details of the agreement embodied in this deed had been previously assented to and signed by Sir Stafford H. Northcote, on behalf of the Company, and Sir George Cartier and Mr. McDougall on behalf of the Government of Canada. Among the Bills sanctioned by Sir John Young, the Governor-General of Canada, in proroguing, on the 22nd June, 1869, the Session which met for the transaction of business on the 15th April previous, was one providing a territorial form of Government for the Northwest Territories; and on the 29th October following, Mr. W. McDougall was appointed Lieutenant Governor. It bears no necessary relation to the subject-matter of this chapter, but it may nevertheless be mentioned, that the French Half Breed population of the Red River about this time began to give evidence of the dissatisfaction they felt at the manner in which, without consulting either them or the white settlers on the subject, and without making any arrangements respecting the rights which they claimed were inherent in them as sons of the soil, the territory had been handed over to the Canadian Government. It will be remembered that Mr. McDougall was met at the frontier, and, along with the other officials who accompanied him, was compelled by the discontented Half Breeds to quit the Hudson's Bay post in which he had temporarily taken up his quarters, and to retire to United States territory. This was the beginning of what is known as the Red River Rebellion, conducted under the leadership of Louis Riel. It would be foreign to the purpose of this record to follow the course of that insurrection, or to deal in any way with the many unfor-



tunate consequences to which it gave rise. It will suffice here to say that Mr. McDougall returned to Ottawa in December, abandoning the attempt to take possession of the country; that negotiations with representatives of the dissatisfied native population and other influential residents of the Red River territory were opened during the winter by the Canadian Government; that, as a result of these negotiations, an Act was passed at the session of Parliament of 1870, erecting the Red River settlements into a separate Province called Manitoba, with a representative legislature, consisting of two Houses, instead of the territorial form of government at first proposed, providing for the representation of the Province in the Federal Senate by two and in the House of Commons by four members, and granting an annual subsidy of \$30,000 per annum, besides eighty cents per head of the population as fixed by the decennial census until it should reach 400,000. One million four hundred thousand acres of land were also reserved for allotment in equal division to the children of all Half Breeds who were at the time of the transfer residents within the limits defined as the boundaries of Manitoba. By a subsequent Act, each Half Breed head of a family was given scrip representing in land the equivalent of \$160, and, similarly, scrip was issued to the Selkirk colonists, otherwise designated "original white settlers," who had been in the country between 1813 and 1835. The claims of actual settlers to consideration were also duly acknowledged, and provision made that they should receive patents from the Crown for all lands of which they were in *bona fide* possession at the date of the transfer.

It was further enacted that the remaining portion of the newly acquired country should in the meantime be erected into a separate Territory, of which the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba should *ex officio* be Lieutenant Governor, and that an Executive Council should be appointed by the Governor-General in Council to assist and advise him in passing laws and ordinances for the government of the Territory.

On the 20th May, 1870, Mr. A. G. Archibald, C.M.G., Q.C., was appointed Lieutenant Governor of the new Province and of the Northwest Territories; on the 23th January, 1871, a general election for the Legislative Assembly having taken place on the 11th of that month, the first Ministry of the Province was formed, consisting of Messrs. H. J. Clarke (Premier), James



McKay, Joseph Royal, Thomas Howard and John Norquay; on the 5th April, the members to which the Province was entitled took their seats in the House of Commons; on the 13th December, Messrs. M. A. Girard, St. Boniface, and John Sutherland, Kildonan, were called to the Senate; and on the 28th November, 1872, Messrs. Donald A. Smith, M. A. Girard, H. J. Clarke, Pascal Breland, Alfred Boyd, John C. Schultz, A. G. B. Bannatyne, Robert Hamilton, and William J. Christie, were appointed members of the Executive Council of the Northwest.

On the 7th October, 1876, in accordance with an Act of Parliament passed for the purpose, that section of country north and west of the Province of Manitoba, and west of Lake Manitoba and the Nelson River, was erected by Order-in-Council into a separate Territorial Government, with Mr. David Laird, at that time Minister of the Interior in Mr. Mackenzie's Government, as Lieutenant Governor. On the same day Mr. Matthew Ryan, barrister, Montreal, and Lieutenant Colonel Hugh Richardson, Chief Clerk in the Department of Justice, were appointed Stipendiary Magistrates for the Northwest, and *ex-officio* members of the Executive Council. Lieutenant Colonel J. F. MacLeod, C. M. G., Commissioner of Mounted Police, was also appointed a Member of the Council, to which was added during the succeeding year, Mr. Pascal Breland, an influential Half Breed trader, who had been selected to act in a similar capacity in 1872. The section of country bounded by Manitoba and the Nelson River on the west, and by the western limit of the Province of Ontario on the east, was also erected into a separate Government, under the name and style of the District of Keewatin, with the Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba as Lieutenant Governor *ex-officio*; but so far no Executive Council has been nominated to assist His Honour in the performance of the duties which devolve upon him in that connection.

On the 23rd June, 1870, an order was passed by Her Majesty the Queen in Council, ratifying the agreement arrived at between the Hudson's Bay Company and the Government of Canada, and formally uniting the Northwest Territories and Rupert's Land to the Dominion; and on the 9th February, 1871, the arrangement in detail was, on a memorandum submitted by Sir George Cartier, finally agreed to by the Governor General of Canada in

Council. On the 19th October of that year, Colonel Dennis, Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands, by authority of Mr. J. S. Aikens, the Secretary of State, proposed to Mr. Donald A. Smith, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company, a plan by which, instead of selecting their one-twentieth of the lands by lot, as originally contemplated, the Company should accept in every fifth township in the Territories, in regular succession northerly from the United States boundary, two whole sections of 640 acres each, and in all the other townships one section and three-quarters, to be known and designated as the lands of the Company; the confirmation of the survey, and the notification of the same to the Governor of the Company by the Surveyor-General, operating to pass the title in the lands in question to the Company in fee simple, without requiring a patent to issue. This system, of course, could only apply to whole, but not to fractional townships, or those broken by lakes, in respect of which it was proposed that the Company's one-twentieth should be set apart by lot by the Secretary of State and some person appointed for that purpose by the Company. These propositions were in effect accepted by Mr. Smith on behalf of the Company, and during the following session the statute known as the Dominion Lands Act was passed making provision accordingly, besides regulating generally the system of survey and the manner of disposing of the lands in Manitoba and the Northwest.

It may here be explained that the system of survey applied to all the lands in the Northwest is rectangular. As a base of operations, the first standard meridian was, for the sake of convenience, arbitrarily established at about  $97\frac{1}{4}$  degrees of longitude west of Greenwich. Thence, eastward as far as the westerly boundary of the Province of Ontario, and westward to the 102nd degree of longitude west of Greenwich, the lands were laid out into ranges of townships—the ranges being numbered in regular succession easterly to the Ontario boundary, and westerly to the said 102nd degree of longitude, which is the second standard meridian, and the townships uniformly in parallels according to their distance in a direct line northerly from the International Boundary Line, the 49th degree of latitude. For instance, if a township were described as No. 47, range 10 west of the first standard meridian, it would mean that there are forty-six townships between it and the American boundary, and nine easterly between it and the

meridian in question. As has been said, the first standard meridian was fixed arbitrarily, for the sake of convenience, and to suit the necessities of a survey which had to be commenced with the least possible delay after the territories came into actual and peaceable possession of the Government of Canada. But the second corresponds exactly with the 102nd degree of longitude west of Greenwich, or about  $5\frac{1}{2}$  degrees west of the first; between the second and the third, the third and the fourth, and the fourth and the fifth, which respectively correspond with the 106th, 110th and 114th degrees west of Greenwich, there is a uniform interval of four degrees. A township consists of thirty-six square miles of territory, exclusive of roads, and is divided into blocks of one square mile each, called sections, with road allowances one and a half chains wide on the four sides of the block. Each of those square miles or sections contains 640 acres, subject, of course, to deficiency or surplus, as the case may be, from converging or diverging meridians, and is sub-divided into four parts, called quarter sections, of 160 acres each. Thirty-six sections therefore go to each township, subject to no deduction for roads—or an area equal to 23,040 acres.

The acquirement of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company, the settlement of the claims of the Half Breeds and white settlers of the Red River, and the establishment of a stable and acceptable system of government throughout the whole of the North-West, still left a very important question to be dealt with by the Canadian authorities with respect to the new territory. It has been the traditional and invariable policy of the Government of Great Britain, in planting colonies in new countries, to recognize a certain title in the soil as inherent in the aboriginal inhabitants, and, by peaceful negotiation and solemn treaty, to reserve absolutely and vest in the Crown as guardian, for the sole use in common of such aborigines, such lands as may be mutually agreed upon, and to extinguish their interest in the remainder by the payment of a considerable and reasonable sum of money, or its equivalent in stores, partly at the time of making the treaty, and partly by perpetual annuity. This policy has been adhered to with the most scrupulous good faith in all the dealings of the Mother Country with the Indians of this continent, and by the British North American Colonies ever since the charge of the Indians has been committed to them. Acting upon this principle, one of the first

duties undertaken by the Dominion Government, after the settlement of the disturbances incident to and arising out of the Half Breed rebellion, was to negotiate with the aborigines for the formal surrender of their title in the territory comprised within the newly erected Province of Manitoba. In accordance with this determination, a treaty, known as Treaty No. 1, was concluded on the 3rd August, 1871, between Her Majesty the Queen, as represented by Mr. W. M. Simpson, the Commissioner appointed for that purpose, and the Chippewas and Swampy Crees, by which those Indians relinquished their title in the tract of land including the entire country along the International boundary from the Lake of the Woods westerly to a point in a due north and south line from the western shore of Lake Manitoba, and bounded on the north by Lake Manitoba, Lake Winnipeg, White Mouth Lake, Roseau Lake, and the waters connecting the same and on the East by the lake of the Woods. The terms and conditions of this relinquishment, briefly stated, were the reservation of a tract of land to the Indians of their own choosing, equal to about 160 acres for each family of five, provision for the maintenance of schools, the prohibition of the sale of intoxicating liquors on the reserves or to members of either of the bands elsewhere, an immediate payment of three dollars per head, and an annuity of a similar amount. In this case, by a later arrangement, made in October, 1875, the annuity payment was increased to \$25 for each chief, \$5 for each member of the band, with a suit of clothing every three years to each chief and head man, and supplies of cattle and implements, when the Indians had settled down to the pursuit of agriculture on their reserves, in order to assist them in cultivating the soil and maintaining themselves. These latter were practically the conditions agreed to in all subsequent similar negotiations, with occasional variations regarding the extent of the reserves, &c., as the character of the land and the habits, pursuits, and requirements of the Indians seemed to necessitate. Before the close of 1876, seven treaties in all had been made with the Indians of the North-west, providing for the extinguishment of their title in an area of 449,000 square miles, equal to 287,360,000 acres, covering the whole of the vast tract extending from Lake Superior to the Eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and embracing the entire Fertile Belt as described in the Deed of Surrender of the Hudson's Bay Company previously referred to.

Besides the one-twentieth of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the areas reserved for Half Breeds and Indians, sections eleven and twenty-nine of all surveyed lands in the Province of Manitoba, the District of Keewatin, and the Northwest Territories, are set apart by the Dominion Lands Act to be held by the Dominion Government, and sold at their discretion—presumably when they have attained a reasonable value—for the purpose of creating an educational endowment fund. So far no sales have been made, but, as explained in last year's REGISTER (page 143), an advance of \$10,000 was made to Manitoba for educational purposes in 1878, to be continued for a period not exceeding three years, to be charged against the first of such sales.

The extent of the territory over which Canada acquired ownership and jurisdiction through the agreement made with the Hudson's Bay Company amounts to 2,328,777 square miles, of which an area of about half a million square miles, equal to somewhat over three hundred million acres, is estimated as capable of producing grain of the greatest variety, and of the finest quality to be found in the markets of the world. This grain-producing area is situated principally in the Fertile Belt described in the Deed of Surrender, and in the valleys of the Peace and Athabaska Rivers. In addition to its productive soil, the Northwest possesses immense resources in the way of coal, gold, petroleum and salt, and is calculated by the best authorities to be equal to the maintenance of a purely agricultural population of at least twenty-five millions. The prevailing character of the country throughout is rolling prairie, providing natural drainage, and offering exceptional facilities for other agricultural operations. A considerable proportion of the Province of Manitoba is an alluvial flat, and owing to this travelling is somewhat difficult in that section during the rainy season which prevails during the early part of each summer; but further west not even that difficulty exists. The soil, speaking of it as a whole, is a rich alluvial deposit, is very easily brought under cultivation, produces the ordinary cereals, grasses and vegetables in great abundance, and in several large areas it may be said to be practically inexhaustible. The climate is a little extreme, being very warm in summer, and equally cold in winter; but the atmosphere is so dry that even 30 degrees below zero, which is occasionally reached in the latter season, produces no discomfort

and the universal testimony of those who have resided in the country for some years is that on the whole the season is enjoyable and healthy. The summer days are hot, and the nights cool—conditions which favour the production of the finest grain, and tend to bring vegetation of all sorts to complete but not too rapid maturity. The soil and climate, however, are more especially favourable to the cultivation of wheat, and it is to its capabilities as a source for the supply of bread material that those best acquainted with the country look as the foundation of its undoubtedly great future. The snow fall being very light on the prairies, averaging not more than twelve inches for the winter, and the prairie grasses being abundant, nutritive, and available all the year round in most districts, the Northwest also offers great facilities for the breeding and raising of stock and horses, and for the fattening of beef cattle. Particularly is this the case on the slopes and along the base of the Rocky Mountains, where the climate permits of the animals remaining out during the whole winter, with little if any shelter; and in that locality several stock farms have already been established with excellent prospects of success. Indeed, live stock can subsist in the open air the whole year all over the Territories, but in the middle and easterly sections require to be in such proximity to woods as to be able to obtain ready shelter in case of a storm.

The surveys of the country since its acquisition have been gradually prosecuted year by year westward from the Red River, as the requirements of settlement demanded, until at the close of 1879 those of sub-division had extended to the 101st degree of longitude west of Greenwich, including an area somewhat over twelve million acres; and the standard outline surveys—the basis for the extension of the system in future—have been carried westward to the 114th degree of longitude, that is, nearly to the Rocky Mountains. During the season of 1880, appearances indicate that there will be a more rapid advance in sub-division work than occurred in any of the three or four previous years. Beyond the 101st degree of longitude, at various points further west, notably at Prince Albert, in the vicinity of the junction of the Qu'Appelle and Assiniboine Rivers, at Battleford, and at Edmonton, considerable settlement has been taking place for years, necessitating detached and partial surveys. Settlers have

also taken up land in the vicinity of the several Mounted Police Posts, where there have been no surveys yet made.

The population of the Province of Manitoba, the District of Keewatin, and the North-west Territories, exclusive of Indians, is stated on good authority to be somewhere in the neighbourhood of forty-five thousand up to the close of the period covered by this volume of the REGISTER, and the area of land which has passed from the Crown into the possession of private individuals is about 3,230,000 acres, of which probably some two millions and a half are occupied by actual settlers, chiefly as homesteads and pre-emptions, and over three quarters of a million are in the hands of purchasers who do not reside upon or cultivate them.

Having indicated in brief how and on what terms the North-west Territories came to be incorporated with the new Canadian Dominion, and having shown how valuable an inheritance then came into the possession of the people of this country, it will now be in order to state, as shortly as is consistent with clearness, the several steps which have since been taken to develop that vast domain, and to make its rich and productive lands available for settlement. It is almost needless to say that among the means adopted for this purpose the Pacific Railway, of which a considerable part is now either complete or in course of construction, and a further portion is under contract, was the chief. As long ago as 1857, Mr. Simon J. Dawson (now M.P. for Algoma), assisted by Mr. Lindsay Russell (now Surveyor-General of Dominion Lands), was commissioned by the Government of Canada to explore the country from Lake Superior to the Saskatchewan, with a view to ascertain its adaptability for colonization, and the practicability of opening up communication with it. The report made by this gentleman was favourable in both respects, and in 1863, when the negotiations for the acquirement of the rights of the Hudson's Bay Company gave signs of leading at an early day to a practical and satisfactory conclusion, Mr. Dawson was entrusted by the Government with the work of constructing, to connect the navigation of Lake Superior with the valley of the Red River, what is familiarly known as the Dawson Route. Over this new highway the expeditionary forces under Sir Garnet Wolseley, which were sent to the Red River in 1870 to quell the Half Breed Insurrection, reached their destination, and it continued to be utilized during the summer for the conveyance



of freight and passengers to that country until the close of the season of 1876, when the Government withdrew the subsidy granted to the Company doing the carrying business; since which time it has fallen into comparative disuse. The Dawson route, consisting of a mixed system of roads and water-ways, necessitating many transshipments, and the expenditure of a considerable period of time in transport, while it served a very useful purpose in its day, was never looked to except as a temporary expedient; and the construction of a railway to connect the great prairies of the west with the commercial centres of the east was a project which, equally with the acquisition of the Territories themselves, received from the very first the cordial approval and active advocacy of all Canadian statesmen and all leading organs of public opinion, apart from political and party predilections.

In the year 1871, a series of circumstances occurred which made the building of a railway, not merely to the prairies, but across the entire continent to the Pacific ocean, a practical political question. On the 21st of January of that year, the Legislature of British Columbia finally passed resolutions favouring Confederation with Canada; and on the 23rd March following, Sir George E. Cartier, acting as leader of the Government in the Canadian House of Commons (in the absence from the country of Sir John A. Macdonald, as a member of the International High Joint Commission, which negotiated the Treaty of Washington), moved the consideration and adoption of a corresponding set of resolutions, embodying the terms on which it was proposed the Province should be admitted into the Confederacy. The only provision of those propositions with which we are particularly concerned in this narrative, and indeed the provision which excited at the time the greatest amount of interest in Parliament and in the country, was that which stipulated for the commencement within two and the completion within ten years from the date of union, of a railway connecting the Pacific ocean, through British territory, with the railway systems of Ontario and Quebec. In the course of his speech on the occasion of the introduction of these resolutions, Sir George said it was calculated the road would be about 2,500 miles long, and that the cost would not exceed one hundred million dollars. It was arranged that the colony should, as in the case of all the other provinces possessing a dis-



inct autonomy at the time of union, retain possession and control of the Crown Lands; but it was also agreed that the Dominion Government should receive, in the form of a subsidy towards the construction of the railway, a strip of territory of twenty miles in extent on each side of the line, equal to about 50,000,000 acres in all. He also announced that it was not the policy of the Government to directly undertake the construction of the road themselves, but to arrange with a company of capitalists—upon the basis, as Mr. Langevin stated at a subsequent period of the debate, of a liberal grant of land, and an annual payment of money within the country's means, without augmenting the national debt. The specific stipulation to complete the road in ten years was received with very strong expressions of objection from the Opposition side of the House, and not a few Government supporters also thought the agreement somewhat onerous. Mr. Mackenzie moved the amendment of the terms so as to simply commit Canada to proceed with the survey in the meantime, and afterwards with the work of construction at as early a period as the state of the finances would justify, and Mr. Jones (Halifax), proposed an amendment to the amendment declaring in effect that the engagement would press too heavily on the resources of the Dominion. Mr. Jones's motion was defeated by 98 votes to 63; Mr. Mackenzie's by 94 to 67; and one submitted by Mr. Ross (Dundas), for the postponement of the consideration of the question until another Session of Parliament, by 85 to 75. A later amendment offered by Mr. (now Chief Justice Sir A. A.) Dorion, declaring that in view of the large canal, railway, and other engagements entered into since Confederation, the imposition upon the people of the enormous burden required to build the Pacific Railway within ten years would not be justified, was lost by 91 votes to 70, and the resolutions were finally adopted by 91 to 71. Amendments giving expression to similar views were also negatived in the Senate by 39 to 21, by which majority the whole terms of union as contained in the resolutions submitted by the Government were agreed to. An Address reciting these resolutions was adopted in both Houses of Parliament, forwarded by the Governor General to Her Majesty, and approved by an order of the Queen in Council. Within a few days of prorogation, on the 11th March, Sir George Cartier moved that the railway should be built and

worked by private enterprise, and not by the Government; and that the public aid to be given in that connection should consist of such liberal grants of land, and such subsidy of money, or other aid, not unduly pressing on the resources of the Dominion, as Parliament should thereafter determine—being in substance in accordance with the remarks of Mr. Langevin during the debate on the terms. This motion was adopted. It is proper to state here that Sir A. T. Galt, who was then member of the House of Commons for Sherbrooke, while he had opposed the Pacific Railway clause of the terms of union, voted for this proposition, as it accorded very nearly with the wording of an amendment he had moved to the second reading of the resolutions; but several members of the Opposition pointed out that no resolution which was not embraced in the terms agreed to by both British Columbia and Canada could be regarded of having any force or effect, the terms of union being in the nature of a treaty.

During the Session of 1872, Parliament granted charters to two companies proposing to undertake the construction of the road—the Canadian Pacific, with Sir Augh Allan at its head, and the Inter-Oceanic, with Senator Macpherson as its chief promoter; and an Act was also passed authorizing the Government to negotiate with either, to procure their amalgamation if found desirable and practicable, or to issue a royal charter to a new company. Various attempts were made to amalgamate the two organizations, but without success; and it was accordingly deemed desirable by the Government to form, under a royal charter, a company in which the several Provinces of the Dominion would be represented. This company, of which Sir Hugh Allan was elected President, consisted of Messrs. John Walker, London, Donald McInnes, Hamilton, W. F. Cumberland, Toronto, Sandford Fleming, Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, and Walter Shanly, the celebrated engineer, representing the Province of Ontario; Sir Hugh Allan, Messrs. Beaudry, Montreal, Hall, Sherbrooke, and Beaubien, Commissioner of Crown Lands for Lower Canada, representing the Province of Quebec; Mr. A. G. Archibald, C. M. G., Q. C., for Nova Scotia; Mr. E. R. Burpee, C. E., for New Brunswick; Mr. A. McDermott, for Manitoba; and Dr. Helmcken, for British Columbia—Mr. J. J. C. Abbott, Q. C., Montreal, being the legal adviser of the Company, and Mr. E. L. DeBellefeuille, advocate, Montreal, the Secretary. Then came

the General Elections of 1872, in which the Government of Sir John Macdonald were sustained; the meeting of the first session of the Second Parliament, the motion of Mr. Huntington for a Committee of the House of Commons to enquire into the circumstances connected with the granting of the charter, the collapse of the committee through the disallowance by the Imperial authorities of the Bill passed to enable them to take evidence under oath, the prorogation of Parliament on the 13th August, the enquiry before the Royal Commission, and the train of important and exciting incidents by which these several stages in the history of the affair were signalled. On the 23rd October, 1873, the second Session of the Second Parliament met for the transaction of business, and in the Speech from the Throne the Governor General stated that "the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, to whom a Royal Charter was granted, have been unable to make the financial arrangements necessary for the construction of that undertaking, and have therefore executed a surrender of their charter, which has been accepted." On the 5th November following, after a protracted debate in the House of Commons, the Government of Sir John Macdonald resigned, and Mr. Mackenzie, the leader of the Opposition, was called upon to form a Cabinet, which he did. On the second day of the new year, the House of Commons elected in 1872 was dissolved, and a new election ordered. In appealing to his constituency (the County of Lambton) for re-election, the new Premier issued an address, in which he stated the policy of the Government in regard to the Pacific Railway to be, such a relaxation of the terms made with British Columbia as would "give time for the completion of the surveys, the acquisition of the information necessary to an intelligent apprehension of the work, and its prosecution with such speed and under such arrangements as the resources of the country will permit without too largely increasing the burden of taxation on the people." In the meantime they proposed "to utilize the enormous stretches of water communication which lie between a point not far from the Rocky Mountains and Fort Garry, and between Lake Superior and French River, on the Georgian Bay, thus avoiding for the present the construction of about 1,300 miles of railway, estimated to cost from sixty to eighty millions, and rendering the resources of the country avail-

able for the prosecution of those links of the Pacific Railway which are necessary in order to form a complete line of rail and steamboat communication from east to west. This will involve the construction of a short line of railway from the mouth of the French River on Georgian Bay, to the south-east shore of Lake Nipissing, and a grant in aid of extension to that point of the existing and projected lines in Quebec and Ontario." He also promised that measures would be taken to construct the branch line from Fort Garry to Pembina. In accordance with the policy thus foreshadowed, in so far as it affected British Columbia, Mr. James D. Edgar, barrister, Toronto (formerly M.P. for Monck), was, on the 14th February, 1874, commissioned to proceed to Victoria, bearing letters from the Canadian Premier to the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, Mr. J. W. Trutch, C. E., and to the leader of the Provincial Government, Mr. G. A. Walkem, authorizing him to ascertain their views and to "consult" with them in reference to an extension of time for the construction of the Pacific Railway "beyond that promised in the terms of Union." On the 8th May following, Mr. Edgar submitted a modified scheme to Mr. Walkem, proposing the commencement at once of the construction of a line of railway on Vancouver Island, from Esquimault to Nanaimo, which would be pushed forward to completion with the utmost vigour and in the shortest practicable time; the postponement of construction on the mainland until the completion of the surveys; the immediate opening up of the interior by a waggon road; the erection of a telegraph line across the whole continent; and, when the surveys permitted operations to be started on the mainland. Mr. Edgar represented that he had authority to guarantee continuous construction, and the expenditure on the road, within the boundaries of the Province, of not less than one million dollars annually until it was completed. Mr. Walkem, however, refused to negotiate with Mr. Edgar on this subject, until officially informed that Mr. E. had been "specially accredited to act in this matter as the agent of the General Government," and that the latter would consider his "acts or negotiations in the matter binding upon them." The proposals were consequently withdrawn. Meantime, the Parliament of Canada had passed an Act authorizing the Government, if they thought desirable, to construct the Pacific Rail-

way as a Dominion public work; to divide the road into four sections—the first, from Lake Nipissing to the west end of Lake Superior—the second, from Lake Superior to Red River—the third, from Red River to the foot of the Rocky Mountains—and the fourth, from the point last named to the Pacific Ocean; and to negotiate with contractors on the basis of a subsidy per mile of \$10,000 in money and 20,000 acres of land, with four per cent. interest for twenty-five years on a sum to be stated in the contract; the land to be of fair average quality, and in alternate sections along the line of railway; the contractor to own and operate the road under regulations, in respect of freight and passenger charges and accommodation, and the number of trains to be run, to be made by the Governor-in-Council. The power was reserved to the Government to sell two-thirds of the land grant at prices to be agreed upon with the contractors, to whom the proceeds of sales were to be paid half yearly; and also to purchase the whole or any part of the road back, on the payment of a sum not exceeding the actual cost, with ten per cent. added, subject to a deduction equal to the value of the land and money subsidies. In order to be in a position, if the opportunity presented, to deal with the provisions of this Act in respect of the land grant, a strip of twenty miles on each side of the assumed line west of the Red River (the said assumed line running from Selkirk north of Lake Manitoba) was reserved. At first both sale and settlement were prohibited within this strip, but subsequently settlement was permitted on the understanding that not more than 160 acres should be held by each settler, the price to be such as the Government might afterwards fix. Mr. R. W. Scott, in his place in the Senate, and during the debate in that Chamber on the Supply Bill of 1879, stated that the subsidies and guarantees authorized by the Pacific Railway Act had not brought the previous Government a single offer, although every effort was made by them to get companies of capitalists to consider and accept the conditions. Failing other arrangements, the Minister of Public Works (Mr. Mackenzie) took advantage of that portion of the Act which empowered him to construct any part of the road as a public work, and placed under contract between Lake Superior and Red River 227 miles out of a total distance of 410, viz.:—from Selkirk eastward to Keewatin (or Rat Portage), 114 miles, and from Fort William westward to English River, 113

miles. Since the change of Government, in 1878, the link between English River and Keewatin has also been contracted for. In 1874, the construction of the Pembina Branch, from a point on the Red River at the International Boundary to St. Boniface, 83 miles in length, was commenced, but owing to the failure of the St. Paul and Pacific Railway Company to complete their connection to St. Vincent, on the United States side of the border, the road was not put in running order until the fall of 1878, when the City of Winnipog was for the first time placed in direct communication by rail with the outer world. Now the route is thoroughly established and well patronized, and the journey from Montreal to the capital of Manitoba, *via* Chicago and St. Paul, all rail, may be made in between four and five days. In October, 1874, the erection was begun of a telegraph line from Red River to Edmonton, at the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, and before the close of 1875 communication between the two points was effected—a distance of 807 miles. Early in 1875, a contract was entered into for the erection of a telegraph line from Red River to Thunder Bay, the Lake Superior terminus of the Pacific Railway—the work to be commenced simultaneously at the extreme points, and thence to be carried into the interior as the surveys were completed and the contracts for bridging and grading let.

With regard to the British Columbia portion of the railway, it will be recollected that on the failure of Mr. Edgar's mission, the Provincial Government sent Mr. Walkem, the local Premier, to England, to protest against the breach of the Terms of Union by Canada, and to request the intervention of the Imperial Government for the protection of the interests of the Province. As a result, the Colonial Secretary, Earl Carnarvon, offered to act as intermediary between the Province and the Dominion—an offer which was accepted by both parties. After giving much consideration to the whole subject, His Lordship submitted a series of propositions, known as the "Carnarvon Terms," which were in effect as follows:—(1) The immediate commencement by the Dominion of the construction of a line of railway from Nanaimo to Esquimault, on Vancouver Island; (2) the expenditure of a considerable definite minimum amount on surveys on the mainland, with a view to the speedy completion of the preliminary part of the work; (3) the abandonment of

the proposed waggon road across the Rocky Mountains, and the postponement of the building of the telegraph line from the Mountains to the Pacific until the route of the railway should be settled; (4) compensation to the Province for the delay, provided the surveys were not completed and construction commenced within the time to be specified for that purpose; (5) the expenditure of a minimum amount of two million dollars annually on the work of construction until the same should be finished; and (6) the final completion of the road in the year 1890. During the Session of Parliament of 1875, the Government introduced a Bill to give effect to the modified Terms proposed by Lord Carnarvon, which was passed by the House of Commons, but thrown out by a majority of one in the Senate. The measure was not revived the following session, and the Carnarvon compromise therefore fell through. The Government of British Columbia again appealed to the Imperial authorities, and much correspondence ensued. On the 20th September, 1875, an order of the Governor-General in Council was passed, offering the Province a sum of \$750,000, "as compensation for any delays which may take place in the construction of the Pacific Railway." There appeared to be some misunderstanding as to the true intent of this offer, and a Minute of Council of the 13th March, 1876, explained that it was meant as "compensation for delays, in substitution of that provided by the arrangement entered into in 1874, but to which Parliament declined to assent." The offer was not accepted, however, and in the summer of 1876, Lord Dufferin proceeded to the Pacific Province for the purpose of explaining the true position of affairs, and of allaying the discontent and uneasiness which had arisen there in connection with the Railway question. The general election of 1878 found the situation about as follows:—The Government had, after careful preliminary surveys, adopted for the British Columbia section what is known as the Burrard Inlet route—that is, reaching the Pacific Ocean at a point near Burrard Inlet by the Yellow Head Pass, the Lower Thompson and the Fraser River; and for this section tenders were asked by public advertisement. The resolution passed by the Legislature of the Province in August, 1878, (see REGISTER for 1878; page 195) praying Her Majesty for separation from Canada unless the terms of union were fulfilled by the 1st May, 1879, was happily productive of no known evil



result—certainly not of that which it indicated. Early in 1879 the gap between English River and Keewatin was placed under contract.

Thus, in brief, matters stood when, on the 10th May, 1879, Dr. (now Sir Charles) Tupper, Minister of Public Works announced the Railway policy of the new Government in the House of Commons, and as embodying the same, submitted the following series of resolutions:—

**"1. Resolved,** That engagements have been entered into with British Columbia as a condition of union with Canada, that a line of railway to connect the Atlantic with the Pacific shall be constructed with all practical speed.

**"2. Resolved,** That the Pacific Railway would form a great Imperial highway across the continent of America entirely on British soil, and would provide a new and important route from England to Australia, to India and all the dependencies of Great Britain in the Pacific; as also to China and Japan.

**"3. Resolved,** That reports from the Mother Country set forth an unprecedented state of enforced idleness of the working classes, and the possibility of a scheme of relief on a large scale being found indispensable to alleviate destitution.

**"4. Resolved,** That the construction of the Pacific Railway would afford immediate employment to numbers of workmen, and would open up vast tracts of fertile lands for occupation, and thus would form a ready outlet for the over-populated districts of Great Britain and other European countries.

**"5. Resolved,** That it is obvious that it would be of general advantage to find an outlet for the redundant population of the Mother Country within the Empire, and thus build up flourishing colonies on British soil, instead of directing a stream of immigration from England to foreign countries.

**"6. Resolved,** That in view of the importance of keeping good faith with British Columbia, and completing the consolidation of the Confederation of the Provinces in British North America, and for the purpose of extending relief to the unemployed working classes of Great Britain, and affording them permanent homes on British soil; and in view of the national character of the undertaking, the Government of Canada is authorized and directed to use its best efforts to secure the co-operation of the Imperial Government in this great undertaking, and obtain further aid, by guarantee or otherwise, in the construction of this great national work.

**"7. Resolved,** That it is further expedient to provide (1) That one hundred million acres of land, and all the minerals they contain, be appropriated for the purposes of constructing the Canadian Pacific Railway. (2) That the land be vested in Commissioners to be specially appointed, and that the Imperial Government be represented on the Commission. (3) That all the ungranted land within twenty miles of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway belonging to the Dominion be vested in such Commission; and that when the lands along the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway are not of fair average quality for settlement, a corresponding quantity of lands of fair quality shall be appropriated in other parts of the country, to the extent in all of 100,000,000 of acres. (4) That said Commissioners be authorized to sell, from time to time, any portions of such land at a price to be fixed by the Governor-in-Council, on their recommendation, at the rate of not less than \$2 per acre; and that they may be required to invest the proceeds of such sales in Canadian Government securities, to be held exclusively for the purpose of defraying the cost of the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway.

**"8. Resolved,** That the withdrawal for sale and settlement of lands for twenty



miles on each side of the located line of the Pacific Railway, has, in part, had the effect of throwing settlements south and west of Lake Manitoba.

"9. *Resolved*, That in the existing state of things, it is desirable to combine the promotion of colonization with railway construction on the Canadian Pacific Railway west of Red River.

"10. *Resolved*, That the Government be authorized and directed to locate a portion of the Canadian Pacific Railway from the Red River westerly, running to the south of Lake Manitoba, with a branch to Winnipeg; and, if they deem it advisable, to enter into a contract for expending a sum not exceeding \$1,000,000 in constructing the said railway without previously submitting the contracts to Parliament.

"11. *Resolved*, That it is expedient to make further explorations in the Peace and Pine River Districts, and other sections of the country not yet examined, in order to ascertain the feasibility of a line through the largest extent of fertile territory, before beginning the work of construction in British Columbia.

"12. *Resolved*, That in the opinion of the House the selection of the Burrard Inlet terminus was premature.

"13. *Resolved*, That it is necessary to keep good faith with British Columbia, and commence the construction of the railway in that Province as early as practicable.

"14. *Resolved*, That the Government be authorized and directed to make such further explorations as they may deem necessary for such purpose, and so soon as they have finally selected and located the line, to enter into contracts for a portion of the same, not exceeding 125 miles, without the further sanction of Parliament, so that the work of construction may, at latest, be commenced during the present season, and, thereafter, be vigorously prosecuted."

These resolutions passed through Committee without being altered in any way, and on the motion to concur in the first, Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment: "That the said resolution be not now concurred in, but that it be referred back to a Committee of the Whole, with instructions that they have power to amend the same, by inserting the following words after the word 'That,' in the said resolution:— 'The Government of the Dominion undertook to secure the commencement simultaneously, within two years from the date of the said Union, of the construction of a railway from the Pacific towards the Rocky Mountains, and from such point as might be selected east of the Rocky Mountains towards the Pacific, to connect the seaboard of British Columbia with the railway system of Canada; and, further, to secure the completion of such railway within ten years from the date of the Union; that the Canadian Pacific Railway Act, 1872, provided—' that the public aid to be given to secure that undertaking should consist of such liberal grants of land, and such subsidy in money or other aid not increasing the (then) existing rate of taxation as the Government of Canada should thereafter determine;' that the Canada Pacific Railway Act, 1874, provided that 'it is proper to make

provision for the construction of said work as rapidly as the same can be accomplished without further raising the rate of taxation ;' that, during the Session of 1876, the following words were added to a resolution appropriating money for the Canada Pacific Railway, viz.: 'while granting this sum, the House desires to record its view that the arrangements for the construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway should be such as the resources of the country will permit, without increasing the existing rates of taxation ;' that the circumstances of the country are not now such as would justify a departure from the ground taken in the said Acts and resolution, and that the construction of the railway should only be proceeded with at such a rate as will not necessitate increasing the rate of taxation beyond that existing at the date of the above recited resolution in the Session of 1876.' "

The amendment was rejected by 115 votes to 37.

On the proposition to adopt the twelfth resolution, Mr. Mackenzie moved in amendment to insert the following instead: "The route by the Thompson and Lower Fraser Rivers was recommended by Mr. Sandford Fleming, Chief Engineer of the Canadian Pacific Railway; that this route possesses the most favourable grades of any route through British Columbia; that it is the shortest and cheapest to the tide waters of the Pacific Ocean; that it reaches a capacious and safe harbour of easy access from the sea; that it passes through a country partially settled, possessing a good road on the proposed line of the railway and some navigable waters, thus offering many advantages over the Bute Inlet route;" which was negatived on the same division as his amendment to the first resolution.

In order to give effect to the object of Parliament in passing these resolutions, so far as the land subsidy in aid of railway construction was concerned, the Minister of the Interior, on the 9th July, published regulations setting apart for railway purposes a tract of one hundred and ten miles on each side of the line of the Pacific Railway west of the Red River, which line for the purposes of the regulations was assumed to be, until the final location was made, situated on the fourth base as far west as the twenty-second range of Townships. These one hundred and ten miles were divided into belts named respectively A, B, C, D and E, situated on either side of the line correspondingly, and

consisting of:—A, five miles immediately adjoining the railway; B, fifteen miles adjoining A; C, twenty miles adjoining B; D, twenty miles adjoining C; and E, fifty miles adjoining D. The lands in belt A were absolutely withdrawn from homestead and pre-emption, and held for sale only. In the other belts, the even-numbered sections were set apart as homesteads and pre-emptions of eighty acres each, and the odd-numbered sections were reserved for sale; the prices in the several cases being:—for pre-emptions, \$2.50 per acre in belts B and C, \$2 in belt D, and \$1 in belt E; and for railway lands, \$6 per acre in belt A, \$5 in belt B, \$3.50 in belt C, \$2 in belt D, and \$1 in belt E. The terms of payment for pre-emptions were:—four-tenths of the purchase money, with interest at six per cent., at the end of three years from the time of entry, and the remainder in six equal annual instalments, with the same rate of interest upon the balances remaining unpaid; for railway lands:—one-tenth cash down, and the remainder in ten equal annual instalments, with six per cent. interest upon the several balances. These regulations came into force on the first of August. Of course they did not and could not in any way affect the lands of the Hudson's Bay Company or the Public School Lands. Immediately after their publication, Sir John Macdonald proceeded to England, whither Sir Charles Tupper had already gone; and while it is stated that the visit was to some extent undertaken for the purpose of negotiating with capitalists for the construction of the Railway on the basis authorized by the resolutions of the 12th May, it is also understood that no definite arrangement was then concluded.

The restriction of homesteads and pre-emptions, under the regulations of the 9th July, to eighty acres each, the refusal of entries for homesteads and pre-emptions in belt A, and the prices at which railway lands were held in that belt and in belts B and C, gave rise to some hostile criticism, and in consequence of the representations made, Sir John Macdonald, on his return from England, issued amended provisions, bearing date of the 14th October, throwing open the even-numbered sections in belt A to homestead and pre-emption, at \$2.50 per acre, increasing the homestead and pre-emption grants to one hundred and sixty acres each, and reducing the price of railway lands in belt A to \$5, in belt B to \$4, and in belt C to \$3.

On the 4th October an Order-in-Council was passed, confirm-

ing the Order of 13th July, 1878, defining the route of the Pacific Railway from the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean—that is, the Burrard Inlet route; and on the 17th of December tenders were advertised for, and subsequently contracts were let for the construction of the road from Yale to Kamloops, a distance of 127 miles, under authority of the resolutions of the 12th May. In consequence of the probable early commencement of construction within the Province, Mr. J. W. Trutch, C.M.G., was appointed on the 9th December Resident Agent of the Canadian Government in British Columbia, with headquarters at Victoria, his duties being to supervise the expenditure and work in connection with the railway, to assist the Department of the Interior in administering the forty mile belt of railway lands, and to render to the Government such other services of an important nature as might from time to time be required. He was also accredited to the Provincial Government to arrange about the transfer to the Dominion of the said forty mile belt. In accordance with the provisions of section 10 of the resolutions of the 12th May, a contract was let, on the 19th of August, for the construction of one hundred miles of the railway west of the Red River, beginning at a point some four miles north of Winnipeg; the understanding being that the Government would build the loop line to connect Winnipeg with the terminal point, and that the Manitoba South-western Colonization Railway Company, to whom Parliament had granted a charter for that purpose, as well as for the construction of a local colonization railway, would erect a bridge over the Red River to connect the Pembina Branch with the loop line; with such assistance in the way of bonus or subsidy as might be obtainable from the city.

On the 4th November, 1874, an Order-in-Council was passed, granting to the Canada Central Railway Company a subsidy of \$12,000 per mile to aid in the construction of a line from Pembroke, in the County of Renfrew, to the east end of the branch line proposed to be built by the Government from the Georgian Bay to Lake Nipissing. The line thus subsidized has been found to be some 142 miles long, 43 miles of which were completed at the close of 1879, and 62 graded, bridged, and ready for the laying of the track. On the 27th of February, 1875, a contract was entered into between the Minister of Public Works, Mr. Mackenzie, and Mr. Asa B. Foster, for the construction and operation of

the Georgian Bay Branch, commencing at a point south of and near to Lake Nipissing, and extending westward for 85 miles to the French River. The conditions on which this contract was made were:—1, The payment to the contractor of a sum of \$10,000 per mile; 2, a grant of land equal to 20,000 acres per mile; and 3, a guarantee of four per cent. on a sum of \$7,400 per mile for twenty years. On the 6th March, 1876, Mr. Mackenzie announced that the contract with Mr. Foster had been cancelled—because, as he stated subsequently, such modifications of the agreement were demanded as the Government could not consistently grant; a sum of \$1,000 being paid to Mr. Foster for surveys and other available work performed in connection with the undertaking, and \$68,000 on account of rails delivered. On the 2nd August, 1878, a contract was entered into with Messrs. Heney, Charlebois and Flood, for the construction of fifty miles of the Georgian Bay Branch—viz., from Nipissing Post Office, near South River, to a point five miles east of Cantin's Bay, on the French River. On the 14th August, 1879, this contract was cancelled, the work performed under it having been almost exclusively confined to clearing portions of the line, for which a sum of \$10,050 was paid.

Thus, we have briefly stated the main facts in the history of the acquisition of the North-west, the admission of British Columbia to the Confederation, the system of survey adopted in respect of the great prairies of the new territories, the Pacific Railway and its connection with the development of those fertile lands, the progress of the survey and construction of that great transcontinental highway, and the terms on which, at the period when this record closes, the lands of the North-west might be obtained by settlers and others.

This record would be comparatively incomplete were mention omitted of the visit of the tenant farmers' delegates to the country during the year. In the autumn of 1879, Mr. J. H. Pope, Minister of Agriculture, caused a number of representative agriculturists in the United Kingdom to be invited to come to Canada, to examine its resources, and report on its advantages as a field for settlement. Accordingly, the following delegates were chosen at meetings of farmers of good standing in their several districts who felt an interest in the subject, viz.: Messrs. Biggar, the Grange, Dalbeattie, Kirkcudbrightshire, Scotland; Cowan,

Mains of Park, Glenluce, Wigtownshire, Scotland; Gordon, Comlongon Mains, Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland; Elliot, Hollybush, Galashiels, Scotland; Logan, Legerwood, Earlston, Berwickshire, Scotland; Snow, Pirntaton, Fountain Hall, Midlothian, Scotland; Hutchinson, Brougham Castle, Penrith, Cumberland, England; Peat, Loes House, Silloth, Cumberland; Irving, Bowness-on-Solway, Carlisle, England; Johnstone, Low Burnthwaite, near Carlisle; Wilken, Waterside of Forbes, Aberdeenshire, Scotland; Bruce, Aberdeenshire; Wallace, Nithsdale, Scotland; Welsh, Eskdale, Scotland. Those gentlemen arrived in the latter part of September, and, on consulting with the Minister of Agriculture, divided up into parties, each taking different portions of the Dominion. It was impressed upon them with particular care that although their tour was under the auspices of the Canadian Government, there was no desire to influence their opinions, but, on the contrary, it was hoped they would report to their constituents in exact accordance with their own judgment of what they saw. The results of their investigations were first communicated to the farmers of the several districts at public meetings, and were subsequently published in pamphlet form by the Department of Agriculture, for the information of the agricultural population of Great Britain, where the pamphlets have had a very wide circulation, and have done much to convey to the general public more accurate impressions of the capabilities of Canada as a field for immigration and farming operations than previously prevailed. It is not proposed here to attempt to summarize those reports, and it will suffice to say, in the words of the Canadian agent at Liverpool in his introduction to the printed pamphlets alluded to, that "it may be generally stated that those who went to Manitoba and contiguous parts of the adjoining territory, found the land to be of extraordinary richness, and specially adapted to the growth of wheat; while in the older provinces of the Dominion they found the conditions of mixed farming very much the same as in the United Kingdom. One of the delegates, Mr. Elliot, stated that, in the parts of the Dominion he visited, he did not find that cattle required to be housed longer than in Scotland."

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## CHAPTER VI.

**GENERAL BUSINESS OF PARLIAMENT:—CLAIMS OF MARITIME PROVINCES TO SHARE IN FISHERIES AWARD.—NAVIGATION OF CANADIAN RIVERS FINDING AN OUTLET TO THE SEA THROUGH ALASKA: EFFECT ON THE TREATY OF ST. PETERSBURG OF THE SALE OF ALASKA TO THE UNITED STATES.—WINTER NAVIGATION OF LAKE SUPERIOR.—THE CHINESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.—MOTION TO ABOLISH THE SUPREME COURT.—“NATIONAL CURRENCY” RESOLUTIONS: PROPOSITIONS OF MR. WALLACE DISCUSSED.—DIVORCE IN CANADA: THE LAW ON THE SUBJECT: THE CAMPBELL CASE.—DIVISION OF THE PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT: ERECTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS.—FEDERAL SUBSIDY TO MANITOBA INCREASED.—VARIOUS IMPORTANT MEASURES PASSED BY PARLIAMENT.—PROROGATION.—SPEECH FROM THE THRONE.**

Various claims have been made to have the whole sum awarded to Canada by the Halifax Commission under the fishery clauses of the Treaty of Washington divided among the Maritime Provinces, the reason assigned being that the amount was intended to be a compensation for rights inherent in our fishing population which had been granted to United States fishermen on equal terms. Newfoundland, being a separate colony, received its *pro rata* share of the money, and it was specially claimed on behalf of Prince Edward Island, that although an integral part of the Dominion at the time the award was made, and for two years previously, she was equally with Newfoundland an independent party to the engagement; if the value of the fisheries to the United States had been adjudicated upon, as it was claimed should have been done, before the Island entered Confederation, she would have received a share of the amount commensurate with the excellence and extent of her fishing grounds; and the mere fact of the sitting of the Commission having been improperly delayed was no good reason, it was submitted, why the Province should be deprived of its just share of the \$5,500,000 adjudged by the arbitrators to be the value of the fishery privileges conferred upon the United States by the treaty. The subject came up for discussion in the House of Commons on the 10th of March, on a motion by Mr. Yeo (Prince, P. E. I.) for a return of correspondence, when every member representing a maritime constituency



who took part in the debate, insisted that in some way the amount awarded under the arbitration should be expended in connection with and directly for the benefit of the sea fisheries. On the 3rd of May, Dr. Fortin (Gaspé) moved a resolution submitting that the amount of the award accruing to Canada, after paying Newfoundland's share, and legitimate expenses, should be constituted a special fund, the interest of which should be employed in restoring exhausted fishing grounds and developing the fisheries. This motion was strongly supported by members from the seaboard, but the time allotted for the discussion was exhausted without any conclusion being arrived at, and the House was prorogued before there was an opportunity of reviving it. The matter was also considered in the Senate, and the same views expressed by Lower Province members of that Chamber; and the Governments of Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island each backed up the efforts of their Provincial representatives in Parliament by addressing strong communications to the Federal Government asking for their respective shares of the award. Up to the close of the session, however, the Government gave no expression of opinion in the premises, but formal announcement was made that the subject was under consideration.

In last year's REGISTER, some space was devoted to the subject of the boundary between British Columbia and Alaska. This session (March 10) Mr. DeCosmos moved for papers in connection with the Treaty of 1825 between Great Britain and Russia, under which British vessels were secured the right to navigate all the rivers which ran out of British Columbian territory to the sea through Alaska. The sale of that territory to the United States, he said, had abrogated the Convention of 1825, in so far as the right of navigating those rivers was concerned, and by the Treaty of Washington that right was restored to us only in the case of three rivers.—Mr. Mills denied that the sale of Alaska to the United States had interfered with the Treaty of 1825, and he quoted the opinion of the law officers of the Crown in England in the Martin case (for statement respecting which see REGISTER of 1878, page 67), to the effect that Great Britain did not withdraw any right, and could not lose any right, by the negotiations between Russia and the United States in 1867, because the Czar could not convey to the latter country any



greater interest in Alaska than he actually possessed, nor could he, without the consent of Great Britain, convey the interest which the British Crown had obtained in the navigation of these rivers. The law officers held that the people of Canada had lost the rights conferred by the Treaty of 1825, not by the sale of Alaska to the United States, but by the operation of the Treaty of Washington.—Against this view, Sir John Macdonald cited the opinion of Mr. Montagu Bernard, the best international lawyer in England, and of Lord Tenterden, who had assisted in negotiating some of the most important treaties entered into by Great Britain, who were united in believing that by the transfer of Alaska the effect of the Convention of St. Petersburg was gone.

In the course of a debate on the comparative merits of the Kaministiquia and Prince Arthur's Landing as the Lake Superior terminus for the Pacific Railway (March 31), on account of the character of the harbour accommodation afforded at the respective points, Mr. Dawson (Algoma) made the important statement that the lake could in all probability be navigated by properly constructed vessels during the whole winter, or at all events for a considerable portion of it—a matter of very great consequence, as he pointed out, when considered in connection with the exportation of the products of the wheat fields of Manitoba and the Northwest, where the comparative lateness of the harvests make it necessary to carry out the season's grain at an advanced period in the autumn.

The large immigration of Chinese labourers which has during recent years set in towards the western shores of Canada and the United States, has given rise to much agitation among the people living in that section of both countries, and various efforts have been made to bring about a modification of the grievance. The Legislature of British Columbia endeavoured to accomplish this object by placing a per capita tax upon the Chinese immigrants, but the measure was disallowed by the Governor-General in Council as beyond the competence of the Provincial authority. Failing relief from this quarter, some fifteen hundred British Columbia labourers petitioned Parliament to prohibit the employment of Chinamen on the Pacific Railway, and to confirm the Provincial Act which had been pronounced *ultra vires*: this bill in its chief provisions was somewhat similar to one passed by the Legislature of Queensland, which however was not sanctioned by

Her Majesty, for the signification of whose pleasure it had been reserved. Mr. DeCosmos (Victoria, B.C.), on 11th April, moved the reference of the petition mentioned to a Select Committee of the House of Commons. Sir John Macdonald, on behalf of the Government, assented to the proposition, which was opposed by Mr. Mackenzie and other leading members of the Opposition, but finally carried without a division. The Committee had not completed its labours when Parliament was prorogued.

Mr. Casey (West Elgin) renewed this session his measure of previous years for the reform of the Civil Service system; but on the assurance of the Finance Minister that the government proposed to deal with the subject during recess, and would in due course introduce a bill embodying some of his (Mr. Casey's) ideas, as well as others which he had not suggested, the hon. member expressed his readiness to leave the matter in the hands of the Ministry, and his bill was again withdrawn.

On the 21st April, Mr. Keeler (East Northumberland) introduced a bill to abolish the Supreme Court. The Minister of Justice regarded the proposal as made for amusement, and refused to treat it seriously; but the first reading was carried. On a motion by the promoter that it be "read the second time to-morrow," Mr. Mackenzie moved what is known as the "three months' hoist," which amendment was defeated by 120 votes to 44—Sir John Macdonald declaring it to be a want of courtesy to the hon. member who introduced the measure to refuse it the consideration and discussion of the principle involved which it was the rule to have on the second reading; while Mr. Mackenzie contended, citing Mr. W. E. Gladstone as his authority, that when the whole effect and purport of a bill is avowed in its title, and in the speech of the hon. member introducing it, objection might properly be taken to it at any stage, and even the formal leave to bring it in refused.

On the 28th April, Mr. Wallace (South Norfolk) proposed the following resolutions, in favour of what is termed a "National Currency":—

1. That as money is a creation of Governments, no individual or corporation within the Dominion of Canada shall be authorized by law to make any note, bill, or promise to pay, or token of any kind whatsoever, to circulate or pass current as money or its equivalent within the said Dominion.

2. That the Government of the Dominion, in authorizing banks to issue notes to pass current as money, has abnegated one of its functions and delegated a power that in the interests of the people it should at once resume.

3. That for the convenience and requirements of trade and commerce, and for constructing the Pacific Railway and the other public works of the country, the Government should at once provide an ample and sufficient supply of money; but in no one year should the amount expended on the railway and works aforesaid exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars, nor should any portion of that sum be paid out until its expenditure had been authorized by a vote of the Parliament of this Dominion.

4. That the money so created and issued by the Government shall be copper and silver coins and paper tokens of the following denominations, that is to say, copper coins of the nominal value of one cent, to be legal tender up to ten cents; silver coins of the nominal value of five, ten, twenty-five and fifty cents respectively, to be legal tender for a dollar or the fractional parts of a dollar; and paper tokens of the nominal value of one, two, five and ten dollars respectively, the one dollar tokens to be legal tender up to fifty dollars, the twos up to one hundred dollars, and the other denominations for any sum greater than their face value; and that the said copper and silver coins and paper tokens shall within the Dominion be legal tender as hereinbefore provided for, and shall at their face value be a full and satisfactory payment of all debts or other obligations of any kind whatsoever hereafter to be incurred either to or by the Government of the Dominion, or to or by any Province, corporation or individual within the Dominion.

5. That all debts or other obligations heretofore incurred shall be payable in gold, or in Dominion money at a rate that shall make it equivalent to gold, and that hereafter every contract or agreement to pay gold within the Dominion shall be illegal, and shall not be enforceable by law.

6. That the money so created and issued shall, at the option of any of its holders, be convertible either into scrip, payable with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum in the lands of the Dominion, or into Dominion bonds, payable in five and twenty years respectively, and bearing interest at five per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly on the first days of January and July in each year.

7. That the land scrip shall be of the nominal value of one hundred, five hundred, and one thousand dollars respectively.

8. That the interest-bearing bonds shall be of the nominal value of twenty, fifty, one hundred, one thousand, five thousand, and ten thousand dollars respectively; that the bonds of one hundred dollars and under shall be payable at five years in Dominion money, and shall be legal tender, and that the bonds over one hundred dollars shall be payable in Dominion money in twenty years, and shall only be transferable on the order of the party in whose favour they were first issued, and when such transference has been sanctioned and registered by the department of issue.

9. That in order to prevent disturbance to the trade and commerce of the country, and to remunerate the banks for the cost they have incurred in printing the promissory notes they now issue, the Government shall be authorized to loan to the banks an amount of Dominion currency equal to one-half of their paid-up capital stock, and for security for the repayment of said loan the Government shall take the bond of the bank, payable on demand, for a sum equal to its paid-up capital stock, and as an additional security the bank or banks shall deposit with the Government available assets equal in value to the amount of said loan, and maturing within three months after the date at which the loan was made.

10. That any bank receiving a loan shall pay interest upon the same at the rate of two per cent. per annum for the first year, and four per cent. per annum thereafter for the sum remaining unpaid, the whole sum to be paid in three years.

11. The Dominion money shall only be issued as is before provided for, or for the indebtedness heretofore created of the Dominion of Canada.

In support of these resolutions, the hon. gentleman spoke at considerable length, contending that gold is only made money by the fiat of a government, and paper could be made valuable for the same purpose by the same process. He claimed that a national currency based on the labour and public works of the Dominion had a sounder foundation than the promises to pay now in circulation, only 25 per cent. of which could actually be redeemed by the banks of the Dominion. If the public works could be considered as assets in borrowing money in the markets of the world, then they should be considered as assets with which to redeem a national currency. In his view it was to the issue of paper money more than to protection that the prosperity of the United States was due, and he predicted that even better results would be derived in Canada from the adoption of the system proposed in his resolutions.—Mr. Charlton (North Norfolk) criticised the arguments of the mover of the resolution, and referred in detail to the history of paper money in the various countries which had made the experiment, contending that in each instance it had been a signal failure, more especially in that country (the United States) in which the system had been given a trial on a large scale within the present generation. There the people had discovered the fallacy of the proceeding, and passed an adverse verdict on their previous action by a resumption of specie payment. He defined with considerable minuteness the nature of money, and the facilities which gold offered as a medium of exchange. He claimed that instead of a government being able to make money, as Mr. Wallace held, it only placed impress upon the money in circulation, and regulated it. In concluding his remarks he moved that the resolutions be read that day six months.

Mr. Boulton continued the discussion until the time at the disposal of the House for business of that nature had elapsed, and the subject was not reached again during the session, so that no expression of the opinion of Parliament was had respecting Mr. Wallace's resolution.

On 2nd of May, Mr. Hooper (Lennox) moved for leave to introduce a bill to enable the Court of Chancery of Ontario to dissolve the contract of marriage in certain cases. Mr. Anglin opposed the measure at the very first stage, and leave was refused accordingly, on a division. In this connection, it may be im-

portant to mention that the Federal Parliament is invested, under our constitution, with absolute power to deal with the question of marriage and divorce. The Constitutional Act, however, did not interfere with the laws and usages on the subject existing in any of the Provinces previous to the Union. For instance, at the time of Confederation, a Divorce Court formed part of the judicial machinery of the Province of Nova Scotia, and the tribunal still retains its jurisdiction; while in Quebec the Provincial Courts were and still continue to be competent to grant "judicial separation"—that is, separation from bed and board, the only interference with the marital relation permitted by the Roman Catholic Church. With respect to the Provinces where no statute of this nature was in force previous to their entering the Dominion, Parliament is the only court which can annul the marriage obligation. Proceedings for that purpose require to be initiated in the Senate, that Chamber being charged with the duty of enquiring into and pronouncing upon the validity of the grounds on which the case of the petitioner is based. If the petition is sustained, an Act of Parliament—passed in the regular way through both Houses—is requisite to effect the divorce. Fortunately, petitions of this nature are not numerous in Canada—partly, no doubt, because of the tediousness and expense of the proceedings, but principally on account of the virtuous habits of the people, their respect for the marriage tie, and the general discountenance of divorce, not only by the Roman Catholic, but by the various Protestant Churches as well. A somewhat novel case was finally dealt with during the session of Parliament of 1879, by the "Act for the relief of Eliza Maria Campbell." The husband of Mrs. Campbell some years ago asked for a divorce, on the ground of alleged adultery on the part of his wife; but the proof, on investigation by a Committee of the Senate, was held to be insufficient, and the prayer of the petition was not granted. Mrs. Campbell then appealed to Parliament, *in forma pauperis*, praying for separation from her husband, for alimony, and for the custody of their children. Apart from the truth or falsehood of the allegations respecting her conduct contained in the husband's petition for divorce, in regard to which there were widely divergent opinions expressed, and somewhat contradictory decisions rendered in different Ontario Courts; apart also from the merits of the case as a whole, objection was raised in the Senate—first, that the

relief sought by the bill had been refused by the Provincial Court of Chancery, to which Mrs. Campbell had resorted, and ought not therefore to be granted, and secondly, that alimony and the custody of the children were matters of civil right, that in so far as the bill attempted to deal with them, it intrenched upon the powers of the Ontario Legislature, and that it was therefore unconstitutional. The same objection was raised in the House of Commons by the chief law officer of the Crown in Canada, the Minister of Justice, by Mr. Mills, who moved the rejection of the measure, and by no less an authority on constitutional law than Sir John Macdonald, who declared, notwithstanding the opinion to the contrary of an acknowledged expert like the promoter (Mr. W. McDougall), that Parliament had no right to pass such a bill, and that it would be of no value as a statute. Nevertheless, it met the approval of a majority of the members of both Houses, passed, and received the sanction of the Governor-General. From Confederation until the appointment of the Marquis of Lorne as Governor-General of Canada, bills of divorce were, in compliance with the Royal Instructions, reserved for the signification of Her Majesty's pleasure respecting them. There is nothing in the Constitutional Act rendering this reservation necessary, and by the alterations made in the Instructions in 1878, in conformity with the suggestions of Mr. Blake and the promise of Lord Carnarvon in 1876, the practice is now discontinued. It should be added that Mr. Todd, the Librarian of Parliament, has expressed the opinion, in relation to the particular measure now under review, that the Parliament of Canada, under the British North America Act, has "ample and sufficient powers to deal with marriage and divorce, and with all legal questions growing out of the marital relation, subject only to the Queen's prerogative of disallowance."

By an act passed during the session of 1878, respecting the audit of the Public Accounts, the duties formerly pertaining to the office of Receiver General devolved upon the Department of Finance. The Receiver General had therefore practically no Department connected with his portfolio, the bill to abolish his office, and create the office of Attorney General, which was proposed as a complement of the Audit Act, having failed to receive the assent of the Senate. In order to remedy this anomaly, and with a view to the fairer distribution among

Ministers of the labour and responsibility of conducting the affairs of the country, the Government this session introduced and Parliament passed a measure dividing the Public Works Department into two, styled respectively the Department of Public Works and the Department of Railways and Canals. On the 20th of May this division came practically into effect. Dr. Tupper became Minister of Railways and Canals, Mr. Langevin, Minister of Public Works, and Mr. Campbell succeeded Mr. Langevin as Postmaster-General. Mr. Trudeau, Deputy Minister of Public Works, Mr. Braun, the Secretary of that Department, Mr. Sandford Fleming, Chief Engineer of the Pacific Railway, Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, Chief Engineer of the Intercolonial Railway, and Mr. John Page, Chief Engineer of Canals, with the staff of engineers and subordinates attached to their several branches, including all in the outside service engaged in that connection, were transferred to the Department of Railways and Canals; while Mr. Baillairge, principal engineer of the St. Lawrence Canals, and Major S. Chapleau (brother of the present Premier of the Province of Quebec, and a distinguished officer in the Federal Army during the American Civil war), became respectively Deputy Minister and Secretary of the Department of Public Works.

The position of the Province of Manitoba, in respect of the subsidy from the Federal Government, has always been exceptional. As will readily appear from a perusal of the conditions, previously stated, upon which that Province was erected, the sum at first derived from the Dominion Treasury was very small. Besides, the Province had no public lands, and was destitute of many other of the sources of revenue found in the older Provinces to be most productive. The population was rapidly increasing, so was the cost of government, and the condition of the provincial finances was such that in 1876 the allowance from the Federal Government was increased to \$90,000 per annum, although under the terms of union no increase was to have taken place until after the population had been ascertained by the census of 1881. In the course of time, even this increased sum was found unequal to the necessities of maintaining in an efficient state the requisite provincial machinery, and Messrs. Norquay and Royal, members of the Local Ministry, were, early in 1879, deputed to come to Ottawa to secure, if possible, another



addition to the subsidy. The reasonableness of their demands, especially in consideration of the rapid growth of settlement, was admitted; and, basing their calculations as to future increase of population on the experience of the past and the best and most authentic estimate of the probabilities of the immediate future, the Government agreed to allow the Province, until the census of 1881 was taken, an augmentation of \$15,635, amounting in all to a subsidy of \$105,635, which would be equivalent to the statutory *per capita* allowance on a population of 70,000.

Among other important measures passed by Parliament during the session were the following: Amending in some particulars and consolidating the North-west Territories Acts; amending the Post Office Act of 1875, so as to give the Governor-in-Council the right to name inspectors and sub-inspectors of post offices, and to confer upon these officers, acting as such, power to examine witnesses under oath; providing for the taking of the census in 1881; consolidating the laws respecting promissory notes and bills of exchange; amending the Speedy Trials (Ontario) Act, so as to offer greater facilities for speedy trial; amending the Act respecting more effectual enquiry into corrupt practices at elections for the House of Commons, by providing that when a commission of enquiry is asked for under the Act, by petition of twenty-five electors, the petitioners should deposit the same sum of money as is required in case of an election petition, viz., one thousand dollars, to defray the expenses of the investigation in case the commissioners appointed report that no ground existed for issuing the commission, otherwise the sum to be returned; extending the Temperance Act, 1878, to Manitoba; granting an annual subsidy of \$15,000 in perpetuity to secure sub-marine cables to Anticosti and the Magdalen Islands; increasing the salaries of County Court Judges in Prince Edward Island from \$2,000 to \$2,500 per annum; amending in some respects the Maritime Jurisdiction Act of 1877; providing for the inspection and safe keeping of petroleum; continuing Mr. Blake's Act of 1878, for the better prevention of crime; providing for the salary of one additional judge of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick, and for the salary of any future judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia; amending and consolidating the Acts respecting Dominion Lands and Indians; providing for the acquisition by the Government of the Rivière du Loup Branch



of the Grand Trunk Railway; consolidating the Railway Acts; amending the Supreme Court Act by defining more particularly the cases in which appeals shall lie in the various Provinces, providing for the absence of the Chief Justice from the Court, and increasing the number of terms from two to three per annum; amending the Banking Act by prohibiting loans on bank stocks, the transfer of bank shares unless registered, their sale unless the name of the holder is set forth in the contract, and authorizing the Governor-in-Council, in case a bank has impaired its capital by reason of losses, to reduce its stock, provided the reduction has been agreed to at a meeting of the shareholders.

On the 15th May, His Excellency the Governor-General, having assented to the bills passed during the session, prorogued Parliament, on which occasion he delivered the following Speech from the Throne:—

*"Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

"I desire to thank you for the diligence and care with which you have discharged your duties during this laborious and protracted Session.

"The re-organization of the important Department of Public Works and the division of its duties will, I doubt not, greatly add to the efficiency of the public service.

"The consolidation and amendment of the Statutes relating to the lands of the Dominion will present to the large number of settlers now wending their way to the North-West Territories a compendious and well-considered system.

"I hope that the Bill relating to Weights and Measures, while it relaxes the stringency of previous legislation, will not decrease the efficiency of that important measure.

"The provision made for telegraphy by cable between the mainland, Anticosti, and the Magdalen Islands, will facilitate and aid our commerce and navigation, and especially the development of our fisheries.

"The measures adopted for the vigorous prosecution of the Canadian Pacific Railway hold out a prospect of the early completion of that great undertaking; and the proposed purchase from the Grand Trunk Railway Company of the line from Rivière du Loup to Quebec, when concluded, will at last complete the engagement entered into at the time of Confederation, to connect by an Inter-colonial Railway, the St. Lawrence with the Atlantic Ocean at Halifax.

"I congratulate you on the other measures affecting the public interests which have been passed.

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

"In Her Majesty's name I thank you for the supplies you have so readily granted. They will be expended with all due regard to economy.

*"Hon. Gentlemen of the Senate:*

*"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:*

"The readjustment of the tariff which had been effected by the legislation of this Session will, I trust, by increasing the revenue, restore the equilibrium between revenue and expenditure, while it will, at the same time, aid in the



## CHAPTER VII.

**INDIANS OF THE NORTHWEST: REFUGEE UNITED STATES SIOUX: SCARCITY OF BUFFALO: STARVING INDIANS: LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR LAIRD RESIGNS THE SUPERINTENDENCY: MR. EDGAR DEWDNEY SELECTED TO SUCCEED HIM: APPOINTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL INSTRUCTORS: CONDITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE INDIANS.—BRITISH COLUMBIA INDIANS: DIFFICULTIES IN SETTLING THEIR CLAIMS: JOINT COMMISSION APPOINTED BY LOCAL AND FEDERAL GOVERNMENTS TO SELECT RESERVES: PROGRESS OF OPERATIONS OF COMMISSION.—QUEEN'S BIRTHDAY: PROMINENT PUBLIC MEN KNIGHTED: REVIEW OF TROOPS AT MONTREAL.—MODIFICATION OF POSTAL CONVENTION OF 1875 BETWEEN CANADA AND THE UNITED STATES.—COMMAND OF WIMBLEDON TEAM.—SIR JOHN MACDONALD SWORN IN AN IMPERIAL PRIVY COUNCILLOR.—SHIP LABOURERS' RIOT AT QUEBEC: THE BLAKE ACT PROCLAIMED.—DISALLOWANCE OF ACT IMPOSING TAX UPON CHINESE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.—TORONTO EXHIBITION: MILITARY REVIEW.—IMPERIAL COMMISSION APPOINTED TO ENQUIRE INTO COLONIAL DEFENCES.—DOMINION AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.—PRECEDENCE ACCORDED TO JUDGES.—FORTUNE BAY DIFFICULTY.—ELECTION ITEMS.**

The condition of the Indians of the North-west has during the past two or three years been the cause of a good deal of anxiety to the people and Government of the Territories, as well as to the Federal authorities. The buffalo, the natural food supply of the aborigines of the plains, have for years been receding towards the Rocky Mountains—fleeing, in reality, before the wave of advancing civilization; and their numbers have been decreasing so rapidly as to make the question of subsistence for the Indians one of the most immediately pressing, and one of the most difficult problems connected with the administration of the North-west. The situation was greatly complicated in 1876 by the influx of a large body of United States Sioux, followers of Sitting Bull, the celebrated chief and warrior, under whose leadership they had with varying success fought the American troops in the Black Hills, and finally fled for safety to British territory. These people, being mere refugees, without any rights in the country, without any means of maintaining themselves except the chase, and requiring a large quantity of game to supply their

wants, necessarily made alarming inroads upon the sources—already too limited—on which our own Indians had been depending. Besides, being closely watched by American soldiers, the Sioux dared not venture far across the boundary in hunting the buffalo, and these animals, finding comparative immunity from pursuit on the southern side of the line, seldom, in their periodical migrations, came north. The winter of 1877-78 was therefore one of great scarcity of the necessities of life among the Indians of the North-west, especially the tribes inhabiting the southern portions of the territories, in the vicinity of the 49th parallel. That of 1878-79 would undoubtedly have witnessed not merely starvation but disturbance—for the gnawings of hunger tend to diminish the respect even of the civilized for the difference between “mine” and “thine”—had not the Government, acknowledging the gravity of the circumstances, promptly purchased and distributed liberal supplies of food. This relief was exceedingly opportune and proper, but it could not always continue to be given. It was not promised by the treaties, it was not intended by the Government, and it would not have been desirable, although perhaps it was expected by the Indians, that when no longer able to find subsistence by the chase, they should be fed at the public expense; neither could they be allowed to starve, for the dearly bought experience of the Government of the United States proves that it is both cheaper and more satisfactory, apart from all humane considerations, to feed them than to adopt the only alternative—fight them. On the other hand, their migratory habits, and their instinctive aversion to manual labour, rendered it a matter of the greatest difficulty to induce them to settle down upon their reserves and engage in the cultivation of the soil. To the task of conquering that aversion, and of inducing them to resort to agricultural and pastoral pursuits to a sufficient extent to enable them to be self-sustaining, the Minister charged with their management energetically set himself. To put into effect the plans of the Government on this subject, and to superintend generally the affairs of the Indians in the North-West, Mr. Edgar Dewdney, then M. P. for Yale, British Columbia, was, during the early part of the summer of 1879, appointed Indian Commissioner, and about twenty practical farmers from the Provinces of Quebec, Ontario, and Manitoba were selected to establish farms on the various reserves in the Territories, and

to teach the Indians, practically and theoretically, the art of agriculture. Lieutenant-Governor Laird, who was previously Indian Superintendent, resigned his position in the fall of 1878, finding his duties in that capacity to conflict with those he was required to perform as head of the Executive of the Territories; and in the interval Mr. M. G. Dickieson, then Indian Agent at Battleford, ably and successfully directed the affairs of the superintendency. It was the intention that the farms should not only be models for the Indians to copy from, but that the surplus produce derived from them, above what was required by the farmer and his assistants, should be available to help in sustaining the bands in case of want. Somewhat similar experiments have been tried in the United States with great success, and there is no reason to doubt similarly satisfactory results in this country. It may be mentioned that previous to 1879, several bands in the Territories had, without any organized effort on the part of the Government to induce them to do so, raised very fair crops of grain and potatoes upon their lands, while at various points within the limits of Treaties Nos. 1 and 2, the produce of the soil is perhaps more relied on for the necessities of life than either hunting or fishing. On the whole, the condition of the aboriginal population of the Northwest is improving, and their prospects are encouraging. Sitting Bull and his people still remained in the Territories at the close of the year 1879, and various attempts to induce them to return to their reservation in the United States, on condition of giving up their arms and ponies—all past differences and difficulties to be ignored—had entirely failed, the Indians having no confidence in the good faith of the Americans. Latterly, however, in consequence of the scarcity of food, the warrior's following is said to have greatly diminished, straggling parties having apparently deserted him at various times and reported themselves at the American agencies. It is not improbable that the repatriation of the refugees may thus in time be quietly and thoroughly accomplished, without the aid of any formal arrangements for that purpose on the part of either of the nations concerned.

The Indians of British Columbia, who some three years ago showed signs of dissatisfaction, are now quiet, and apparently pleased. The trouble arose from a feeling on the part of the tribes that they had not been dealt with on the same principles

or with as much fairness as their brethren east of the Rocky Mountains: They claimed a title in all the lands in the Province corresponding to that admitted by the Government of Canada as inherent in the aborigines, which it appears has never been recognized by the British Columbian Government. The Dominion took charge of the Indians of the Province at the time of the Union on the understanding that they were to be dealt with not less liberally than previously; but the Province having retained control of the lands, it was not possible for the Federal authorities to comply with the demands made by their new wards for the extinguishment of their rights in the soil and the allotment of reserves by the process resorted to in the Northwest, and, in past times, in the older Provinces. In January of 1876, therefore, a proposition was submitted by the Federal Government, and accepted by the Government of Columbia, to appoint a Commissioner representing each, and a referee jointly, to allot reserves to the several tribes and bands, and to settle questions of disputed ownership between them and their white neighbours; but the Commission was not completed until the following August. The Commissioners were instructed to assure the Indians of the good intentions of the Government towards them, that it was the policy to aid in elevating them socially and morally, so that they might ultimately enjoy and exercise all the privileges of their white fellow subjects, to deal fairly and justly with them in the settlement of their reserves, and to secure them in the possession of any villages, fishing stations, free-trading ports, settlements, or clearings to which they were specially attached; and any attempt to cause sudden or violent change in the legitimate pursuits or occupations in which the Indians might be engaged was strongly deprecated. The appointment of the Commission had the effect of restoring quiet and confidence among the tribes. The labours of the three gentlemen, too, were attended with a fair amount of success; but the expense was very great, and with a view to lessen those, the referee, Mr. G. M. Sproat, was in 1877 appointed Joint Commissioner, and has since continued to exercise his functions with apparent acceptance. Although getting much less than they demanded, and reserves far more limited in extent and value than the Indians to the east of the Rocky Mountains, the several bands seem to have accepted the terms offered

them as a fair adjustment of their claims, and to be really less dependent on the liberality of the Government than their brethren in the North-west. The settlement at Metlakatla, under Mr. Duncan, a missionary of the Church of England, is especially making wonderful strides in the direction of complete self-dependence and civilization. The Indians of British Columbia, indeed, are perhaps a more interesting people than those of any other portion of Canada, and a collection of curiosities of their workmanship, of rare value, is being made by the Chief Superintendent at Victoria, Dr. Powell, for transmission to Ottawa, to form the nucleus of a national museum.

On the 24th May, the anniversary of Her Majesty's birthday, a grand military review was held at Montreal, in which a company of United States troops from Brooklyn, N.Y., took part. The Governor General also attended. During the day His Excellency conferred the dignity of Knighthood of the Order of St. Michael and St. George on the following gentlemen:—Mr. S. L. Tilley, C. B., M. P., Minister of Finance; Dr. C. Tupper, C. B., M. P., Minister of Railways and Canals; Mr. A. Campbell, Senator, Postmaster General; Mr. R. J. Cartwright, M. P., ex-Minister of Finance; Mr. W. P. Howland, C. B., ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ontario; and Sir N. F. Belleau, Kt., ex-Lieutenant Governor of Quebec.

On the 26th May, the *Official Gazette* contained a general order, signed by the Lieutenant General commanding, and by the Adjutant General, conveying to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men composing the various corps of all arms assembled to celebrate the Queen's Birth-day, in Montreal, the entire approbation of the Governor General of their admirable soldierlike appearance and general efficiency. The Lieutenant General, in this order, said of the troops that they "acquitted themselves with commendable precision, steadiness and discipline. The corps were as usual in most creditable order, and the several troops, batteries and battalions which came, some of them from great distances, during the night, fell into line looking as smart and soldierlike as though just turned out of barracks." *The feu de joie*, fired by over 4,000 men, he described as being nearly as perfect as could have been performed by veteran troops, while the march past in column and quarter-column "reflected the highest credit upon the whole force on the ground," and the "general bearing

of the corps of all arms was soldierlike in the extreme." Under the circumstances, he regarded the sham fight as very creditably carried out, and as a military spectacle "the review could hardly have been surpassed." Complimentary reference was also made to the appearance of the Brooklyn regiment. The Cadets of the Kingston Military College made their first public appearance on the occasion. Of them the report stated that the "smart, neat and well disciplined demeanour of these lads was apparent to all," and the results of their judicious training evidenced "that those so educated will make a mark in the Militia of the future."

On the 14th June, a modification of Article 1 of the Postal Convention of 1875, between the United States and Canada, previously arranged between Sir A. Campbell, Postmaster General of Canada, and Mr. D. M. Key, Postmaster General of the United States, was approved by President Hayes. The modified article provides that "there shall be a regular exchange of Money Orders between the two countries for sums received from remitters in one country for payment in the other. The maximum amount of any money order, issued in either country, is fixed at fifty dollars in the lawful money of the country in which the order originates; but no money order shall include the fractional part of a cent." The above provisions took effect from the 1st June.

It is the custom every year for the Dominion Rifle Association to appoint some prominent officer of the Militia Force to command the Canadian Team at Wimbledon. This year, Lieut.-Colonel Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons—with Capt. W. B. Boyd, 54th Battalion, second in command—was selected; and on the 27th June a General Order of the Adjutant General of Militia was published in the *Official Gazette*, granting those officers leave of absence from Canada for the required period.

On the 26th July, Sir John Macdonald, the Prime Minister, proceeded to England, and while there was sworn in a member of Her Majesty's Imperial Privy Council, to which he was appointed in 1872—the first and only Colonial statesman upon whom that honour has ever been conferred.

On the 15th August, difficulties which had for some time existed between the French and Irish sections of the Ship Labourers' Union of the port of Quebec, culminated in a somewhat savage encounter between the two parties in the streets. The rioting continued with more or less interruption for four days, when



order was restored. The feeling between the factions, however, was by no means allayed, and on the 2nd September, the District including the City and County of Quebec was proclaimed as under the operation of the "Act for the better prevention of crimes of violence," better known as the Blake Act.

The *Official Gazette* of the 20th August contained the formal notification of disallowance of two Acts of the Legislature of British Columbia, one of which was the "Act to provide for the better collection of Provincial taxes from Chinese," elsewhere referred to.

On the 2nd September, a grand exhibition was opened at Toronto by His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, which lasted for a fortnight, and was, financially and otherwise, a very great success. On the 9th a military review was held in presence of His Excellency, in reference to which the *Official Gazette* of the 19th contained the following "complimentary notice," signed by Sir Edward Selby Smith, Lieutenant-General Commanding: "The Governor General having verbally expressed to the staff and field officers on parade, His Excellency's approbation of the general efficiency and soldierlike bearing of the troops at the review held on the Garrison Common, it remains only for me to convey my best thanks to the staff and regimental officers and men composing the force that passed in review before the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess, complimenting them upon the complete success of their praiseworthy exertions. The steadiness of the troops under arms, the accuracy with which they took up their several positions, and the precision with which they moved, call for my commendation in offering my congratulations to the brigadiers and the staff as well as to commanding and all officers and men of the several corps and battalions on the ground."

On the 8th September, Her Majesty signed a Commission at Balmoral, appointing the following gentlemen to inquire into the state of the defences, &c., of the colonies: The Earl of Carnarvon, the Right Hon. H. C. F. Childers, Sir Henry J. Holland, Sir Alexander Milne, Sir John Lintorn Simmons, Sir Henry Barkly, Mr. Thomas Brassey, and Mr. R. G. Crookshank Hamilton. The Commission set forth the expediency of enquiring into the condition and sufficiency of the means, both naval and military,

provided for the defence of the more important seaports within the Colonies and their dependencies, and of the stations established or required within those possessions and dependencies for coaling, refitting or repairing the ships of the navy, and for the protection of the commerce of the Colonies with the United Kingdom, with each other, and with foreign countries, considering and determining in what stations and ports it is desirable, on account of their strategical or commercial importance, to provide an organized system of defence, in addition to such general protection as can be afforded by naval forces; and whether such defence should consist of permanent works manned by garrisons of Imperial or local troops, or both combined, or of any local navy organization or other armaments and appliances, and whether, and in what proportions, the cost of such measures of defence should be divided between the Imperial Government and the Colonies to which they relate, or should be wholly defrayed by the Imperial Government or by the Colonies. Into all these questions the Commissioners were empowered to examine, and to offer such suggestions respecting each as might seem to them meet.

On the 21st September, Sir John Macdonald returned to Canada from England, and on the 22nd the Ontario Provincial Exhibition was opened by the Governor-General and the Princess Louise at Ottawa. The Exhibition on this occasion was invested with a Dominion character, prizes having been offered by the Federal Government, and competition being open to the other Provinces. Of these, Quebec and Manitoba alone took advantage to any considerable extent. The Manitoba specimens commanded the widest interest, and evoked general admiration, not only for the excellence of the specimens, which it must in justice be said were secured before they were quite ready, but for their variety as well; and the taste and judgment which Mr. Begg, the Provincial Commissioner, displayed in selection and arrangement, did much to add to the effect of the exhibit.

On the 26th May, the Governor-General transmitted to the Secretary of State for the Colonies Reports from the Privy Council expressing the views of the Government of Canada respecting the precedence to be given to Judges, &c., and on the 3rd November the Colonial Secretary wrote to inform His Excellency that he approved of the suggestion that the Chief Judges of the several

Superior Courts of Common Law and Equity in the different Provinces of the Dominion, should take rank and precedence (in accordance with the dates of their respective Commissions) immediately after the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada, and that the Puisne Judges of the Supreme Court should take rank and precedence (in accordance with the dates of their respective Commissions) immediately before the Puisne Judges of the several Provincial Courts, in lieu of the rank and precedence assigned to the Judges of the Supreme Court by the despatch of the 31st October, 1878.

During the year, negotiations were still pending between the Government of Great Britain and the Government of the United States on the subject of the Fortune Bay difficulty. About the beginning of December a St. John's, Newfoundland, newspaper, owned by the brother of a prominent member of the Government of that Colony, alluding to the reference in the Message of the President of the United States to the subject, said: "The President's Message refers to the American claim of \$105,000 against the British Government for Fortune Bay damages. It by no means follows, however, that the claimants are to get all that they expect to get. This money will be paid, no doubt whatever, as soon as it is proved to be due. There will be no avoidable delay in the payment, no haggling for twelve months over a clear obligation, no convulsive effort to shirk or repudiate it, but we apprehend there is a good deal to be proved before this debt is established. It is admitted even on the part of the Americans themselves that they were the aggressors, and that they violated the Washington Treaty in Fortune Bay. The correspondent of the *Boston Herald* said, this may as well be honestly admitted at once. Our people were of course, and beyond all doubt, wrong in destroying any of their property, and to the trifling value of that property there may be a claim, if it be worth so calling, but this is a mere trumpery matter. How the pretences on which a sum of \$105,000 is asked for are to be sustained, we must wait to see."

The number of election petitions fyled and of demands made for a re-count of the ballots cast was comparatively few after the general election of 1878. In the Centre Wellington case, the candidates were Dr. G. T. Orton (Conservative), and Mr John Robinson (Liberal). The Returning Officer declared Dr. Orton

elected by a majority of six, and a demand was made to the Junior County Judge for a re-count on behalf of the unsuccessful candidate. Various objections were raised by Dr. Orton's counsel, among others that only the Senior County Judge could act in such a matter, and that the Junior Judge had no jurisdiction. Application was made to the Superior Courts for a writ to prohibit the Junior Judge from proceeding with the re-count, but this was refused. The re-count was then proceeded with, without affecting the result as declared by the Returning Officer, when one of the ballot boxes was found to be in a condition not in accordance with the Act, the ballots recorded for the several candidates not being separated, and the statement of votes for each not being signed by the Deputy Returning Officer. The Judge, therefore, decided that he could go no further, and that the proceedings must drop. Counsel for the petitioner then applied for and was granted, by Mr. Justice Gwynne, a summons for a mandamus to compel the Judge to go on with the re-count. The case subsequently came before Chief Justice Haggerty in Chambers, and he appeared to see no difficulty in going on with the re-count, but hesitated, sitting as a single judge, to issue a mandamus. He accordingly left the matter to be argued before the full Court, if the Junior County Judge still refused to go on; but the full Court refused the mandamus. On the 11th March, 1879, the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery certified to the Clerk of the House of Commons that Dr. Orton had been duly elected, as appeared by the return of the Returning Officer, and on the 11th March Dr. Orton took the oath and his seat.

In the County of Selkirk the candidates were Mr. D. A. Smith (Liberal), and Mr. A. Morris (Conservative). The Returning Officer found Mr. Smith to be elected by a majority of nine, and Mr. Morris appealed to Mr. Justice McKeagney, having County Court jurisdiction, for a re-count or re-addition of the ballots. The application was granted, and the 3rd October fixed for the proceedings. Two days afterwards Mr. Smith applied to Mr. Justice Betournay, judge of the same Court, for a re-count only, which application was granted, and the 1st October fixed for the recount. On the last mentioned day, Judge Betournay proceeded to re-count the ballots, when objection was raised that Judge McKeagney was previously seized of the case. The objection was, however, over ruled, on the ground that Judge Mc-

Keagney's order was for a re-count and re-addition, whereas Judge Betournay's was merely for a re-count, and the orders were not identical. Judge Betournay accordingly re-counted the ballots, declared Mr. Smith returned by a majority of nine, directed the Returning Officer to transmit all the ballots and papers with the return to the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery; and when, the day following, Judge McKeagney sat upon the case, he was unable to proceed, in consequence of the absence of the papers. The election was afterwards protested.

A petition was fyled against the return of Mr. Glen, South Ontario (Liberal), but dismissed after trial. In the Portneuf case, the two candidates—Mr. E. De St. George (Liberal) and Mr. R. P. Vallee (Conservative), polled an equal number of votes, and the Returning Officer voted for Mr. De St. George, thus giving him the seat. The votes were subsequently re-counted, when the Judge (Casault) declared Mr. Vallee to have a majority of thirty-three. The election was then protested, but the trial has not yet come off.

It should also be mentioned that the North Ontario Election was voided on petition, by judgment of Mr. Justice Armour, and the respondent Mr. G. Wheler (Liberal), disqualified; but the sentence of disqualification was appealed against to the Supreme Court, where the subject is still pending.

A petition was lodged against the return of Mr. John White (Conservative), to whom the seat for East Hastings was awarded on a scrutiny, and on the 15th February, Mr. Justice Armour declared the election void on the ground of corrupt practices by agents. On the 25th February, a new election was held, when Mr. White was again returned, receiving 1,373 votes, as against 1,299 recorded for his Liberal opponent, Mr. W. C. Farley.

A petition was also lodged against the return of Mr. Dumont (Liberal) for Kamouraska, but Mr. Justice H. T. Taschereau, before whom the case was tried, reported that no corrupt practices had been proved, and the petition was dismissed accordingly. A similar judgment was given in the East Elgin case by Vice-Chancellor Blake, in North York by the same judge, and in the County of Prescott by Mr. Justice Armour. In the Bellechasse, Westmoreland, Northumberland, St. John City, and Sunbury cases, the petitions were thrown out by the Court of first instance, on the ground of want of jurisdiction.

In the King's County, N.S., case—Woodworth (Conservative) *vs.* Borden (Liberal)—the provincial Supreme Court rendered a decision, setting aside the protest—each party to pay his own costs—on the ground that the petition was served upon the respondent by the petitioner personally and not by a sheriff or bailiff. The section of the act relied upon by the court for the dismissal of the petition states: "An election petition under this Act and notice of the date of presentation thereof and a copy of the deposit receipt shall be served as nearly as may be in the manner in which a writ of summons is served in civil matters, or in such other manner as may be prescribed."

In the Niagara controverted election, Mr. Justice Galt awarded the seat to the opposing candidate, Mr. J. B. Plumb (Conservative), on a scrutiny of votes. Mr. Hughes (Liberal), the sitting member, had a majority of two, but four names were struck off the list of those voting for him by the Court, on account of being bribed, leaving Mr. Plumb a majority of two. Mr. Hughes was also disqualified for personal bribery. In the course of the investigation a new point in the practice of election courts arose. When bribery had been proved in the four cases referred to, and the respondent's counsel (Mr. Hodgins) intimated that he would offer no further opposition to the prayer of the petition, the petitioner's counsel (Mr. C. Robinson) said his object had been sufficiently attained, and he proposed to prove by the voters' list that the four voters had voted, and should be struck off from Mr. Hughes. A gentleman in the body of the Court rose, and said that he wished to intervene on behalf of one or two voters. On being asked by His Lordship what his name was, and what their names were, he said his name was John Currie. He was not himself a voter, but he applied on behalf of a man named Edward Bissell, who, he believed, was a voter. He said Mr. Bissell would shortly appear in Court himself. His Lordship asked whether the statutory notice required by the 27th section of the Act had been given and filed. Mr. Hodgins admitted that it had not. His Lordship then said that it appeared to him that neither the law nor the rules of the Court had provided for a case similar to the present; that the rules required that the notice should be signed by the respondent and filed in Court, because it was necessary that a copy of the notice should be published in the electoral division. Mr. Hodgins then

said that he would procure a statutory notice, if the Judge would make an order requiring the respondent to give it. The Judge said he had no power to make any such order, because the effect of the statutory notice in this case would be to admit on the part of the respondent that he had been personally guilty of corrupt practices, for the reason that the effect of such a notice is by section 58 declared to be to preclude the respondent from taking part in any further proceedings in respect to the petition. The Judge further added that in his opinion what had occurred in this case was overlooked, both by the Statute and Rules of the Court; that eight days would elapse before making his return to the Speaker, within which any persons desirous of intervening might make an application to the Court if so advised; but that he thought the only course open to him to pursue was specially to report to the Speaker what had occurred, and that he would do so in case it should be proved that a voter could not intervene in the manner proposed. Mr. Currie then said that as Mr. Bissell had not appeared in Court, as he had been led to believe he would, he withdrew the application made by him.

During the year several new elections were rendered necessary from other causes. We have already referred to that which took place in Beauharnois. On the death of Mr. Tremblay, the sitting member for Charlevoix, and the issue of a writ to fill the vacancy thus caused, Mr. J. S. Perrault, St. Etienne de la Malbaie, who had been Conservative candidate at the general election, was again put in nomination, and was opposed by Mr. Xavier Cimon in the Liberal interest. Mr. Perrault was this time successful, receiving 1,077 votes to 878 recorded for Mr. Cimon. Mr. Charles Gill, member for Yamaska, having accepted a judgeship, the representation of that constituency became vacant, and was successfully contested by Mr. F. Vanasse (Conservative), who received 1,003 votes, Mr. F. Gouin, the Liberal candidate, receiving 815. The election took place on the 7th July. On the appointment of Dr. Robitaille to the Lieutenant-Governorship of Quebec, a new writ was at once issued, and Mr. P. C. Beauchesne (Conservative), was returned by acclamation. On the appointment of Mr. Dewdney as Indian Commissioner for the North-west, Mr. F. J. Barnard (Conservative), was returned for the Electoral District of Yale, B. C., by 212 recorded votes in his favour to 99 for his oppon-



ent, Mr. John Trapp. During the month of October, two elections for the House of Commons were held—one for West Durham, where Mr. Edward Blake, Q. C. (Liberal), was returned by acclamation, in place of Mr. H. W. Burk, resigned; and one in the County of Cape Breton, where Dr. W. M. MacLeod (Conservative), was elected in place of his brother, Mr. Hugh MacLeod, deceased, the votes standing: for Dr. MacLeod, 1,094; for Mr. N. L. McKay, Q. C., (Liberal), 866; for Mr. Murray Dodd, Q. C., (Independent), 799. In December, Mr. Dubuc, the sitting member, having accepted a judgeship, a new election was held in the County of Provencher, and Mr. Joseph Royal (Conservative), was elected, the vote standing: for Mr. Royal, 652; for Mr. John Molloy (Liberal), 269; for Mr. Solomon Hamelin, 121.

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## CHAPTER VIII.

**ONTARIO.—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE: OPPOSITION ORGANIZED ANEW: AMENDMENTS PROPOSED TO THE ADDRESS: FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE: PROROGATION: DISSOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY: GENERAL ELECTION.**

**QUEBEC.—APPOINTMENT TO THE CABINET: MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE: NEW ELECTIONS: POSITION OF PARTIES: RESOLUTION ADOPTED IN THE ASSEMBLY PROTESTING AGAINST THE THREATENED DISMISSAL OF MR. LETELLIER: ADDRESS PRESENTED TO THE GOVERNOR GENERAL AND THE PRINCESS LOUISE: FINANCES OF THE PROVINCE: ANNOUNCEMENT OF MR. LETELLIER'S DISMISSAL: MOTION TO REPRIMAND A MEMBER FOR UNPARLIAMENTARY LANGUAGE DEFEATED: RESOLUTION OF CONFIDENCE IN THE GOVERNMENT: THE GOWEN CASE: THE NUT LOCK TRANSACTION: THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL REFUSE THE SUPPLIES: DEADLOCK: DEFEAT OF THE JOLY GOVERNMENT: A DISSOLUTION DEMANDED AND REFUSED: REASONS OF THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR FOR REFUSING: NEW MINISTRY FORMED: MINISTERS ALL RE-ELECTED.**

**NOVA SCOTIA.—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE: SPEAKER ELECTED: PROPOSITION TO ABOLISH THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL: PROROGATION: MEASURES PASSED.**

**NEW BRUNSWICK.—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE: ELECTION OF SPEAKER: LEGISLATION: PROROGATION.**

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.—RE-CONSTRUCTION OF THE DAVIES GOVERNMENT: MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE: SPEECH FROM THE THRONE: DEFEAT OF THE DAVIES GOVERNMENT: DISSOLUTION AND GENERAL ELECTION: THE NEW GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED: MR. SULLIVAN'S PROGRAMME: THE ASSEMBLY AGAIN CONVENED: WORK OF THE SESSION.**

**MANITOBA.—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE: SPEAKER ELECTED; LEGISLATION PROMISED IN THE SPEECH: ADJOURNMENT: DEPUTATION OF THE MINISTRY VISIT OTTAWA: LEGISLATURE RE-ASSEMBLES: DEPUTATION REPORT PROGRESS: MINISTERIAL CRISIS: FRENCH MEMBERS OF THE GOVERNMENT RESIGN: MINISTRY RE-CONSTRUCTED: BREACH BETWEEN THE FRENCH AND ENGLISH-SPEAKING SECTIONS HEALED: MINISTRY AGAIN RE-CONSTRUCTED: ASSEMBLY DISSOLVED: GENERAL ELECTION: GOVERNMENT SUSTAINED.**

**BRITISH COLUMBIA.—MEETING OF THE LEGISLATURE: MINISTERIAL PROGRAMME: LEGISLATION PASSED: PROROGATION.**

**NORTH-WEST TERRITORIES.—MEETING OF THE EXECUTIVE COUNCIL: RUMORED OUTBREAK OF SMALL-POX: LEGISLATION RESPECTING CONTAGIOUS DISEASES: OTHER ORDINANCES PASSED.**

On the 9th January, the Legislature of Ontario was called together for the despatch of business. Lieutenant Governor Macdonald's Speech referred to the fact that the Privy Council had confirmed the award of Messrs. D. L. Macpherson and J. H. Gray, the majority of the arbitrators appointed to decide upon

the division between Ontario and Quebec of the public debt and assets of the late Province of Canada. It will be remembered that Mr. Justice Day, who acted on behalf of the Province of Quebec, dissented from the finding of the other two arbitrators. Hence the appeal to the Imperial authorities. His Honour also referred in terms of congratulation to the appointment of Lord Lorne as Governor General of Canada, and to the decision of the North-west Boundary Commissioners, promising the legislation necessary on the part of the Provincial Assembly for its confirmation. The impression made upon visitors to the Paris Exhibition by the illustrations of the Provincial system of education was stated to be most favourable, and the exhibition was further spoken of, not only as having been successful so far as Canada generally was concerned, but particularly as having given great impetus to certain branches of manufacture in Ontario. Measures were foreshadowed dealing with municipal assessment, exemptions from local taxation, sanitary laws and arrangements, gas and electric lighting, finality of voters' lists, extension of the school franchise, the jury system, the purchase of drainage debentures, and the new reformatory for women. On the meeting of Opposition members to organize for the work of the legislative session, necessarily the first thing to be done was to select a leader, in the place of Mr. M. C. Cameron, elevated to the Bench. The choice fell upon Mr. W. R. Meredith, the member for London, who appeared in his new role during the debate on the Ministerial Programme. Mr. Morris, the lately elected member for Toronto East, moved an amendment to the second paragraph of the Address, expressive of regret at the continuance of depression, which, in view of the then approaching general election, it may be of importance to quote. It was as follows:—"That this House, while deeply regretting that our country continues to suffer from a period of depression, is of opinion that such depression might have been mitigated by judicious legislative action, and further regrets that the members of the Executive Council of the Province of Ontario did, during the recent elections to the House of Commons of Canada, identify themselves with the policy of those who opposed legislative intervention tending to the relief of the suffering industries of the country." The amendment was defeated by 42 votes to 93. To the third paragraph of the address, Mr. Lauder moved an amend-

ment declaring it to be "of essential importance that the annual expenditure should be kept within the annual revenue of the Province." An amendment to this amendment was proposed by Mr. Parkhill, also from the Opposition side of the House, expressing agreement with His Honour in the feelings with which he regarded the development of all enterprises tending to the advancement of the agricultural interests of Ontario; but setting forth that "the administration of the affairs of the Province should be conducted with the utmost economy consistent with efficiency, and that in view of the general depression existing in the Province, the expenses of legislation and Civil Government should be reduced, especially as regards the salaries of Ministers and the indemnity to members of this House." After a long debate, Mr. Parkhill's amendment was defeated by 45 to 31. Immediately after the division was taken, an amendment affirming the intention of the Legislature to keep the expenditure within the income, was moved by Dr. Widdifield and carried unanimously. The paragraph as amended was then agreed to, no more amendments were moved, and on the 22nd of January the Address was finally passed. We have given the gist of the several amendments because they indicate the issues upon which the electors were appealed to at the then forthcoming general election.

On the 5th February, Mr. Wood, the Treasurer, made his financial statement. The receipts for 1878 had been \$2,254,421, or nearly \$200,000 less than they were estimated at in the beginning of the year. One cause assigned for this falling off was the condition in which the lumber trade had been left by the depression, and the other was the loss of revenue caused by a fire in the Central Prison workshops. The expenditure for the same period consisted of the following items:—Civil Government, \$158,722; Legislation, \$126,463; Administration of Justice, \$295,370; Education, \$556,057; Public Institutions, maintenance, \$482,467; Immigration, \$31,975; Agriculture, Arts, &c., \$97,029; Hospitals and Charities, \$70,673; Miscellaneous, \$78,901; Public Buildings, \$272,295; Public Works, \$23,313; Colonization Roads, \$85,612; Crown Lands, \$70,509; Refunds, \$56,148; amounting in all to \$2,408,534. For 1879, Mr. Wood estimated the receipts at \$2,388,569, and the expenditure at \$2,287,075. He explained that the work of administra-

tion in Ontario now consists in a large measure in paying back to the people the ordinary and surplus revenue, and he gave the following *resume* of the sums so distributed, directly and indirectly, since 1871:—Education, \$2,764,294; Administration of Justice, \$1,175,342; Public Institutions, maintenance, \$2,375,364; Hospitals and Charities, \$380,805; Agriculture and Arts, \$636,924; Immigration, \$569,071; Public Works and Buildings, \$2,176,515; Colonization Roads, \$664,867; County Gaols, \$82,530; Crown Lands Refunds, \$147,253; Railway Aid, \$2,046,495; Municipalities Fund, \$474,638; Land Improvement Fund, \$151,498; Surplus Distribution, \$3,225,378; Miscellaneous, including International Exhibition, \$34,478; Loans, \$427,091; Total, \$17,335,551.

Omitting all matters in dispute, he showed the available surplus of the Province to be \$4,531,362; the total assets amounting to \$5,842,748, and made up of—Investments, \$2,732,551, Dominion Trust Fund, \$2,732,551, and miscellaneous items \$377,646; while the charges against these assets consisted of—Grants in aid of railways, \$934,050, surplus distribution to municipalities, \$151,111, Quebec's share of the Common School Fund, \$302,653, and Land Improvement Fund due to municipalities, \$124,685.

On the 11th March, the Lieutenant-Governor prorogued the Assembly, assenting to the various bills passed during the session, of which the principal were those already mentioned as having been promised in the Speech at the opening. An Act was also passed for the administration of justice in the territory covered by the award of the Boundary Arbitrators, which was subsequently disallowed by the Governor General-in-Council as being *ultra vires*. It may also be mentioned that during the session a congratulatory address was passed to Lord Dufferin, late Governor General of Canada, and forwarded to him at St. Petersburg.

On the same day (11th March) the Legislature was dissolved; on the 27th May, the nominations for the new elections were held; and on the 5th June, the voting took place. The result is hereto appended, from which it will be seen that the Government of Mr. Mowat was sustained by a large majority:

#### ADDINGTON.

r. Hammel Madden Deroche, barrister (Napanee) .....	1508
c. George Denton (Portland) .....	1459

#### ALGOMA.

r. Robert Adam Lyon (Michael's Bay) .....	1081
c. Charles Macdonell (Collingwood) .....	926

<b>BRANT, NORTH.</b>	
r. James Young, gentleman (Galt) .....	980
a. A. H. Baird (Paris) .....	650
<b>BRANT, SOUTH.</b>	
r. Hon. Arthur Sturgis Hardy, Q. C. (Brantford) .....	1622
a. Hugh McKenzie Wilson, barrister (Brantford) .....	1230
<b>BROCKVILLE.</b>	
r. Hon. Christopher Finley Fraser, Q. C. (Brockville).....	1879
a. David Mansell, farmer (Farmersville).....	1266
<b>BRUCE, NORTH.</b>	
r. Donald Sinclair, merchant (Paisley).....	1686
a. John Biggar .....	1284
<b>BRUCE, SOUTH.</b>	
r. Hon. Rupert Mearse Wells, barrister (Toronto) .....	2665
a. Robert Baird, merchant (Kincairdine) .....	2796
<b>CARDWELL.</b>	
r. Chas. Robinson, M. D. (Claude) .....	1261
a. John Flesher, storekeeper (Orangeville) .....	1238
<b>CARLETON.</b>	
a. Geo. Wm. Monk, gentleman (South March) .....	2074
r. C. Christian.....	527
<b>CORNWALL.</b>	
t. Wm. Mack (Cornwall) .....	Acclamation.
<b>DUFFERIN.</b>	
a. John Barr, M. D. (Horning's Mills) .....	1357
t. Robert McGhee (Horning's Mills) .....	1096
<b>DUNDAS.</b>	
a. Andrew Broder (West Winchester) .....	1674
r. Theodore F. Chamberlain, M. D. (Morrisburgh).....	1593
<b>DURHAM, EAST.</b>	
a. John Rosevear, farmer (Port Hope) .....	1292
t. Wm. H. Sowden (Millbrook) .....	1092
t. C. Quinlan .....	85
<b>DURHAM, WEST.</b>	
r. James Wellington McLaughlin, M. D. (Bowmanville) .....	1467
a. Robert Colville .....	1319
<b>ELGIN, EAST.</b>	
r. Thos. McIntyre Nairn (Aylmer) .....	2275
a. Samuel Day (St. Thomas) .....	2143
<b>ELGIN, WEST.</b>	
r. John Cascaden, M. D. (Iona) .....	1257
a. Thos. W. Crothers, law student (Toronto) .....	1246
<b>ESSEX, NORTH.</b>	
a. Solomon White, barrister (Windsor) .....	1062
r. Eli Gignac, farmer .....	833
<b>ESSEX, SOUTH.</b>	
a. Lewis Wigle, storekeeper (Leamington) .....	1418
r. W. D. Balfour, journalist (Amherstburgh) .....	1261
<b>FRONTENAC.</b>	
a. Delino Dexter Calvin, lumber merchant and forwarder (Kingston).....	710
r. Thomas Dawson .....	506
t. W. Vanliven .....	198
t. Mr. Strachan.....	149
<b>GLENGARRY.</b>	
a. Donald McMaster, advocate (Montreal) .....	1339
r. James Rayside, manufacturer.....	1290

## GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

- c. Frederick John French, barrister (Prescott) ..... 1205  
 r. *Hon. Christopher Finlay Fraser, Q. C.* (Brockville),..... 1068

## GREY, NORTH.

- c. David Creighton, journalist (Owen Sound) .. 1660  
 r. *R. J. Doyle*, farmer (Owen Sound) .... 1642

## GREY, SOUTH.

- r. James Hill Hunter, merchant (Durham) ..... 1694  
 c. *James Fahey* (Stratford) ..... 1061

## GREY, EAST.

- c. Abraham Wm. Lauder, barrister (Toronto) ..... 1294  
 i. *Mr. Myles*..... 728  
 c. *Joseph Berke* ..... 301

## HALDIMAND.

- r. Jacob Baxter, M. D. (Cayuga) ..... 1612  
 c. *A. W. Thompson* ..... 1548

## HALTON.

- r. David Robertson, M. D. (Milton) ..... 1765  
 c. *W. C. Beaty*, (Milton)..... 1733

## HAMILTON.

- r. John Morrison Gibson, barrister (Hamilton) ..... 2240  
 c. *Hugh Murray*, merchant, (Hamilton)..... 2178

## HASTINGS, NORTH.

- c. George Henry Boulter, M. D. (Stirling)..... 1061  
 i. *Peter Vankleek* ..... 1024  
 i. *Stephen Reed* ..... —

## HASTINGS, EAST.

- r. Nathaniel Stephen Appleby (Shannonville)..... 1204  
 c. *Robert Gordon* (Hungerford)..... 1133

## HASTINGS, WEST.

- c. Alexander Robertson (Belleville)..... 1402  
 r. *Thomas Holden*, barrister (Belleville) ..... 1075

## HURON, EAST.

- r. Thos. Gibson (Wroxeter) ..... 1924  
 c. *W. J. R. Holmes*, M.D. (Dingle) ..... 1868

## HURON, WEST.

- r. Alexander McLagan Ross, bank agent (Goderich)..... 2064  
 c. *Patrick Kelly*..... 1650

## HURON, SOUTH.

- r. Archibald Bishop (Hay)..... 1893  
 c. *G. H. Jackson*..... 1733

## KENT, EAST.

- r. Daniel McCraney, barrister (Bothwell)..... 1774  
 c. *Alexander Trerice* (Dresden) ..... 1457

## KENT, WEST.

- r. Edward Robinson, barrister (Chatham)..... 1843  
 c. *Alexander Coutts*, farmer (Valetta) ..... 1206

## KINGSTON.

- c. Jas. Henry Metcalfe, teacher (Kingston)..... 955  
 r. *Wm. Robinson*, painter (Kingston)..... 756

## LAMBTON, EAST.

- r. Peter Graham (Warwich) ..... 1840  
 c. *George Shirley* (Brock)..... 1776

## LAMBTON, WEST.

- r. *Hon. Timothy Blair Pardee, Q. C.* (Sarnia)..... 1769  
 c. *Wm. H. McGarvey* (Petrolia)..... 1531

<b>LANARK, NORTH.</b>	
r. Wm. Clyde Caldwell, miller (Lanark) .....	1809
c. Wm. Mostyn, M.D. (Almonte) .....	1027
<b>LANARK, SOUTH.</b>	
t. Wm. Lees, farmer and miller (Fallbrook) ..	907
c. Edward Elliott, barrister (Perth) .....	854
c. Thomas Brooks, County Clerk (do) .....	58
c. George Code, Jr. (Smith Falls) .....	10
<b>LEEDS &amp; GRENVILLE, NORTH.</b>	
c. Henry Merrick, manufacturer (Merrickville) .....	1084
r. John Melke, merchant (Merrickville) .....	787
<b>LEEDS, SOUTH.</b>	
c. Wm. Richardson (Seeley's Bay) .....	1362
t. Henry Green (Lyndhurst) .....	1031
<b>LENNOX.</b>	
r. George Douglas Hawley (Bath) .....	1234
c. A. H. Roe .....	1221
<b>LINCOLN.</b>	
r. Sylvester Neelon (St. Catharines) .....	2222
c. Peter McCarthy (St. Catharines) .....	2153
<b>LONDON.</b>	
c. Wm. Ralph Meredith, Q. C. (London) .....	1578
r. James Magee, barrister (London) .....	1131
<b>MIDDLESEX, NORTH.</b>	
r. John Waters (Springbank) .....	1917
t. John McDougall, drover (Komoka) .....	165
<b>MIDDLESEX, EAST.</b>	
c. Richard Tooley, drover (Belmont) .....	2546
r. D. Mackenzie, farmer (Hyde Park) .....	2363
<b>MIDDLESEX, WEST.</b>	
r. John Watterworth (Wardsville) .....	1575
c. Louis R. Richardson, manufacturer (Kerwood) .....	1524
<b>MONCK.</b>	
r. Richard Harcourt, M. A. (Welland) ....	1486
c. E. King Dods, gentleman (Toronto) .....	1837
<b>MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.</b>	
r. John Clason Miller, lumber merchant (Toronto) ...	1704
c. Wm. Boys, barrister (Barrie) .....	1235
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.</b>	
r. Jas. Marshall Ferris (Campbellford) .....	1887
c. Ed. Cochrane (Oramahe) .....	1889
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.</b>	
r. John C. Field, merchant (Cobourg) .....	1883
c. George Guillet, merchant (do) .....	1812
<b>NORFOLK, NORTH.</b>	
r. John B. Freeman, farmer (Windham) ...	1490
c. William Wilson .....	1800
<b>NORFOLK, SOUTH.</b>	
c. Wm. Morgan, farmer (Walsingham Centre) ....	1886
r. Oliver Austin, (Woodhouse) .....	1806
<b>ONTARIO, NORTH.</b>	
r. Thomas Paxton, miller (Port Perry) .....	2944
c. Donald Gillespie, M. D. (Cannington) .....	2054
<b>ONTARIO SOUTH.</b>	
r. John Lyden (Brooklin) .....	1721
c. Nicholas Wood Brown, iron-founder, (Whitby) ...	1839





**STORMONT.**

- c. Joseph Kerr lumber merchant (Cornwall)\* ..... 950  
 r. *C. C. Farran, Jr.* (Farran's Point)..... 639

**TORONTO, EAST.**

- c. Hon. Alexander Morris, Q.C., D.C.L. (Toronto) ..... 2132  
 r. *Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C., LL.D.* (Toronto)..... 2075

**TORONTO, WEST.**

- c. Robert Bell (Toronto) ..... 2324  
 r. *W. W. Ogden, M.D.* (Toronto) ..... 2256

**VICTORIA, NORTH.**

- r. Saml. Stanley Peck, barrister (Minden) ..... 1217  
 c. *John Fell* (Somerville)..... 943

**VICTORIA, SOUTH.**

- r. Hon. Saml. Casey Wood, gentleman (Lindsay) ..... 1644  
 c. *Wm. L. Russell*, gentleman (do) ..... 1529

**WATERLOO, NORTH.**

- r. Moses Springer, merchant (Waterloo) ..... 1351  
 c. *Ferdinand Walters*..... 1184

**WATERLOO, SOUTH.**

- r. Jas. Livingstone (Baden) ..... 1699  
 c. *John Phin* (Tp. of Waterloo) ..... 1262

**WELLAND.**

- c. Daniel Near (Humberstone) ..... 1966  
 r. *Hon. James George Currie*, barrister (St. Catharines) ..... 1811

**WELLINGTON, WEST.**

- r. Robt. McKim, farmer (Parker) ..... 2026  
 c. *John McGowan* (Alma) ..... 1592

**WELLINGTON, CENTRE.**

- r. Charles Clarke (Elora) ..... 1405  
 c. *Hugh Roberts* (Pilkington) ..... 745

**WELLINGTON, SOUTH.**

- r. James Laidlaw (Guelph) ..... 1430  
 c. *Matthew Sweetnam* (Tp. of Guelph) ..... 1312

**WENTWORTH, NORTH.**

- r. Jas. McMahon, M.D. (Dundas) ..... 1223  
 c. *James McMontes, Jr.* (Waterdown) ..... 209

**WENTWORTH, SOUTH†**

- c. Franklin Metcalfe Carpenter..... 1231  
 r. *Nicholas Awrey* (Binbrook) ..... 1230

**YORK, NORTH.**

- r. Joseph Henry Widdifield, M.D. (Newmarket) ..... 2300  
 c. *Edward Murphy* (Newmarket) ..... 1691

**YORK, EAST.**

- r. Geo. Washington Badgerow, barrister (Toronto) ..... 1825  
 c. *James Robinson* ..... 1581

**YORK, WEST.**

- r. Peter Patterson, manufacturer (Patterson) ..... 1263  
 c. *William Tyrell* ..... 1203

\* Mr. Kerr has since been unseated on petition. On a new election, he was again returned, the vote standing—for Mr. Kerr, 1075, for Mr. D. McNaughton, (Liberal) 985.

† Since the General Election, in the case of South Wentworth, Mr. Awrey (Reformer) was awarded the seat on a scrutiny of votes.

NOTE.—The names of successful candidates in the above list are printed in ordinary Roman letters; those of unsuccessful candidates in italics. The prefixes r, c, and t, placed to the names of candidates, signify that they are Reform, Conservative, or Independent in politics, as the case may be.

## GRENVILLE, SOUTH.

- c. Frederick John French, barrister (Prescott) ..... 1205  
 r. *Hon. Christopher Finlay Fraser, Q. C.* (Brockville),..... 1068

## GREY, NORTH.

- c. David Creighton, journalist (Owen Sound) .. ..... 1660  
 r. *R. J. Doyle*, farmer (Owen Sound) .... ..... 1642

## GREY, SOUTH.

- r. James Hill Hunter, merchant (Durham) ..... 1694  
 c. *James Fahey* (Stratford) ..... 1061

## GREY, EAST.

- c. Abraham Wm. Lauder, barrister (Toronto) ..... 1294  
 i. *Mr. Myles*..... 728  
 c. *Joseph Rorke* ..... 801

## HALDIMAND.

- r. Jacob Baxter, M. D. (Cayuga) ..... 1612  
 c. *A. W. Thompson* ..... 1548

## HALTON.

- r. David Robertson, M. D. (Milton) ..... 1765  
 c. *W. C. Beaty*, (Milton)..... 1738

## HAMILTON.

- r. John Morrison Gibson, barrister (Hamilton) ..... 2340  
 c. *Hugh Murray*, merchant, (Hamilton)..... 2178

## HASTINGS, NORTH.

- c. George Henry Boulter, M. D. (Stirling)..... 1061  
 i. *Peter Vankleek* ..... 1024  
 i. *Stephen Reed* ..... —

## HASTINGS, EAST.

- r. Nathaniel Stephen Appleby (Shannonville)..... 1204  
 c. *Robert Gordon* (Hungerford)..... 1183

## HASTINGS, WEST.

- c. Alexander Robertson (Belleville)..... 1402  
 r. *Thomas Holden*, barrister (Belleville) ..... 1075

## HURON, EAST.

- r. Thos. Gibson (Wroxeter) ..... 1924  
 c. *W. J. R. Holmes*, M.D. (Dingle) ..... 1868

## HURON, WEST.

- r. Alexander McLagan Ross, bank agent (Goderich)..... 2064  
 c. *Patrick Kelly*..... 1650

## HURON, SOUTH.

- r. Archibald Bishop (Hay)..... 1893  
 c. *G. H. Jackson*..... 1738

## KENT, EAST.

- r. Daniel McCraney, barrister (Bothwell)..... 1774  
 c. *Alexander Trerice* (Dresden) ..... 1457

## KENT, WEST.

- r. Edward Robinson, barrister (Chatham)..... 1843  
 c. *Alexander Coultis*, farmer (Valetta) ..... 1206

## KINGSTON.

- c. Jas. Henry Metcalfe, teacher (Kingston)..... 955  
 r. *Wm. Robinson*, painter (Kingston)..... 756

## LAMBTON, EAST.

- r. Peter Graham (Warwich) ..... 1840  
 c. *George Shirley* (Brock)..... 1776

## LAMBTON, WEST.

- r. *Hon. Timothy Blair Pardee*, Q.C. (Sarnia) ..... 1759  
 c. *Wm. H. McGarvey* (Petrolia)..... 1581

<b>LANARK, NORTH.</b>	
r. Wm. Clyde Caldwell, miller (Lanark) .....	1809
c. Wm. Mostyn, M.D. (Almonte) .....	1027
<b>LANARK, SOUTH.</b>	
i. Wm. Lees, farmer and miller (Fallbrook) ..	907
c. Edward Elliott, barrister (Perth) .....	854
c. Thomas Brooks, County Clerk (do) .....	58
c. George Code, Jr. (Smith Falls) .....	10
<b>LEEDS &amp; GRENVILLE, NORTH.</b>	
c. Henry Merrick, manufacturer (Merrickville) .....	1084
r. John Meikle, merchant (Merrickville) .....	787
<b>LEEDS, SOUTH.</b>	
c. Wm. Richardson (Seeley's Bay) .....	1862
i. Henry Green (Lyndhurst) .....	1031
<b>LENNOX.</b>	
r. George Douglas Hawley (Bath) .....	1281
c. A. H. Roe .....	1221
<b>LINCOLN.</b>	
r. Sylvester Neelon (St. Catharines) .....	2222
c. Peter McCarthy (St. Catharines) .....	2153
<b>LONDON.</b>	
c. Wm. Ralph Meredith, Q. C. (London) .....	1578
r. James Magee, barrister (London) .....	1131
<b>MIDDLESEX, NORTH.</b>	
r. John Waters (Springbank) .....	1917
i. John McDougall, drover (Komoka) .....	165
<b>MIDDLESEX, EAST.</b>	
c. Richard Tooley, drover (Belmont) .....	2546
r. D. Mackenzie, farmer (Hyde Park) .....	2363
<b>MIDDLESEX, WEST.</b>	
r. John Watterworth (Wardsville) .....	1575
c. Louis R. Richardson, manufacturer (Kerwood) .....	1524
<b>MONCK.</b>	
r. Richard Harcourt, M. A. (Welland) .....	1486
c. E. King Dodds, gentleman (Toronto) .....	1337
<b>MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND.</b>	
r. John Olsson Miller, lumber merchant (Toronto) ...	1704
c. Wm. Boys, barrister (Barrie) .....	1235
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND, EAST.</b>	
r. Jas. Marshall Ferris (Campbellford) .....	1887
c. Ed. Cochrane (Cramahe) .....	1889
<b>NORTHUMBERLAND, WEST.</b>	
r. John C. Field, merchant (Cobourg) .....	1833
c. George Guillet, merchant (do) .....	1812
<b>NORFOLK, NORTH.</b>	
r. John B. Freeman, farmer (Windham) .....	1490
c. William Wilson .....	1309
<b>NORFOLK, SOUTH.</b>	
c. Wm. Morgan, farmer (Walsingham Centre) ...	1386
r. Oliver Austin, (Woodhouse) .....	1366
<b>ONTARIO, NORTH.</b>	
r. Thomas Paxton, miller (Port Perry) .....	2211
c. Donald Gillespie, M. D. (Cannington) .....	2061
<b>ONTARIO SOUTH.</b>	
r. John Fryden (Brooklin) .....	1721
c. Nicholas Wood Brown, iron-founder, (Whitby) ...	1839

## OTTAWA.

c. Patrick Baskerville, merchant (Ottawa) .....	1064
t. <i>George May</i> , merchant (Ottawa) .....	1000
r. <i>Daniel John O'Donoghue</i> , printer (Ottawa) .....	606
r. <i>Dr. St. Jean</i> (Ottawa) .....	5
r. <i>George O'Keefe</i> , barrister (Ottawa) .....	4

## OXFORD, NORTH.

r. Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q. C., LL.D. (Toronto) .....	1781
t. <i>James H. Curry</i> (Blenheim) .....	574

## OXFORD, SOUTH.

r. Hon. Adam Crooks, Q. C., LL.D. (Toronto) .....	1775
t. <i>J. H. Brown</i> .....	886
t. <i>John Markham</i> .....	50

## PEEL.

r. Kenneth Chisholm, merchant (Brampton) .....	1519
c. <i>W. A. McCulla</i> .....	1864

## PERTH, NORTH.

r. David Davidson Hay (Listowel) .....	2386
c. <i>John McDermott</i> , farmer .....	2379

## PERTH, SOUTH.

r. Thos. Ballantyne, manufacturer (Stratford) .....	1759
c. <i>Jacob Brunner</i> (Downie) .....	1439

## PETERBORO', EAST.

r. Thomas Blezard, farmer (Otonabee) .....	1078
c. <i>Henry Calcutt</i> (Ashburnham) .....	948

## PETERBORO', WEST.

c. Wm. Hepburn Scott, Q. C. (Peterboro') .....	1130
r. <i>James Elliott</i> , farmer (Smith) .....	878
t. <i>James Hogan</i> .....	137

## PRESCOTT.

c. Wm. Harkin, M. D. (Vanklesk Hill) ..	900
r. <i>Peter Ryan</i> .....	622
<i>Mr. Johnson</i> .....	232
<i>Mr. Vandridge</i> .....	136

## PRINCE EDWARD.

r. Gideon Striker, merchant (Picton) .....	1894
c. <i>Robert Clapp</i> , farmer (South Marysburgh) .....	1859

## RENFREW, NORTH.

r. Thos. Murray, merchant (Pembroke) .....	1066
c. <i>Thos. Deacon</i> , Q. C. (Pembroke) .....	962

## RENFREW, SOUTH.

r. James Bonfield, lumber merchant (Eganville) .....	837
c. <i>Eric Harrington</i> , merchant (Arnprior) ..	705

## RUSSELL.

c. Adam Jacob Baker, farmer (Osgoode) ..	669
r. <i>Ira Morgan</i> , farmer (Metcalf) .....	666
t. <i>Neil NoCaul</i> , grocer (Ottawa) .....	279
<i>Mr. Tytler</i> .....	222

## SIMCOE, EAST.

r. Hermon Henry Cook, lumber merchant (Toronto) ..	1324
c. <i>John C. Steels</i> (Oro) .....	1006

## SIMCOE, WEST.

c. Thos. Long, storekeeper (Collingwood) ..	1463
r. <i>O. J. Phelps</i> (Flos) .....	1419

## SIMCOE, SOUTH.

c. Wm. James Parkhill (Randwich) ..	Acclamation.
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**STORMONT.**

c. Joseph Kerr lumber merchant (Cornwall)* .....	950
r. <i>O. C. Farran, Jr.</i> (Farran's Point).....	689

**TORONTO, EAST.**

c. Hon. Alexander Morris, Q.C., D.C.L. (Toronto) .....	2132
r. <i>Hon. Oliver Mowat, Q.C., LL.D.</i> (Toronto) .....	2075

**TORONTO, WEST.**

c. Robert Bell (Toronto) .....	2324
r. <i>W. W. Ogden, M.D.</i> (Toronto) .....	2256

**VICTORIA, NORTH.**

r. Saml. Stanley Peck, barrister (Minden) .....	1217
c. <i>John Fell</i> (Somerville).....	943

**VICTORIA, SOUTH.**

r. Hon. Saml. Casey Wood, gentleman (Lindsay) .....	1644
c. <i>Wm. L. Russell</i> , gentleman (do) .....	1529

**WATERLOO, NORTH.**

r. Moses Springer, merchant (Waterloo) .....	1351
c. <i>Ferdinand Walters</i> .....	1184

**WATERLOO, SOUTH.**

r. Jas. Livingstone (Baden) .....	1699
c. <i>John Phin</i> (Tp. of Waterloo) .....	1262

**WELLAND.**

c. Daniel Near (Humberstone) .....	1966
r. <i>Hon. James George Currie</i> , barrister (St. Catharines) .....	1841

**WELLINGTON, WEST.**

r. Robt. McKim, farmer (Parker) .....	2026
c. <i>John McGowan</i> (Alma) .....	1592

**WELLINGTON, CENTRE.**

r. Charles Clarke (Elora) .....	1405
c. <i>Hugh Roberts</i> (Pilkington) .....	745

**WELLINGTON, SOUTH.**

r. James Laidlaw (Guelph) .....	1430
c. <i>Matthew Sweetnam</i> (Tp. of Guelph) .....	1312

**WENTWORTH, NORTH.**

r. Jas. McMahon, M.D. (Dundas) .....	1223
i. <i>James McMontes, Jr.</i> (Waterdown) .....	209

**WENTWORTH, SOUTH†**

c. Franklin Metcalfe Carpenter.....	1231
r. <i>Nicholas Awrey</i> (Binbrook) .....	1230

**YORK, NORTH.**

r. Joseph Henry Widdifield, M.D. (Newmarket) .....	2300
c. <i>Edward Murphy</i> (Newmarket) .....	1691

**YORK, EAST.**

r. Geo. Washington Badgerow, barrister (Toronto) .....	1825
c. <i>James Robinson</i> .....	1581

**YORK, WEST.**

r. Peter Patterson, manufacturer (Patterson) .....	1268
c. <i>William Tyrell</i> .....	1208

\* Mr. Kerr has since been unseated on petition. On a new election, he was again returned, the vote standing—for Mr. Kerr, 1075, for Mr. D. McNaughton, (Liberal) 985.

† Since the General Election, in the case of South Wentworth, Mr. Awrey (Reformer) was awarded the seat on a scrutiny of votes.

NOTE.—The names of successful candidates in the above list are printed in ordinary Roman letters; those of unsuccessful candidates in italics. The prefixes r, c, and i, placed to the names of candidates, signify that they are Reform, Conservative, or Independent in politics, as the case may be.



to be severe. The Government and Opposition had a following in the House about equal in numbers: the casting vote of the Speaker, indeed, had frequently to decide between them on strictly party questions during the previous session. The first division of this session took place, on a question of privilege, while the Address in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech was still under consideration. A petition having been entered against the return of Dr. Martel (Conservative) for Chambly, after the general election, the case having been tried, and the seat declared vacant, a new election took place, resulting in the success of Mr. R. Prefontaine, a supporter of Mr. Joly's Government. It appears that the writ for this election was addressed, not to the registrar, as is usual, but to a notary residing in the district, named Bouthillier. Mr. Chapleau, the leader of the Opposition, challenged the return on the ground that the appointment of Mr. Bouthillier as returning officer, was contrary to the provisions of the statute; to which Mr. Joly raised two objections—first, that there was nothing before the House to show that an election had taken place in Chambly; and, secondly, that the question was not urgent. On the latter point, the Speaker rendered a decision affirming Mr. Joly's contention. On the following day (23th June) Mr. Chapleau moved that Mr. Prefontaine was in the House in violation of its privileges—the return made by Mr. Bouthillier, showing that Mr. Prefontaine was elected, having been in the meantime laid before the House. The Speaker decided against this motion on the ground that the certificate of the Clerk of the Crown in Chancery established Mr. Prefontaine's return, and that the question of the validity of his election must be tested, if tested at all, before the Courts. From this decision Mr. Chapleau appealed, but the Speaker was supported by 26 votes to 24, on a strictly party vote. That the numbers on each side were not again equal, as during the previous session, was not owing to the defection of any member of the Opposition, but to the fact that during the recess the return of Mr. S. Bertrand (Conservative) for Rouville, had been invalidated by the Courts, and that Mr. F. G. Bouthillier (Liberal), on a new election, had succeeded in winning the seat. This, of course, being a loss of one seat to the Opposition, and a gain of one to the Government, accounted for the majority of two by which Mr. Chapleau's appeal was defeated. When Mr. Prefon-

taine took his seat, the Government majority was similarly and in the same proportion increased, since his predecessor was a Conservative. Besides the contests in Rouville and Chambly, a new election became necessary in Vercheres, where J. B. Bruneau (Liberal) was unseated; but the result left the position in the Legislature unaltered, Mr. Achille Larose (Liberal) having won the seat.

The debate on the Address lasted for a week. An amendment was offered to the third paragraph (in which reference was made to the extension of the Occidental Railway), condemnatory of expenditures made without the authority of the representatives of the people, but it was lost by 31 votes to 28.

On the 4th July, Mr. Joly moved the consideration in committee of the resolution on the subject of the threatened dismissal of the Lieutenant Governor by the Federal authorities, a summary of which will be found in the chapter of this record devoted to the Letellier affair (page 55). Objection was raised that the Legislature had no right to censure the Federal Government and Parliament, which by sec. 17 of the Constitutional Act is declared to consist of the Queen, the Senate, and the House of Commons, and that any motion tending to convey such censure was not in order. The Speaker ruled that the resolution contained nothing insulting or disrespectful to the Queen, the Royal Family, or the Federal authorities, that the Provinces enjoy complete independence of the Federal Government, that a Province has a perfectly incontestable title to protest against any attempted encroachment upon its rights, and that the motion was drawn up in proper language, quite parliamentary, and therefore in order. An appeal was made against this ruling also, but the decision was supported by 26 votes to 22. A long debate arose on the resolution, and on the 8th July, Mr. Chapleau moved an amendment, setting forth in effect, that according to the uncontested principles of constitutional government, the Federal Ministers are responsible to the Parliament of Canada for the choice and the conduct of functionaries appointed by the Federal Government; that the Lieutenant Governor is one of such functionaries, having no direct responsibility to the Provincial Legislature, which can no more judge, censure, or punish him than it has the right to appoint or pay him; that the Parliament of Canada, in blaming or censuring such a functionary, only exercises a right which is guaran-



ted by the constitution; that the advisers of the Governor General are but a committee of Parliament, possessing its confidence, and must put into effect any resolution it may pass; that a Provincial Legislature, still less a single branch of it, has no right to intermeddle in the relations between the Federal Government and its functionaries; that such conduct would be aggressive in its character, and would seriously compromise the interests of the Province; that it would be improper to attempt to substitute the advice of a Provincial Legislature for the advice of the Governor General's Constitutional Ministry; and that it would be exceedingly out of place on the part of the Legislative Assembly of the Province of Quebec to scrutinize, discuss, or pass judgment on the sentiments of Her Majesty's representative in Canada in his relations with the members of his Privy Council. On the 9th July, this amendment was defeated by 32 votes to 29, on which division reversed the main motion was then carried. Various objections were taken to the resolutions in committee, all of which were over-ruled on appeal to the House. On the motion for the second reading, Mr. Chapleau moved an amendment, embodying the sense of that submitted by him on the motion to go into committee, expressing also unalterable attachment to the Crown and person of Her Majesty and to the principles of the Constitution, affirming the right of the Federal Government to dismiss the Lieutenant Governor, and denying that the recent Provincial Elections could properly be invoked as against the decision of the Federal Parliament. This amendment, too, was defeated by 32 to 29. The Address was then adopted by 31 to 28.

On the 11th July, the Governor-General and the Princess Louise received in person, in the Chamber of the Legislative Council, an address of welcome passed by both Houses, which was duly and heartily answered. On the same day, it was resolved unanimously to amend the entry in the Journals of the Assembly of the 14th February, 1878, by adding that the words for which the censure of the House was on that day voted upon Mr. Joly were as follows:—"It is time to know if brute force is to prevail in this House."

On the 22nd July, Mr. Treasurer Langelier made his monetary statement, covering the fiscal years 1878 and 1879, which in effect showed the condition of the Pro-

vincial finances to be as follows:—For the year ended the 30th June, 1878, four months of which Mr. Joly's Government were in office, the receipts were stated to be \$2,026,324, and the expenditure \$2,711,827, leaving a deficit of \$685,503. For the year ended 30th June, 1879, Mr. Langelier stated the receipts to be \$2,784,835, and the expenditures \$2,828,444, leaving a deficit of \$43,608 on all the operations of the year. During the month of February, the Government contracted a loan of \$3,000,000, to reimburse temporary loans and pay accumulated liabilities in connection with the Provincial Railways. The bonds were sold in New York at 95½, by the Bank of Montreal, which took the securities on behalf of a syndicate which it had formed. The Bank had abandoned its claim to a commission on the transaction, which the Treasurer estimated as a saving of one per cent., and that he thought ought to be added to the figure at which the bonds were disposed of, making it 96½. The receipts for 1880 he estimated at \$2,965,874, the chief items of which were derived from the following sources:—Dominion of Canada, \$1,529,712; Ontario, \$435,000; stamps and licenses, \$100,000; Municipal Loan Fund, \$200,000; Railway, \$200,000; and the balance from various sources. The expenditures he estimated at \$2,595,661, leaving a surplus of \$370,273.—Mr. Church, the late Treasurer, in criticising the statement, admitted the deficit for 1878, but contended the money was spent on roads, bridges, departmental buildings and schools, which were necessary improvements, and the falling off in the receipts had been largely owing to the depression in the lumber trade, which those engaged actively in the business had neither anticipated nor calculated upon. The loan of February he condemned, contending that it had only sold for a trifle over 93, instead of 95, which result he said the Treasurer obtained by adding four months' interest that was allowed to the bank. For the year just ended, his view was that the Government had treated special revenues amounting to over \$600,000 as ordinary revenue, but for which the deficit would have been nearly \$700,000. For the year 1880, he held it would be impossible to collect the revenue estimated, and especially thought it false economy to save money by dismissing the School Inspectors, as the Government proposed.

On the 25th July, Mr. Joly announced in the Legislative Assembly that he had that day been sent for by Lieutenant-Gov-

ernor Letellier, who had communicated to him the letter dismissing him (the Lieutenant-Governor) from his office.

On the 5th August, Mr. Joly moved a vote of censure on the leader of the Opposition for having used the following expression: "I have already on one occasion found the hon. Treasurer guilty of a falsehood before this House, in a matter relating to his Department." On the words being taken down, Mr. Chapleau added:—"The expression 'falsehood' which I made use of is unparliamentary; I must and do withdraw it; but the fact to which I alluded respecting the Department of Public Instruction, and which gave rise to this debate, is exact." Mr. Joly expressed himself dissatisfied because the words were not withdrawn without qualification, and pressed for the formal reprimand of the hon. member. The motion, however, failed to meet the approval of two supporters of the Government—Messrs. Racicot and Murphy—and it was consequently defeated by a majority of two, the vote standing 25 for to 27 against. It was thought desirable, since the Government were thus left in a minority, to further test the feeling of the House on the following day, by submitting a vote of confidence in the "policy of economy" pursued by the Government, which was moved by Mr. Irvine, seconded by Mr. Laberge, and was passed by 31 to 27. Decisions similar in effect are recorded on various other occasions during the session, when resolutions and amendments involving want of confidence in the Government were proposed.

Among the matters of chief importance, from a political point of view, which arose during the session, was what is known as "the Gowen affair." The facts in regard to this case are briefly as follows: On the 7th July, Mr. Tarte (Bonaventure) moved for correspondence and papers in relation to the Notre-Dame des Anges farm, in connection with which charges of corrupt conduct were made against members of the Government, and on the 14th a Select Committee was appointed to enquire into the subject. From the report of that committee it is learned that in 1866 one William John Bickell was authorized by the Parliament of Canada to erect a bridge over the St. Charles River, opposite Hall Point, and to collect tolls on the same; that he was further authorized to expropriate lands for the abutments on both sides; and that on the north side the bridge abutted on the Notre-Dame des Anges farm, upon which the Government held a hypothec.

In 1871, the bridge and its appurtenances were sold by Sheriff's sale, at the instance of Mr. Hammond Gowen, who had furnished some of the money to erect it. The Government were then under the impression that their mortgage on the farm extended to the bridge, and sent an agent to the sale to bid up the property, which was adjudged to Mr. Gowen for the sum of \$3,200. Mr. Gowen was unable to pay this amount, and the bridge was sold on two or three occasions at *folle-enchère*, until in 1878 it was disposed of for \$300, which sum was paid, and the sale made complete. Mr. Gowen was then condemned to pay the difference between the price at which he purchased and the amount for which the final sale was made. He submitted that it was unfair in the Government first to "bid in" the bridge for a large sum, and then allow it to be sold for a small one, and he asked to have conferred upon him whatever rights the Government had in the property; which request was complied with on the 14th August, 1878. The Committee came to the conclusion, in respect of this part of the transaction, that the circumstances of the case quite justified the Government in making the transfer. As to the Notre Dame des Anges farm, it became several years ago the joint property of Gowen and Bickell, who in consequence of litigation between themselves had allowed the payments due to the Government to fall very much in arrear. In January, 1878, Gowen offered \$8,000 for the claim of the Government on the farm, which Mr. Huot, the valuator to whom the matter was referred, decided to be insufficient by some \$3,000 or \$4,000. No answer was ever given to Gowen's application, and the offer was neither accepted nor declined. In February, 1879, Mr. Deschêne, advocate, Quebec, acting for Gowen, offered \$4,500, which Mr. Huot, to whom the matter was again referred, reported could not be accepted; but Mr. Langelier, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, informed Mr. Deschêne that an offer of \$10,000 would be considered. Mr. Gowen next applied to Mr. Marchand, who succeeded Mr. Langelier as Commissioner, representing that his offer of \$4,500 was made on behalf of Bickell, and on reference being again made to Mr. Huot, he reported that if the Government wanted to realize at once, and were not disposed to wait for more prosperous times, it might be better, in view of the expense of the suits which they would require to institute in order to obtain possession,

to accept \$5,000 from Gowen's offer of \$8,000. The property was the sum offered,—Mr. Jol England. Shortly after Gowen was personally brother-in-law of Mr. to take what he regarded another valuation of the and Bignell, who reported that it would bring nothing, the transaction on which day Gowen and also executed an whose name the patent which was secured by Committee came to the security for the greater that the valuation of the the valuations having been ed, through a hypothecation mortgage, in his sioner acted on the security properly made; that the proceedings had been would not have yielded absent at the time and while the Government did, instead of waiting, acted in good faith, but in settlement of a claim ductive. This report August and adopted.

Another case which "Nut-Lock" transacted made the statement for and believed he could agreed upon between placing nut-locks on sum was used to assist

elections, and he moved for a Select Committee to enquire into the circumstances. Mr. Joly resisted the motion, on the ground that Mr. Chapleau was not sufficiently specific, and did not dare to assume the responsibility of accusing the Government or any member thereof; and the expense of an investigation should therefore not be incurred. Mr. Tarte offered an alternative resolution, charging the Government, through carelessness and imprudence, with giving Dr. Mackay a contract carrying with it exorbitant profits, and declaring it expedient to know how such profits had been applied. The position of Mr. Joly was sustained by the House in both cases by 25 votes to 22. The Legislative Council, however, granted a Committee, and after examining witnesses reported that they found that a contract had been given to Mr. John Mackay by Mr. Starnes, during the absence of Mr. Joly, to supply a nut-lock, for which Mackay had the patent, to the Occidental Railway, some 350 miles long, at \$50 per mile; that subsequently the Government undertook to place the locks themselves, deducting \$3 per mile from the price, which the Committee thought ought to have been not less than \$10 per mile; that the locks only cost Mackay some \$1 per mile, leaving him a profit of \$35 for each of the 350 miles of the railway; that the contract was given out and modified without consulting the engineer of the road; that \$5,000 was advanced to the contractor before commencing the work; and that the lock, while represented to be the same as that used by the Federal Government on the Intercolonial Railway, was not so, and was inferior. The Committee added that witnesses had testified to hearing Mackay allege that several thousand dollars had been retained as an election fund, to assist in the election of friends of the Administration; but as Mackay had not come before the Committee for examination, they expressed no opinion as to that part of the transaction. Meantime, they requested to be empowered to compel Mackay to attend and give evidence.

On the 26th August, Mr. Langelier, the Treasurer, moved the third reading of the Supply Bill. Mr. Chapleau moved in amendment the substitution of the following:—"This House regrets that the Administration does not possess the elements of confidence and of strength necessary to enable them to administer the affairs of this Province with that advantage and

efficiency which are to be desired;" which was defeated by 24 to 21, and the third reading agreed to. But the reception accorded the Bill in the Legislative Council was not so favourable, and on the 23th August they refused to pass it, by a vote of 7 to 15, at the same time adopting an address to the Lieutenant-Governor, setting forth that the Government deserved condemnation for failing to submit the greater number of the measures promised in the Speech from the Throne; that the Ministry were not acting in accord with the principle of Ministerial responsibility, but submitted to "the whim of an undecided majority;" that money was being expended by them and debts remitted without consulting the Legislature; that they ignored the provisions of the law both in regard to filling vacancies in the Legislature and in Municipal Councils, assuming the judicial as well as the Ministerial authority; that they had diverted the money intended to subsidize provincial railways from its object, without guaranteeing that it would be refunded or that similar encroachments would not again be made; that they had used capital to meet current expenditure; that the Budget did not show the revenue at the disposal of the Province to be equal to the expenditure necessary; that the deficit had been increased; that the Government did not contain sufficient elements of strength to command public confidence and efficiently administer the affairs of the Province; and that until the Lieutenant-Governor had chosen advisers possessed of the necessary qualities and having the confidence of the public, the Legislative Council would not feel justified in voting the Supply Bill.

To this address, Mr. Robitaille, the new Lieutenant-Governor, replied as follows, on the 30th:—"The Lieut.-Governor regrets that a difference of opinion should have arisen between the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly, and he hopes that his constitutional advisers will find a means of re-establishing harmony between these two branches of the Legislature." On the 2nd September, the reading of the Orders of the Day being proposed in the Assembly, Mr. Chapleau moved an amendment expressing the opinion "that the state of uncertainty and agitation in which this Province stands, and the conflict which has arisen between the two branches of the Legislature, require the immediate formation of a strong administration;" which was negatived by 24 to 21. Mr. Gagnon then moved, seconded by

Mr. Nelson, an amendment declaring that there was no precedent in the history of the British House of Lords for the action taken by the Legislative Council in refusing to pass the Supplies, that according to the Constitution the fate of the Government does not depend upon the will of the Upper Chamber, and that the elective branch of the Legislature had given repeated proofs of its confidence in the Government, especially by voting the Supplies; which was also carried by 24 to 21. Mr. Joly proposed the adjournment of the House until the 28th October. Mr. Chapleau submitted an amendment that the motion for an adjournment under the circumstances was equivalent to a demand for prorogation, which could not be proposed without the previous consent of the Lieutenant Governor. When a division was taken the following day, the motion of Mr. Joly prevailed, by a vote of 25 to 23, Mr. Paquet, who usually supported the Government, voting with the Opposition. The Assembly adjourned accordingly.

On the 2nd, Mr. Starnes moved in the Legislative Council, "That a message be sent to the Legislative Assembly to communicate to that House the address adopted on the 28th August on the second reading of the Supply Bill, also the answer of the Lieutenant Governor to the said address, and to inform them that the Legislative Council is ready to accept a conference with the view of settling the conflict which exists between this Council and the Legislative Assembly." To this, Dr. Ross proposed in amendment, "That this House, while not wishing to pronounce on the opportuneness of a conference between the two Houses, is of opinion that it is not in the province of this House to take the initiative in this measure, and that parliamentary usage imposes on the Legislative Assembly the obligation of asking a conference, if the Assembly deems one necessary, and provide the means for asking it." Mr. Archambault moved in amendment to the amendment, "That this House send a message to the Legislative Assembly asking for a conference in respect to the conflict which exists between the two Houses." Mr. Archambault's amendment was lost by 15 to 3, and Mr. Ross's motion became the finding of the House on the same division. On the following day the Council passed a resolution expressing regret at the adjournment of the Assembly without completing the legislative and other work in which both Houses had been engaged, and without re-establishing



harmony between the two branches of the Legislature. The Council then adjourned until the 11th, when no further action being reported with a view to relieve the dead-lock, another resolution was proposed by Dr. Ross and agreed to, censuring the Government for its inaction. On the same day, the Lieutenant Governor came down to the Council Chamber, and assented to the measures which had passed both Houses. On the 12th, Mr. Chauveau, Provincial Secretary in Mr. Joly's Government, resigned his portfolio. On the 1st October, the Legislative Council again met, received a message from the Lieutenant Governor expressing regret at the continuance of the dead-lock, again refused to pass the Supply Bill, and adjourned until the 27th, on the evening of which they met and adjourned until the following day.

On the 28th October the Legislative Assembly met, pursuant to adjournment. On the motion that the Orders of the Day be read, Mr. Joly moved, seconded by Mr. Langelier:—"That the Orders of the Day be not now read, but that it be resolved, That on the 27th day of August last, the Supply Bill for the fiscal year ending on the 30th June, 1880, was read the third time and passed by this House. That, on the 28th of August last, the Legislative Council, as appears by the Votes and Proceedings of the said Council, the report of which is printed and published under its authority, voted an Address to His Honour the Lieutenant Governor, in which the Council declared that it believed it to be its duty to delay the passage of the Supply Bill, until His Honour should be pleased to select new constitutional advisers, whose conduct could justify the Council in entrusting to them the management of the public moneys. That the Legislative Council in delaying the passage of the Supply Bill, as it has done, until His Honour should be pleased to select new constitutional advisers, has encroached upon the rights and prerogatives of the elective branch of the Legislature, and has usurped an authority which does not belong to it. That in order to give greater effect to its protest, and to practically affirm its rights, this House confirms the vote of Supply which it has already passed, and undertakes to indemnify the Government for all the expenditure which it may incur from and out of the Supplies granted by it to Her Majesty on the 27th August last." To which Mr. Lynch

(Conservative) moved in amendment, seconded by Mr. Flynn (Liberal), to leave out all the words after "resolved" in the motion and insert the following:—"That whilst this House hereby most solemnly revindicates all its constitutional rights, powers and privileges in reference to the Supplies or any other matter, at the same time it is of opinion, viewing the difficult and critical position of the country from a patriotic standpoint, and without party bias, and in order to put an end to a reign of political warfare and agitation, and to the present dead-lock, which is highly detrimental to the interests of the Province, that it is the duty of all the members of this House, who have at heart the true interests of the country, to unite their efforts together to form, in lieu of the present Government, a strong and efficient administration; composed of men who, in a spirit of conciliation, will be capable of proposing and causing to be accepted by the people of this Province a moderate and comprehensive programme calculated to meet the exigencies of the situation, of men who will be able to command the confidence of the country, and of a good working majority of the people's representatives."

On the same day the House divided, and the amendment was carried by 35 to 23, a majority of six for the Opposition. With this majority voted Messrs. Chauveau, Flynn, Fortin, Paquet, and Racicot, who had formerly supported Mr. Joly's Government. On the main question being put, the motion as amended was sustained by the same majority.

On the meeting of the House the following day, Mr. Joly submitted the following correspondence which had taken place between himself and the Lieutenant Governor. The first letter, from Mr. Joly to Mr. Robitaille, was dated the 28th, and was as follows:—"I have the honour to inform you that the Ministry has been defeated by a majority of six votes, upon a motion which my colleagues and myself regard as a vote of want of confidence. This vote is the result of the unconstitutional position taken by the Legislative Council, and I do not consider that it expresses the opinion of the majority of the electors of the Province of Quebec." Mr. Joly added a request for a dissolution, and suggested that it should be granted without delay, because of the stoppage of the supplies. On the 30th he received the following memorandum from the Lieutenant Governor, refusing the dissolution:—

"The Lieutenant Governor has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of the request made to him, by the Executive Council of which you are the head, to dissolve the present Parliament. The Lieutenant Governor does not overlook the embarrassment of the present situation; and he understands how important it is for him to be doubly prudent and impartial in the midst of the violent contentions which have divided public opinion for some time past.

"The Lieutenant Governor desires at the outset to call the attention of his Ministers to the difference which exists between their position and his, on a question such as that now under consideration. It should not be forgotten that the privilege of dissolving Parliament is one of the most valued prerogatives of the Sovereign, and that it is the right and duty of the representative of the Crown to control its exercise. Now, the Lieutenant Governor and the Cabinet cannot place themselves at the same *point de vue* as regards the subject of this prerogative.

"The first care of a Government, under the political system by which we are ruled, is undoubtedly to administer the affairs of the country for the best, but, in all cases, by means of a party; while as to the representative of the Crown, parties count for nothing. Although the Lieutenant Governor is always disposed to lend the sanction of his authority to legislative or administrative acts which are manifestly free from all blame, and which every sound administration might consider useful or necessary, he is strictly bound to enquire whether more than the ordinary exercise of the Royal prerogatives with which he is invested, is required for the greater advantage of the Province; for he is responsible towards the Crown for all political troubles and financial damages from which he can save the country, but from which he does not.

"When the Lieutenant Governor received your request, what first struck him was the fact that, since your assumption of power, you had already asked the Crown for a dissolution and had obtained it. Two dissolutions for the same Cabinet, the extraordinary exercise of the most valued of the royal prerogatives granted twice to the same administration, with an interval of a few months—such was the first idea which presented itself to the mind of the Lieutenant Governor! Immediately after your entering into office, you asked the Crown to dissolve Parliament, and you had a general election. You came out of the electoral struggle—with a majority, according to you,—with a minority according to your opponents. But in point of fact, you were enabled to carry on the Government, at first with the vote of the Speaker only, and subsequently with a majority varying from four to two votes; and finally, you come and announce to-day to the representative of the Crown, that you find yourself in the House, formed under the elections asked for by yourself, in a minority of six votes, and you urge a fresh dissolution.

"Is it in the public interest that the Province should be subjected so frequently to general elections? Is it in accordance with the spirit of the Constitution that Parliament should be dissolved so often? Does the renewal of the popular representation at such brief intervals tend to ensure the stability and good working of our political institutions? To all these questions, the Lieutenant Governor deems it his duty to answer: No. The wise authority accorded to us by the Constitution which we enjoy, has decided that the general elections for this Province should take place every four years; and this period is not so long that it should be still further shortened, except for reasons of extraordinary gravity. The Prime Minister understands the deep and prolonged agitation into which a general election plunges society at large, as well as the divisions and the demoralization which follow it. Apart from these political and social considerations, there are those of a financial character. A general election, and the Session which a dissolution at this moment would render inevitable, would cost the country a hundred thousand dollars; and this is an expenditure which, in the financial situation in which we are placed, needs to be duly considered.

"However, if there were reasons sufficiently grave and serious to outweigh all other considerations, the Lieutenant Governor admits that a dissolution

might be had recourse to. But do such reasons exist in the present case? A dissolution can have but one object, and that is to maintain in power certain men or certain parties. There would not be in this a sufficient compensation for the sacrifices which the country would be called upon to make. The Lieutenant Governor is quite prepared to admit that the views of his Ministers are of the highest character, and that the contests which they have carried on have been inspired by the purest motives: but when it becomes necessary to share duties and responsibilities, each one must look upon the matter from his own standpoint, and perform the task which his position imposes on him. Under the present circumstances, one of the reasons which might be brought forward in support of an appeal to the people would be the necessity of restoring harmony between the two branches of the Legislature. But this harmony is very nearly restored, and if there exists any other method than dissolution to complete the reconciliation of the Council with the Assembly, the Lieutenant Governor considers that it is his duty to make use of it. The question for the Lieutenant Governor to decide, is not whether the Government is to become the victim of what his advisers call an irresponsible body. So long as his Ministers possessed the confidence of the popular branch of the Legislature, he considered them as the representatives of the will of the people and maintained them in their position, contrary to the wish expressed by the Legislative Council. But now the majority which the Government had in the Legislative Assembly has become a minority. The two branches of the Legislature agree upon one of the most important points, namely, a change of Government; and it cannot be alleged that recourse must be had to extraordinary means to terminate a conflict which is in a fair way to be terminated by ordinary ones.

"The necessity of restoring harmony in Parliament could not therefore justify a dissolution, after the recent vote of the Legislative Assembly, a vote which you consider as one of want of confidence. But you say: 'I do not think that this vote expresses the opinion of the people of this Province.' It is, however, the vote of the House of your choice, of the House elected under your auspices, under exceptionally favourable circumstances, after a dissolution asked for by yourself. And you would solicit the people to renew an Assembly which you yourself caused to be elected, eighteen months ago! The Lieutenant Governor, regard being had to these particular circumstances, cannot understand upon what basis rests the conviction which you manifest with respect to the result of new general elections.

"Finally, you declare that, in your opinion, the late events require that an immediate opportunity should be afforded to the people to pronounce upon the constitutional questions raised by the action of the Council in regard to the Supplies. The Lieutenant Governor sees no necessity for appealing to the people on this point. The absolute right of the Council,—at least such is the impression of the Lieutenant Governor,—is contested by no one, so that there only remains to be discussed the question of fitness of time. Now, the representatives of the people, elected scarcely eighteen months ago, expressed their opinion upon this question before the adjournment of the House; and the fact that, since that adjournment, they have voted want of confidence in the administration, does not reverse their previous verdict on the question at issue, and is not sufficient of itself to warrant a dissolution. It appears to the Lieutenant Governor that there could not be a more impolitic act than to revive, by a proceeding altogether out of the ordinary course, a difficulty already settled; and an appeal to the people at the present time could bear no other signification.

"For all these reasons, the Lieutenant Governor, deeply penetrated with the feeling of his responsibility towards the Crown which he represents, and towards the people of this Province, does not deem it his duty to exercise the Royal prerogative for the purpose of dissolving the Parliament, as you asked him to do."

Immediately Mr. Joly's Government resigned, Mr. Chapleau,

leader of the Opposition was sent for, and on the 31st the formation of a new administration was announced, consisting of the following:—Premier and Minister of Public Works, Mr. J. A. Chapleau, Q. C.; Attorney-General, Mr. L. O. Loranger; Solicitor-General, Mr. W. W. Lynch, Q. C.; Provincial Treasurer, Mr. J. G. Robertson; Commissioner of Crown Lands, Mr. E. J. Flynn, Q. C.; Provincial Secretary, Mr. E. F. Paquet; and Speaker of the Legislative Council, Dr. J. J. Ross. On the morning of the same day, the Legislative Council passed the Supply Bill, and at three o'clock of the afternoon the Lieutenant Governor came down, gave assent to all the measures passed during the session, and prorogued the Legislature, congratulating members on the restoration of harmony between the two Houses. On the 13th November, the nominations of the new ministers for re-election took place, Mr. Chapleau for Terrebonne, and Mr. Loranger for Laval, being returned by acclamation. Opposition was offered to all the others, and on the 20th the voting took place in their several constituencies. Mr. Lynch was returned for Brome, over Mr. Sidney Fisher, the Liberal candidate, by 332 majority; Mr. Robertson, for Sherbrooke, by 638 majority over Mr. McMaster; and Mr. Paquet, for Levis, by a majority of 603 over Mr. Boileau. In this position the close of the year 1879 left the affairs of the Province of Quebec.

On the 6th March, the Legislature of Nova Scotia was convened. The Assembly elected as Speaker Mr. E. T. Mosely, member for Cape Breton. On the same day Lieutenant-Governor Archibald delivered the opening Speech, expressing gratification that although the times were financially hard, there was in the Province no actual distress. The harvest had been good, and there was reason to hope that in the diversified interests of the Province there were elements of rapid industrial progress. Reference was made to the arrival in the country of the Governor-General and the Princess Louise, and to the death of the Princess Alice. It was further announced that work had been resumed on the Eastern Extension Railway, but no progress had been made with the Western Counties road. The expenditure of the Province had for several years been largely in excess of income, and measures were promised to restore the equilibrium and to meet the annual engagements. A proposition to abolish the Legislative Council was also foreshadowed. On the 17th April,

the Governor prorogued the Legislature, assenting to ninety-one public and private measures. The proposal to abolish the Legislative Council did not receive the assent of that Chamber, and therefore did not become operative, but all the other bills promised in the Speech were passed.

The newly elected Legislature of New Brunswick was called together on the 27th February. Mr. R. B. Stephenson was elected Speaker of the Assembly, immediately after which Lieutenant Governor Chandler came down to the Chamber of the Legislative Council and delivered the speech from the Throne, in which, after congratulatory references to the Governor General and the Princess Louisa, he announced that their Excellencies had accepted an invitation from the Government to visit the Province. Notwithstanding the continuance of severe depression, there was, His Honour said, a feeling of confidence entertained in the institutions of the country, the harvest had been good, and there were many other considerations calculated to inspire thankfulness. The Provincial Exhibition, held the preceding October, was, from unavoidable causes, not as successful as hoped for. The Government had encouraged agricultural operations by importing a number of pure Leicester sheep, a quantity of seed wheat of fine quality, and of pure and reliable seed of the sugar beet, all of which either had been or would be equally distributed throughout the Province. Plans had been called for of new Legislative Buildings, and the unsettled claims of the Province against the Dominion had been strongly pressed. It was proposed to amend the Provincial Supreme Court Act so as to expedite business and make litigation in the Court less expensive, and measures were promised relating to inspection and inspectoral districts under the Common Schools Act, to the free grants Act, and to trespasses on Crown Lands. "The Governor," said a local journal, "appeared in plain clothes." On the 15th April, the Legislature was prorogued. In addition to the bills promised in the Governor's opening Speech, which were all duly introduced and passed, others of an important character were assented to at prorogation, among which may be mentioned one to provide for simultaneous elections in the Province, and one relating to the procedure in the courts of stipendiary magistrates, parish court commissioners, and justices of the peace.

In last year's REGISTER (page 223) an account was given of

the resignation of the Conservative members of the Coalition Ministry of Prince Edward Island, and the formation of one purely Liberal. With this Cabinet, Mr. Davies, the Premier, met the Legislature on the 27th February. In his Speech, the Lieutenant-Governor, Sir Robert Hodgson, announced that opportunity had been taken to press the claims of the Province upon the Federal Government for a share of the Fisheries award, the papers in connection with which were to be brought down; retrenchment in the Provincial expenditure was promised, and a bill to abolish the Upper Legislative Chamber. The remainder of the document is worth quoting in full:—"A measure having for its object the abolition of imprisonment for debt will be submitted for your approval. I am glad to inform you that the purchase from the proprietors of a number of estates has been completed during the past year. Nearly all the leased lands of the Province have now become vested in the Commissioner of Public Lands, and are being resold to the occupiers at liberal prices. I have directed the report of the Commissioner to be laid before you. The results of the working of the Public School Act for 1877 are very satisfactory, and exhibit a gratifying increase in the number of the schools in operation and of the children attending them. The new and improved school houses built in the different parts of the Island attest the sincerity of the interest taken by the people in the cause of education, while the large and commodious buildings erected by the School Boards of Charlottetown and Summerside, will supply a want long felt by the inhabitants of those towns. You will be asked to consider a proposition for an amalgamation of the Normal School and the Prince of Wales College, which, while maintaining the efficiency of these institutions, will largely reduce their annual cost. The report of the Superintendent of Education for the past year will be submitted to you. The small-pox unexpectedly appeared in Alberton last autumn, attacking one of the crew of a trading vessel which entered that port. On its discovery the Local Board of Health adopted stringent measures to prevent the disease spreading, which, unfortunately, have proved ineffectual. The patients are now isolated in temporary hospitals provided at the public expense, and are under the charge of a medical gentleman specially appointed for the purpose. Boards of Health have been constituted and Superintendents of Vaccination appointed in the





**3RD DISTRICT.**

Hon. John A. Macdonald (Indian River) .....	605
Hon. Joseph Oct. Arsenault, Indian Agent (Egmont Bay).....	419
<i>John O Conner</i> .....	309

**4TH DISTRICT.**

George Whitefield Wheelock Beatley, merchant (Kensington) . ....	579
Augustus Edward Crevier Holland (Centreville) .....	537
<i>John R. Culhoun</i> .....	440
<i>William C. Lea</i> .....	437

**5TH DISTRICT.**

Hon. John Lefurgy, merchant and shipbullder (Summerside) .....	354
Hon. Angus McMillan (Summerside) .....	386
<i>Thomas Kelly</i> , barrister (Summerside) .....	338
<i>Alex. H. Allan</i> .....	347

**Queen's County.****1ST DISTRICT.**

Hon. William Campbell (near London) .....	734
Donald Cameron (Springton) ....	690
<i>Hon. William D. Stewart</i> (Charlottetown) .....	503
<i>William Ross</i> (Charlottetown) .....	395

**2ND DISTRICT.**

Donald McKay (Rustico) .....	713
Hon. Donald Farquharson (Charlottetown) .....	623
<i>Francis Bain</i> .....	601
<i>William Laird</i> .....	565

**3RD DISTRICT.**

Hon. Francis Kelly (Fort Augustus) .....	657
Robert Shaw, barrister (Charlottetown) .....	614
<i>Hon. Henry Bier</i> , merchant (Southport).....	544

**4TH DISTRICT.**

James Nicholson (Belfast) .....	572
Donald Montgomery .....	620
<i>Joseph M. Dixon</i> .....	402
<i>James B. Gay</i> .....	315

**CHARLOTTETOWN AND ROYALTY.**

Hon. Neil McLeod, barrister (Charlottetown) .....	822
Hon. Geo. Wastie De Blois, gentleman (Charlottetown) .....	769
<i>Hon. Louis H. Davies</i> , barrister (Charlottetown) .....	710
<i>Thomas Morris</i> .....	613

The programme on which the electors were asked to pronounce may best be explained, perhaps, by the following extract from the election address of Mr. Sullivan, the new Premier:—"At the last general election the public sentiment was expressed in favour of secular education, and the present Ministry will give effect to the voice of the people by maintaining the unsectarian system. The Government are determined to resort to every legitimate means to lighten the burdens of the taxpayers. In order to accomplish this end, it will be necessary to curtail the expenses of legislation; and believing that one Legislative Chamber is sufficient for this Province, a Bill will be submitted next session having for its object the abolition of the Legislative Council. The measure

will be so framed as to amply protect the interests of property-holders. Provision will likewise be made for a reduction of the remuneration to members. Our Civil Service is in a very unsatisfactory condition, and the expenditure in regard to it is greatly in excess of the present means of the Province. The Government will adopt measures for the reorganization of the entire service, with a view to the amalgamation of some of the departments, a decrease in the number of officials, and a general reduction of salaries. Agriculture has not of late years received such encouragement as the staple industry of the Province demands. In order to stimulate the exertions of our farmers and stock raisers, the Agricultural and Stock Farm will be placed under improved management, and means will be adopted to render it more generally beneficial than it has hitherto been. This Province is entitled to a proportionate share of the Fishery Award, and the present Ministry will leave nothing undone that they can accomplish to obtain the same. The barbarous system of imprisonment for debt will be abolished, and a more humane law for the protection of creditors will be substituted for it. A measure to secure liens for labour and advances will also be introduced. The law relating to roads and bridges requires amendment. It and the Registration and Ballot Act shall receive the attention of the Government. A system of the strictest retrenchment and most rigid economy in the public service will be inaugurated, so as to reduce all the controllable outlay and to keep the expenditure of the Province within its revenue. If, after the closest husbandry of the public resources, the Government find it necessary to continue direct taxation, that system will be adopted which shall be least obnoxious to the people and will entail the smallest expenditure in the imposition and collection of the amount required."

The Assembly was convened on the 24th of April, and prorogued on the 22nd June, having enacted in all some twenty-six measures. Of these, the principal were the abolition of imprisonment for debt, except in case the debtor is convicted of fraud; repeal of the ballot law; reorganization of the Civil Service, mainly with a view to retrenchment, and effecting a saving of \$5,000 per annum; amalgamating Prince of Wales College with the Normal School, which also saved \$1,200 per annum; and abolishing the School Assessment Act. The bill to abolish the Legislative Council, having failed to meet the approval of that body, did not pass.

On the 1st February, the Legislature of Manitoba met for the despatch of business, and elected Mr. J. W. Sifton, member St. Clements, Speaker. Lieutenant-Governor Cauchon delivered the Speech from the Throne, congratulating Province upon the completion of railway communication good harvest, and the appointment of Lord Lorne as Governor-General. Measures were promised for the promotion of rail and the construction of Public Buildings in the Province facilitate the incorporation of towns, to provide for the drainage of low lands, and referring to roads, liquor licenses, and practical matters. On the 3rd addresses were adopted to Queen, expressive of sorrow for her bereavement by the death of Princess Alice, to the Governor-General and Princess Louise congratulating them on their arrival in Canada, and to the Earl of Arundel, conveying to him the deep sense the Legislature entertained of his distinguished services while Governor-General of Canada. On the same day the Address in reply to the Lieutenant-Governor's Speech was moved by Mr. Gunn, seconded by Mr. Goulet. The 4th Mr. Scott moved, seconded by Mr. Lusted, an amendment expressing regret that the Government had not promised to increase assistance to education, which was defeated by 14 to 10. The same day the Legislature adjourned until the 8th April. The purpose of enabling the Executive to send a delegation to Ottawa, to confer with the Federal Government in respect of the measures foreshadowed in the Speech from the Throne, and otherwise to promote the financial interests of the Province.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Legislature met on the 8th April, and again adjourned until the 27th May, to give time for arrangements with the Federal Government to be completed. On the 29th May, the House having duly met on the 27th, the report of the delegates to Ottawa—Messrs Norquay and Royal—was laid upon the table. The subjects respecting which the negotiations took place were the development of the Province by rail, drainage of wet lands, erection of public buildings and hospital and asylum, the insufficiency of the provincial revenue, the adjustment of some accounts, and several matters of importance. The Dominion Government agreed to grant a charter for a railway from Winnipeg to Rock Lake; to build a Parliament House, Governor's residence, hospital and asylum; to accept grain in repayment of seed advances at \$1.20 per bushel.

for wheat, oats and barley; to charge only 50 cents per day for lunatics from Manitoba, confined in the penitentiary; and to increase the provincial subsidy to \$103,650 until the end of 1881, as already stated in this record. On the subject of drainage, the Federal Government would not then pledge themselves, although it is understood an agreement was subsequently made to grant a certain proportion of swamp lands to the Province in return for draining them.

On the very opening of the adjourned Session, the political affairs of the Province passed through a serious and somewhat remarkable crisis. The French speaking members of the Legislature—eight in number—were unanimous in their support of Mr. Norquay's Government. Of the sixteen English speaking members, only seven, including the three English speaking Ministers and the Speaker, supported the Administration, while the remaining nine formed the Opposition. The French members were dissatisfied with this condition of affairs, and made representations to the Premier that it was in their opinion desirable so to constitute the Ministry as to command the confidence of a majority of both French and English members. On the 29th of May, Mr. Royal and Mr. Delorme resigned their portfolios, alleging Mr. Norquay's failure to meet their views in respect of strengthening the Government in the manner suggested as the reason for their action. Mr. Norquay tendered a portfolio to Mr. J. Dubuc (now Judge), which was declined, after consultation with his friends, on the ground that the policy of the reconstructed Government did not meet his approval. This policy, Mr. Norquay stated, included a more equitable distribution of the Electoral Divisions of the Province, and a measure to dispense with the printing of a large portion of the public documents in the French language. The Premier then requested the permission of the Lieutenant-Governor to proceed with the necessary legislation with the Government as then constituted, which His Honour did not see his way to doing, especially in view of the grave and important character of some portions of that legislation, which had not been made known to the people at the general election, and had not been foreshadowed in the Speech at the beginning of the Session. On the 4th June, the vacancies were filled, Mr. S. C. Biggs being sworn in Minister of Public Works, and Mr. John Taylor as Minister of Agriculture—the English

speaking members having in the meantime unanimously pledged themselves to unite in supporting the new Government, provided the policy announced by Mr. Norquay were adhered to. In this position matters remained until, on the 25th June, the Assembly was prorogued. Among the important measures passed during the session were acts to establish a Court of Assize in the western section of the Province, to redistribute the Electoral Divisions, and to reduce the cost of public printing.

On the 16th December, a general election was held, the Ministry having in the interval been reconstructed by the resignation of Mr. Biggs, who also retired for the time from public life, the appointment of Senator Girard as Provincial Secretary, and of Mr. Goulet as Minister of Agriculture, thus restoring the harmony between the French and English sections of the Legislature. Mr. Taylor, who accepted a portfolio on the 4th June, was unsuccessful in obtaining a seat after the dissolution. The following is the result of the election :—

**GLADSTONE.**

*m.* Hon. C. P. Brown, M. P. W., surveyor (Winnipeg) .....Acclamation.

**WESTBOURNE.**

*m.* Hon. D. M. Walker, Attorney General, barrister (Winnipeg) 84

*o.* *Walter Pratt*, farmer (Portage la Prairie) ..... 55

**MOUNTAIN.**

*m.* Thomas Greenway, farmer (Crystal City) .....Acclamation.

**BURNSIDE.**

*m.* John Smith, farmer (Oaklands) ..... 121

*o.* *Isaiah Mawhinney*, farmer (Portage la Prairie)..... 120

**PORTAGE LA PRAIRIE.**

*m.* James Cowan, M.D. (Portage la Prairie) .....Acclamation.

**HIGH BLUFF.**

*m.* J. A. K. Drummond, merchant (High Bluff) ..... 99

*o.* *Wm. Crawford*, surveyor (High Bluff)..... 61

**DUFFERIN, NORTH.**

*t.* Andrew Laughlin, farmer (Sharon) ..... 129

*m.* *George Leary*, farmer (Sharon) ... ..... 124

**DUFFERIN, SOUTH.**

*m.* Wm. Winram, farmer (Nelsonville) .....Acclamation.

**MORRIS.**

*m.* Joseph Taillefer, farmer (Winnipeg). ..... 158

*o.* *Thomas Mulvey*, farmer (Morris) ..... 122

*m.* *F. A. Martin*, surveyor (Emerson) ..... 82

**EMERSON.**

*m.* W. H. Nash, barrister (Emerson) ..... 177

*t.* *T. E. Burnham*, barrister (Emerson) ..... 6

*t.* *Isaac Casson*, farmer (Emerson) ..... 64

**ST. AGATHE.**

*m.* Alex. Kittson, farmer (St. Boniface)..... 62

*m.* *J. A. N. Provancher*, barrister (Winnipeg) ..... 83



## POLITICAL

principal Provincial Court, a land laws. Renewed action shadowed, and it was announced had almost doubled within the last year—settlement upon agriculture increased. During the session the question, recommendation be requested, in view of the tariff of the special tariff for the Province completed. An address of condolence to the Princess Alice. On the 29th April, the Legislature.

The Council of the North-West Territories, Lieutenant-Governor Laird, on which occasion, I sent Mr. Ryan and Lieutenant-Magistrates, and Lieutenant-Governor of Mounted Police. I called at that juncture in connection with the Lieutenant-Governor of what the resident and for the purpose of concern seemed to call for. An Order of the suppression of small-pox. Fortunately, however, it was reported allayed to was without the Council adjourned, to meet on which date a quorum had resumed until the 12th. The 29th of the same month, having the government of the Territories.

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## JOURNAL OF REMARKABLE OCCURRENCES.

### JANUARY.

- 1st.—200 Methodist Sunday-school children of Montreal send a New Year's greeting by telegram to the Governor-General and the Princess Louise.
- 2nd.—A heavy snow storm prevails in Western Ontario, blocking railways and delaying trains. Thermometer fell to six degrees below zero in Toronto.  
—George and Robert Scott are sentenced at Belleville, Ont., to seven years imprisonment in Kingston Penitentiary for robbing a deaf-mute named Walsh.  
—A military pensioner, named James Larmour, aged 60, and his wife, are burned to death in their house at Brockton, near Toronto.
- 3rd.—The snow storm extends throughout Ontario, Quebec and Maritime Provinces, and railway travel is almost suspended. There is intense cold, especially in the North West, the thermometer at Battleford, N. W. T., registering sixty degrees below zero.  
—Halifax Chamber of Commerce adopts a resolution in favor of Halifax being made the winter port of the Dominion.  
—Proclamation is made that the Canada Temperance Act will be in force in City of Fredericton, N.B., on expiration of existing licenses.  
—Mrs. Margaret Fowler, a native of Fermanagh, Ireland, dies at Goderich, Ont., aged 103. She had been an inhabitant of Goderich for 34 years.
- 7th.—Mrs. Dorcas Montgomery, a native of Fermanagh, Ireland, dies in Township of March, Ont., aged 100.  
—The beautiful residence of the late Sir George Simpson, on Isle Dorval, near Montreal, is destroyed by fire, together with all the furniture contained therein. Loss about \$30,000.
- 8th.—Capt. Mackenzie, the American Chess Champion is entertained at dinner by the Montreal Chess Club. Dr. H. A. Howe, Rector of the High School, presides.  
—The shareholders of the Jacques Cartier Bank decide to apply to Parliament for permission to reduce capital stock of Bank to \$500,000.
- 10th.—Hon. John Simpson, Senator, is presented, by the officers and clerks of the Ontario Bank, of which institution he was President from its incorporation to a recent period, with a solid silver service, comprising in all 108 pieces.  
—Michael Farrell is hanged at Quebec for the murder of Francis Conway on 25th August, 1878. This was the first execution at the new gaol. The murder of Conway was a most cold-blooded assassination. The two men had been on unfriendly terms for some time, and on Sunday, 25th August, they met, while Conway was on his way to visit his father, accompanied by three of his children. Farrell owned a piece of land through which the Gosford Railway ran; but the railway not being used and the rails having



been torn up, the track was used as a common highway. To Conway, Farrell placed a fence across the track and on the fatal warned Conway that if he attempted to return home along the track cross the fence he would kill him. Conway attended Mass, spent with his father, and started for home with his child the evening, being accompanied also by his brother and a man whom he had asked to go with him as he was that Farrell would assault him. As they approached the Farrell, armed with a double-barrelled rifle, jumped from the tree and in insulting language, ordered Conway to go back. Conway that he would and turned to do so, holding one of his children in hand. The moment his back was turned Farrell fired, the ball to the back of Conway's head and killing him almost instantly. An attempt to lynch Farrell was made by the neighbors; but he escaped to Quebec and surrendered himself to the police, claiming that he shot Conway as he was trespassing. His trial took place at Quebec Fall Assizes, Monk presiding, and on 8th November he was found guilty. Farrell stated had been an active politician and a great deal of influence brought to bear on Mr. Macdonald, the Minister of Justice, to obtain commutation of his sentence. Numerous signed petitions were presented from residents of Portneuf and Quebec, and a public meeting was held in the latter place, at which speeches were made and resolutions passed praying for commutation, but the crime was too black, and the man had too bad a record to permit of mercy being extended to him, law was permitted to take its course. Some sixteen years previous he had literally chopped a man named David Maher to pieces with an axe and was acquitted on technical grounds; and a few years later he and Conway—a cousin of Francis Conway—were suspected of the murder of John Davis, but the charge could not be proved. Michael Conway of remorse, committed suicide, and while dying confessed that Farrell had killed Davis. Farrell, who was 47 years of age, left a wife and eleven children; and the murdered man had a wife and five children. (See REGISTER for 1878, p. 240).

11th.—Governor Robinson of New York, in his message to the State Legislature recommends the appointment of a Commission to confer with a similar Commission to be appointed by the Province of Ontario, to consider the suggestion of Lord Dufferin that it would be an advantage to both the United States and the Province of Ontario that the lands in the neighborhood of the Falls of Niagara should be acquired by Government and turned into an International Park.

12th.—H. R. H. the Princess Louise entertains the teachers and scholars of Bartholomew's Church Sunday School, New Edinburgh, at a Christmas festival at Rideau Hall.

—A remarkable tragedy occurred at the Brecon Mills, Ailsa Craig, Orkney, Walker, daughter of the mill-owner, suddenly dropped dead, apparently of heart disease; her lover, Mr. Edward Cousins, on hearing of her death, cut his throat; and the young lady's mother, who was absent at the time of the death, on seeing the corpse of her daughter also dropped dead from disease.

14th.—Thomas Dowd, aged 42, was hanged in the gaol yard at St. Andrew's for the murder of Thomas E. Ward at New River. St. Andrew's, N.S., on the 9th September, 1878. The murdered man and his wife Eliza, occupied a house at New River and Dowd lived with them. On the morning of the 9th September Ward went out after breakfast to mow and was not seen alive again except by Dowd. Ward's disappearance did not attract much attention at first, but after a while the suspicions of the neighbors were aroused and a search being instituted resulted in the finding of

body, terribly chopped about the head, buried under some brushwood about a mile from his house. The body was found on the 21st September and an inquest was opened, the result of which was that a verdict of murder was returned against Dowd and Eliza Ward. The trial took place at St. Andrew's on the 18th Nov. and both were found guilty and sentenced to be hung to-day. Dowd subsequently made a confession in which he acknowledged that he killed Ward but claimed that he did so in self-defence, Ward having accused him of improper intimacy with his wife and attacked him with a pitchfork. Dowd denied that there had been any improper relations between Mrs. Ward and himself and declared that she was wholly innocent of the murder. While she was in gaol awaiting execution it was found that Mrs. Ward was *enclente*, and intercession having been made on her behalf, her sentence was on the 11th Jan. commuted for seven years imprisonment in the Penitentiary, and she was subsequently pardoned and released. (See REGISTER for 1878, p. 251.)

15th.—This was the coldest day of the season throughout Canada, the thermometer ranging from four degrees below zero at St. John, N.B., to twenty-six below at Quebec.

16th.—Mail transportation to Winnipeg, Man., by the all-rail route is commenced.

—Martin Bergin, one of the "Molly Maguires," was hanged at Pottsville, Pa., for the murder of Patrick Burns at Tuscarora, Pa., in 1870. After the murder Bergin made his escape to Canada and obtained work on the Welland Canal, living at St. Catharines until the fall of 1877, when he was arrested through the exertions of Detective James McParlane, to whom was due the breaking up of the "Molly Maguire" gang, and subsequently extradited.

—A Dominion Manufacturer's and Industrial Association was formed at Toronto, E. Gurney, Jr., Esq., of Toronto, being elected President.

17th.—A vessel with 1,600 drums of fish and 60,000 feet lumber cleared from Halifax for Pernambuco, being the first direct shipment to Brazil in several years.

—The body of a gunner in the Royal Artillery, Wm. Hughes, is found on the Fort Cambridge Road, Halifax. He had evidently fallen asleep on the road while intoxicated, the night before, and been frozen to death.

18th.—Angus Morrison, Esq., Q.C., late Mayor of Toronto, is presented with a handsome silver tea-service and a diamond ring, by members of the City Council and a number of prominent citizens.

19th.—Severe cold snap throughout Ontario and Quebec. Thermometer registered 30½ below zero at Parry Sound, Ont.

20th.—His Excellency the Governor General administers the oath of office to the Hon. W. J. Ritchie, the new Chief Justice of the Supreme Court. Judge Taschereau is subsequently, on the same day, sworn in by the Chief Justice as a Puisne Judge. On taking his seat on the Bench, Hon. Jas. Cockburn, Q.C., warmly congratulates Chief Justice Ritchie on his elevation, at the same time paying a high tribute to the ability and great public worth of his predecessor, Sir W. B. Richards. In his reply, Chief Justice Ritchie regrets the causes which have compelled Sir William to tender his resignation, and hopes for his speedy recovery.

—The Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise leave Ottawa for Niagara Falls.

21st.—First shipment of Canadian cattle to Europe from Halifax made by Allan steamship *Caspian*.

—Ninth annual meeting of Dominion Board of Trade opened at Ottawa, the President, Mr. A. Joseph, of Quebec, presiding. Representatives attend from all the leading local Boards, and a deputation from the National

Board of Trade of the United States (composed of Mr. E. P. Dorr, H. Baker, and W. H. Cooper, British Consul, of Buffalo, and Hon. Hamilton A. Hill, of Boston), was also present. The Board continued to sit until the 24th, when it adjourned, having first elected Hon. James Skead to the Presidency, and the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents: *Ontario*—Mr. R. McKechnie; *Quebec*—Mr. Thos. White, M. P.; *Nova Scotia*—Mr. J. J. Bremner. There was no representative present from New Brunswick. Speaking of the results of the meeting, the *Montreal Gazette* said: "It may fairly be doubted whether any previous meeting of the Board has been more interesting or valuable, whether as regards its discussions or the conclusions arrived at. The two subjects which challenged the greatest interest were the tariff question and the insolvency law. On the first, the resolution introduced by Mr. Greene was sufficiently comprehensive to convey an accurate expression of the opinion of the Board. And supplemented as it was by the motion by Mr. Bremner, of Halifax, on the sugar question, and that by Mr. Dobson, of Cape Breton, on the coal question, it may be said that the whole subject of a national commercial policy for the country came under review. It is, perhaps, not to be wondered at, that in view of the decision of the country in September last on this subject, there was no division in the Board on the general principle." Other questions discussed had reference to the Insolvency Law, the Inspection Law, direct trade with the West Indies, development of phosphate mines, &c.

—William O'Brien and his two sons were burned to death in a logging hut at Milberry Creek, N. B.

—The bakery of Thomas Johnson, Kingston, is destroyed by fire, and his two daughters burned to death.

23rd. The Sons of Temperance of Ottawa and vicinity present Hon. S. L. Tilley, C.B., with an address in "admiration of his ability and consistency as a Son of Temperance."

—A preliminary meeting is held in Winnipeg for the formation of an Historical and Scientific Society for Manitoba. An interesting address is delivered by Mr. Alex. McArthur.

—A collision takes place between a passenger train and an engine, on the Levis and Kennebec Railway, near St. Anselme, P. Q., by which one passenger was instantly killed and two seriously injured.

24th.—Nordheimer's Music Hall, Montreal, is destroyed by fire. Loss: 20,000, covered by insurance.

—The Vice-regal party return to Ottawa from Niagara Falls.

—An extensive fire occurs at St. Stephens, N. B. Eleven stores are burned. Loss about \$50,000. Insurance \$34,200.

—The Very Reverend Wm. Bennett Bond, LL.D., Dean of Montreal, is consecrated Anglican Bishop of Montreal, at St. George's Church in that city, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton officiating, assisted by the Lord Bishops of Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, Niagara and Algoma. The sermon on the occasion is preached by Dr. Lewis, Bishop of Ontario, the subject being "On the necessity of Episcopacy, and how the people should esteem Bishops in their office." At the termination of the ceremony the new Bishop entertains his Right Reverend brethren and the clergy and lay delegates to the Synod, at a luncheon at the Windsor Hotel, where the Bishop of Fredericton congratulates Dr. Bond on his consecration. The installation of the new Bishop takes place at Christ Church, on the following day (Sunday.) Dr. Bond was born at Truro, Cornwall, Eng., in 1815, and was educated in London. He studied for the Ministry in St. St. John's, Newfoundland, with Archdeacon Bridge, and was ordained at Quebec in June, 1840, by the late Bishop Mountain. For two years he was a travelling missionary at Russelltown Flats, P.Q.; and places adjacent,

when, in 1842, he was appointed Incumbent of Lachine. His subsequent appointments were as follows:—Assistant to Dr. Leach at St. George's, Montreal, 1848; Incumbent of St. George's, 1862; Rural Dean of Hochelaga, 1863; created a Canon, 1866; Archdeacon of Hochelaga, 1870; Dean of Montreal, 1873. He is an M. A. of Lennoxville and an LL.D. of McGill.

27th.—The Caledonian Society of Toronto celebrate the anniversary of the poet Robert Burns, by a concert, at which Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M.P., delivers an able and instructive address on the genius and poetry of Scotland's National Bard.

—The House of Bishops of the Anglican Church, in session, in Montreal, elect the Right. Revd. John Medley, D.D., Lord Bishop of Fredericton, as Metropolitan of Canada, in the place of Rt. Revd. A. Oxenden, D.D., resigned. The *Montreal Gazette* believes "that a protest was handed in by a member of the Synod of Montreal, claiming the dignity for Montreal, and it is said that the Bishop of Montreal declined to vote, in order that no embarrassment might arise from his action in the event of the Metropolitan dignity being pressed."

28th.—A public meeting of the "National Currency League," to advocate the issue of paper money by the Government, takes place at St. Catharines, Ont.

29.—A sad and curious case of death from grief occurred at Brantford, Ont., on the 22nd inst. W. B. McMillan died at Denver, Colorado, and his body was sent to Brantford, where his widowed mother resided. Mrs. McMillan was deeply affected at the sight of the corpse of her only son, and wept for a few minutes over the coffin; then suddenly crying "my son, my son, you have crossed the river before me," she fell forward across the coffin dead.

30th.—Dunbar Browne, D.C.L., Collector of Inland Revenue at Montreal, was arrested on a charge of embezzling the public funds committed to his care. Browne was subsequently tried, found guilty of having appropriated monies collected at some of the outports of Montreal to his own use, and sentenced, on 8th May, by Judge Monk, of the Court of Queen's Bench, to five years imprisonment in the Penitentiary. There were forty-one distinct charges of embezzlement against him. Mr. Browne had been an active politician and several petitions for the exercise of the clemency of the Crown were presented on his behalf.

31st.—Edward Hanlan, the Canadian oarsman, sails from New York for England.

—Mrs. Hannah Cameron dies at Brookfield, N.S., aged 100 years.

—Mr. Daniel Mackenzie, a Waterloo veteran, dies at Portland, N.B., aged 105.

—Francis Fortune, aged 100 years, dies at Little Bras D'Or, N.S.

## FEBRUARY.

2nd.—A railway collision takes place on the Canada Southern Railway, near Welland, wrecking eighteen cars. No lives are lost.

4th.—The municipality of Penetanguishene give a banquet to the Directors of the Northern Railway and others in honor of the extension of the road to that village.

5th.—The funeral of the late Right Revd. A. N. Bethune, D.D., Lord Bishop of Toronto, takes place in that city, and is largely attended by the clergy and laity of the Church of England, many clergymen coming from a distance to pay the last sad rites to the departed prelate. The body is taken from the residence of the deceased, in Windsor Place, to St. James' Cathedral, where the impressive service for the dead is read, and thence to the Union Railway Station, to be conveyed to Cobourg for interment. The

following gentlemen serve as pall-bearers: The Venerable Archdeacon Whitaker, M.A.; The Very Reverend Dean Grasett, D.D.; The Very Reverend Dean Smithett, D.D.; Rev. A. Sanson; Rev. A. J. Fidler, B.A.; Richard Snelling, LL.D.; S. B. Harman, D.C.L.; Clarke Gamble, Q.C.; Alex. Marling; and A. H. Campbell.

6th.—Mr. J. A. Mousseau, Q.C., M.P., lectures before the Conservative Club of St. Hyacinthe, P.Q., on "Lord Durham, 1837-1877." The honorable gentleman is the recipient of a very flattering address from the Club on his arrival, to which he makes a suitable reply.

8th.—The first through train by the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental, Railway, reaches Quebec from Montreal, with Hon. Mr. Joly, Premier of the Province, and a number of invited guests on board. The last spike was driven at Terrebonne Bridge by Mrs. Joly, wife of the Premier, with a silver hammer, presented to her by the contractor, Hon. Thos. McGreevy, M.P. Regular trains commence running on the 10th.

10th.—Mr. G. F. Hector, of Toronto, is presented by Mayor Beaty with the medal of the Royal Humane Society, awarded him for saving the life of a boy named Joseph McGee, who was nearly drowned in the Don on 8th May, 1878.

—Mr. John Costigan, M.P., is entertained at a dinner at the Windsor Hotel, Montreal, at which over one hundred gentlemen are present. Mayor Beaudry presides, and refers in complimentary terms to the guest, "whose career reflected honour both on himself and on his country."

11th.—Mr. E. A. Meredith, LL.D., late Deputy Minister of the Interior, who retired from the public service last year, and was placed on the superannuation list, is presented with a handsome testimonial by the officers and clerks of the Department of the Interior, including the Geological Survey. The testimonial consists of a handsome silver epergne and some other pieces of plate.

12th.—Peter Mulligan is sentenced at Montreal to five years imprisonment in the penitentiary for bringing stolen property into Canada. Mulligan was a messenger in the Post Office Department, Washington, D. C., and on the 26th Jan. stole a registered letter, containing \$4,000. On the 9th February, he was arrested in Montreal, and \$1,540 of the stolen money found on him. As his offence did not come under the provisions of the Extradition Treaty, he was tried for the offence of bringing stolen property into the Dominion, and, at the request of Postmaster General Key, the lightest punishment allowed under the Statute was inflicted on him, which was five years imprisonment.

—A severe gale visits St. John, N.B. A large portion of the "Dufferin" breakwater, which was completed about 18 months ago, at a cost of \$250,000, is washed away, and damage to the extent of about \$25,000 done.

13th.—The Governor-General gives a state dinner at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, to which the Lieutenant-Governors of the several Provinces, all the members of the Privy Council, the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Deputy Heads of Departments, and a number of other distinguished guests, are invited. After dinner H. R. H. the Princess Louise holds an "at home" at which many ladies are present.

—The extensive brewery of Messrs. John Carling & Co., at London, Ont., is burnt to the ground, and the greater part of the large stock of malt, beer, &c., destroyed. Loss about \$250,000. Insurance \$75,000.

—The "Dunkin Act" is repealed in Northumberland and Durham, Ont., by 1,046 majority.

—The annual meeting of the Dominion Alliance for the total suppression of the liquor traffic in Canada, is held in Ottawa. A draft constitution is adopted recognizing the provincial branches as integral sections of the

Alliance, the annual meeting to be of a representative character, the provinces being represented upon it as follows:—Ontario, 80; Quebec, 80; Nova Scotia, 15; Prince Edward Island, 5; Manitoba, 8; British Columbia, 2. Hon. A. Vidal, Senator, is elected President, and Mr. A. Longley, M.P., Vice-President, for the ensuing year. Receipts for past year \$1,658.50. Expenditure \$1,538.55.

- 14th.—The formal opening of the first session of the Fourth Parliament of the Dominion by His Excellency the Governor-General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, takes place. The opening was the most brilliant ever witnessed in Canada. From every part of the Dominion numbers of leading citizens flocked to the Capital and never before has there been a larger or more fashionable assemblage at Ottawa. The Senate Chamber had been newly decorated and considerably improved; the old throne which had done duty for every Governor-General since the Union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841, had been removed, the dais enlarged and two thrones placed on it, for His Excellency and Her Royal Highness. Every available spot in the Senate Chamber was occupied, long before the hour of opening, 3 o'clock, all the ladies on the floor being in full dress, which added greatly to the brilliancy of the scene. The Princess arrived at the Parliament Buildings alone at a quarter to three, and was received by a guard of honor; a few minutes later His Excellency arrived and received the customary salute. The Vice-regal party entered the Senate chamber together, Her Royal Highness sitting on the left of His Excellency; on either side of the throne stood the Ministers, of whom Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. Messrs. Langevin, Aikins, J. C. Pope, James McDonald, Masson and Baby wore the Windsor uniform. Immediately below the throne were seated Lieutenant-Governors Macdonald, of Ontario; Letellier de St. Just, of Quebec, and Chandler, of New Brunswick; behind whom were seated His Honor Chief Justice Ritchie, of the Supreme Court, and the other Judges of the Court all in their robes of office. The Speech from the Throne will be found in the "Political History" of the year. In the evening His Excellency and H. R. H. held a Drawing Room in the Senate Chamber, when about four hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen were presented.
- 15th.—A second Drawing Room is held by the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise in the Senate Chamber. The presentations are not so numerous as on the previous evening.
- 16th.—The boot and shoe factory of George Offord & Son, at Kingston, is destroyed by fire. Loss \$35,000. Insured for \$40,000.  
—The "Dunkin" Act is repealed in County of Missisquoi, P.Q., by a vote of 1161 to 718.
- 17th.—H. M. S. *Osprey* leaves Victoria, B.C., for Sitka, Alaska, in response to a request from the inhabitants of that place to protect the town from a threatened attack by Indians.
- 18th.—David Grant, County Master of the Orange Order, enters an action for \$10,000 damages for illegal arrest on last twelfth of July against Mayor Beaudry, of Montreal.
- 19th.—Second annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association of Western Ontario held at Ingersoll. The meeting lasted three days, during which many subjects of interest to the trade were discussed.  
—A State ball is given at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, by His Excellency the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise, and is attended by nearly all the Ministers, Senators and Members of the Commons, their wives and daughters and other invited guests. In the opening set of quadrilles the Governor General dances with Lady Macdonald, and H. R. H. with Sir John A. Macdonald. His Excellency subsequently

dances with Mrs S. L. Tilley, Mrs. Alex. Mackenzie, Madame Laurier, Miss Isabel Macpherson and Mrs. A. F. McIntyre, and H. R. H. with Hon. Mr. Masson, Chief Justice Ritchie, &c.

**20th.**—A curious explosion occurs in the Ottawa River; about one half square of ice, from twenty inches to two feet thick, is sudden a considerable distance into the air, the action being followed by report. The explosion is supposed to have been caused by the of gas in the sawdust at the bottom of the river.

**21st.**—Another cold snap in Ontario and Quebec. The thermometer 18 degrees below zero at Bracebridge, Ont., and 23 below at B There is a very heavy snow storm in the Maritime Provinces are greatly delayed.

—A considerable portion of the business part of Summerside is destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000.

—The Town Hall and three other buildings are destroyed Granby, P. Q. Loss \$20,000.

—There is a heavy snow-storm in Prince Edward Island. Snow 20 feet deep in railway cuttings. The Catholic Church at Card the Presbyterian Church at Souris, and the coal-shed at Sum blown down.

—Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia and Defence, falls on the fainting fit, while addressing the House of Commons, on the condolence to Her Majesty on the recent death of the Princess A Dr. Tupper, Dr. Flavel, M.P., and Dr. Fortin, M.P., are speedily in and through their exertions the hon. gentleman is restored to ness and enabled to leave the chamber.

**22nd.**—*Le National*, of Montreal, the organ of the French Liberal publication for lack of support, some \$30,000 having been sunk tempt to establish it.

—The Earl of Dufferin is entertained at a Banquet, at the R London, on the occasion of his return from Canada. The Chal Granville) proposes the health of the guest of the evening in a very complimentary character, to which the noble Earl replies justice to the "noble and patriotic aspirations" of the Canada

**23rd.**—Daniel Rancy dies in Montreal, aged 104 years and four months

—An invalid member of St. Paul's Church, Montreal, has his connected with the Church by telephone in order that he may service. This is believed to be the first instance of a telephone used in Canada.

**24th.**—Annie Parker, the principal witness against the Osbornes in the "Carthy mystery" case in New Brunswick, (see ANNUAL REGISTER p. 291), who had been under examination since 31 Jan., on perjury, in connection with her declaration and evidence in the to-day committed to stand her trial at next Assizes at Moncton

**25th.**—Mr C. R. Murray, Cashier of the Exchange Bank, Montreal, on examination of his accounts shows him to be a defaulter to a large the greater portion of which he is said to have lost in stock speculation

—The hundredth birthday and fiftieth anniversary of the death Hon. Chas. Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry, C.B.—known in history as the "hero of Chateauguay"—is celebrated at Cham P.Q., by a national demonstration, taking the shape of a procession the celebration of high mass, in the morning, and by the holding of a concert, in the evening. Owing to the prevalence of a severe snow the previous day, and the consequent blocking up of the roads and tracks, many invited guests, from a distance, are unable to attend; theless, there are deputations present from Montreal, Quebec,



St. Hubert, Boucherville, Ste. Julie, St. Bruno, Belœil, St. Hilaire, St. Hyacinthe, St. Jean Baptiste, St. Mathias, Laprairie, Lacadie, St. Johns, Ste. Marie de Monnoir, St. Césaire, St. Luc, Ste. Angèle, and Sorel. At 10 a.m., according to the *Montreal Gazette*, the procession marched through the principal street of the village in the following order:—The British standard; Independent Brass Band; pupils of the Chambly College with their Professors, the Christian Brothers; the French Flag; the citizens of Chambly; the representatives of the various parishes; mayors and ex-mayors; the Managing Committee; the Dominion flag; banner of the St. Jean Baptiste Society; members of the DeSalaberry family; the Executive Committee; National and Foreign deputations; the members of the Press; the Chambly cadets; the grand Honorary Committee, and deputations of volunteers and officers of the regular army. On the line of procession were erected four arches decorated with evergreens, flags, banners, bannerets, and shields. The coat of arms of the DeSalaberry family, with its proud yet generous motto, "*Superbe a fort, mercy a faible*," was everywhere conspicuous, together with the family colors, crimson and blue. Inscribed on scrolls and shields were such devices as "*Honneur et loyauté*," "*800 ont vaincu 7,000*," "*Chateauguay, 1812-1813*," "*Honneur aux Voltigeurs Canadiens*," and "*Vive le Canada*." The promenade through the village having terminated, the processionists entered the church, where a Requiem mass was sung by the Curé, Rév. M. Thibault, to the strains of the Independent Band. The church was entirely hung with black and yellow; in the nave had been erected an imposing catafalque, which was covered with the Union Jack; on the sides were two shields bearing the figures 50, these referring to the fiftieth anniversary of the hero's death, which, however, actually took place on the 29th February, 1829; at the foot of the catafalque was affixed the DeSalaberry coat of arms, and surmounting the whole, hung from the ceiling, a canopy bordered with gold fringe. Facing the altar stood several *prie-Dieu* draped in black and reserved for the members of the family. On the left side of the altar stood an obelisk over the spot where the hero's remains lie buried. The obelisk itself was ornamented with a golden cross, and on its bases were the following inscriptions:—"Au héros de Chateauguay," "*La patrie reconnaissante à ses compagnons d'armes*," and a crown composed of white camellias, lilies of the valley and pansies, with the inscription "*Hommage du fils d'un voltigeur au héros de Chateauguay*," presented by Mr. Globensky, Seigneur of St. Eustache. During mass, a salute was fired, and at the conclusion of the service, the several deputations paid a ceremonious visit to the Curé. At a meeting of the memorial committee, in the afternoon, it was resolved to erect a monument to DeSalaberry at Chambly, the cost of which should be defrayed by a general subscription, throughout Lower Canada; no subscription to exceed \$1, and that the monument should be erected and ready for unveiling by 24th June, 1880. The names of the Memorial Committee are: M. D. S. Martel, President; E. H. Frechet, John Yule, C. Ulric, J. S. Taupier, F. Challoux, Chas. Durocher, Joseph Ostigny, Jos. Courtemanche, and J. O. Dion, Secretary-Treasurer. At the concert, in the evening, Mr. L. O. David, Advocate, of Montreal, delivered an able and eloquent address on DeSalaberry, his life and services, and a song composed for the occasion, by Mr. Benjamin Sulte, of Ottawa, was sung by the students of Chambly College.

26th.—The Ontario Poultry show opens at Guelph, with 1,100 entries, being a larger number than at any previous Provincial Show, and only 200 less than the great Buffalo Poultry show of 1879.

26th.—There is another very cold "snap," the thermometer ranging from 4° below zero at Toronto to 4° below zero at Kemptville.

29th.—A man named Chas. Maley, keeper of a grocery store, Kemptville, Ont. is found frozen to death at the door of his residence.



—Mrs. Margaret McElhar, a native of Donegal, Ireland, dies in Montreal, aged 115 years and 10 months. A few days before, at a family re-union, there were present her children, grand-children, great-grand children, and a great-great-grand-child, aged 10.

—Capt. Jas. Hugh McLeod, of New London, P. E. I., is presented by the Dominion Government with a handsome silver watch, in recognition of humane services in saving Capt. George Dowell from drowning of November, 1878.

#### MARCH.

1st.—Hon. Edward Blake, Q. C., is elected Treasurer of the Law Society of Canada—the highest office in the gift of the legal profession.

2nd.—Lord Dufferin replies from St. Petersburg, to the farewell address of the Ontario Parliament. "It was on my progress through the Province of Ontario," says the ex-Governor General, "that I first learnt to appreciate the great qualities of the Canadian people, their loyalty to and the mother country, their self-reliance, their energy, and their industry which has enabled them to convert what a century ago was a vast wilderness, into a glorious group of rich, prosperous and cultivated English counties. Representing as you do the population which I passed on that occasion, who welcomed me to their villages with such enthusiasm, I am more than ever desirous that you should understand how deeply grateful I am for the kindness of all well."

3rd.—Madame Rolland, of St. Joseph st., Montreal, gives birth to four children, two boys and two girls. All alive and doing well.

4th.—The "Dunkin" Act is repealed in the County of Ontario by a overwhelming majority.

5th.—The Grand Trunk Railway Company's building, adjoining the crossing, Wellington Bridge, Montreal, is destroyed by fire. Two men, Pegan, night clerk, and Robert Rodgers, checker, are suffocated; their bodies are consumed in the flames.

6th.—The annual meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association, under the presidency of Lieut. Col. Gzowski, is held at Ottawa, and is attended by the Governor General, who consents to become patron of the Association. Hon. Col. Masson, Minister of Militia, gives a prize of \$200 for the best marksmanship at the annual matches at Ottawa. The total receipts of the Association for 1878 are \$12,841.86; total expenditure, \$11,124.81. Col. Gzowski is elected President.

—Jean Salem Paquet, Cashier of the Hochelaga Bank of Montreal, is arrested on a charge of misappropriating the funds of the Bank.

—The Venerable Archdeacon Sweetman, of London, Ont., is elected Bishop of Toronto, in place of the late Bishop Bethune. This election was the most exciting which has ever occurred in Canada, and at one time almost threatened to create a schism in the Church. The difference between the "High" and "Low" Church parties had been gradually growing for some years and the failure to elect a Coadjutor Bishop at the meeting of 1878 (see ANNUAL REGISTER, 1878, p. 229,) only tended to widen the breach. Bishop Bethune died on the 8th Feb., and the Synod met on the 10th to elect his successor. The balloting took place in St. James' Church, the Very Reverend Dean Grassett presiding. The first ballot was taken at 6 o'clock on the evening of the 27th, and resulted in 80 clerical votes being cast for Archdeacon Whitaker of Toronto, the candidate of the "High" Church party; and 25 clerical and 54 lay votes for Rev. Mr. Van, of Chicago, the candidate of the Church Association or "Low" party. It being necessary to election that there should be a

both clerical and lay votes, there was no choice, and a second ballot bringing no better result the Synod was adjourned until the next day. On Friday five ballots were taken, the two candidates preserving about their respective strength, the clerical vote preponderating for Archdeacon Whitaker and the lay for Dr. Sullivan; and on Saturday five more ballots were taken without any material change. On Monday the 3rd six more ballots were cast but with no better result. On the 4th, after the nineteenth ballot, Archdeacon Whitaker withdrew from the contest and the "High" Church party substituted the name of Professor Lobley, Principal of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, P.Q. Four more ballots were then taken Professor Lobley having the majority of the clerical and Rev. Dr. Sullivan the majority of the lay vote. Twenty-three ballots had now been cast and five days spent in a vain effort to make a choice, and it had become quite evident that neither of the candidates so far proposed would obtain the requisite double majority; it was therefore agreed that a conference should be held between twelve of the leaders on each side, with a view to effecting a compromise. The Committee of Conference consisted of the following gentlemen:—"High" Church: Rev. Messrs. John Pearson, John Langtry, J. W. R. Beck, C. J. S. Bethune, I. Middleton and W. Logan; Messrs. W. T. O'Reilly, C. J. Blomfield, D'Arcy Boulton, T. R. Cartwright, C. J. Campbell and Captain Blain. "Low" Church: Rev. Messrs. S. W. Young, A. Hanson, S. J. Roddy, Rural Dean Stewart, S. Jones and W. S. Kainsford; Mr. Clarke Gamble, Q. C., Lt.-Col. G. T. Denison, Hon. S. H. Blake, Professor Wilson, and Messrs. T. M. Benson and A. H. Campbell. A meeting was held at 10 o'clock a.m. on the 5th and the name of Archdeacon Sweatman agreed to as a compromise; it being further agreed, as a concession to the High Church party, that the Church Association should be dissolved. The Synod met again at 7.30 p.m. when the twenty-fourth ballot was taken and resulted in the election of Archdeacon Sweatman by 88 clerical and 93 lay votes, there being eight clerical and one lay vote scattering.

—The Governor General presents \$500 to McGill College, Montreal, in aid of the Faculty of Applied Science.

6th.—Two trains on the Intercolonial Railway collide near Spring Hill Station, N.S., and an engine-driver named Samuel McLeod, aged 29, is instantly killed. John Cameron, conductor, and several others receive severe injuries. The damage done to property amounts to about \$12,000.

7th.—The High Court of Ontario Independent Forestry, in session at London, Ont., passes a resolution severing the connection with the United States Court as far as the Endowment fund is concerned.

—The ship *Turkish Empire*, from St. John, N.B., for Dublin, with a cargo of deals, is wrecked on Big Duck Island and becomes a total loss. The Captain (Alden J. West, of Harvey, Co. Albert, N.B.) and six of the crew, viz.: Chas. Dwyer, Jas. Irvine, Geo. Payson, Berton Raymond, Daniel McIntosh and Wm. Magee are lost. The survivors, 17 in number, are brought to St. John on 18th March.

10th.—Wallace Ross of St. John, N.B., beats Frank Emmet, of Jarrow-on-Tyne in a single scull race over the Thames champion course, from Putney to Mortlake, for £100 aside, winning easily by 10 lengths.

—Mr. Wm. Jameson, of Point Fortune, P.Q., dies at Woodstock, Ont. After death, an examination reveals that he had carried in his body for 41 years, a pistol bullet, with a portion of a brace buckle, the result of a quarrel with a "rebel," in 1837, who had fired upon him at that time, the bullet carrying with it a portion of his brace buckle.

11th.—Sir A. T. Galt arrives in Montreal on his return from Europe.

—A woman named Campbell dies in the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, Ont., aged 105.

17th.—The entire business portion of the Village of Minden, Ont., is destroyed by fire, together with a number of dwelling houses.

—Mr. John Langton, M.A., late Auditor General of Canada, is presented with a handsome testimonial, valued at \$500, by gentlemen of the Civil Service, at Ottawa. Mr. J. B. Cherriman, Inspector of Insurance, makes the presentation.

19th.—Bishop Duhamel, of Ottawa, meets with a hearty reception, on his arrival home, after an absence of six months in Europe. He is escorted from the railway station to the Cathedral (now a Basilica—through his exertions), by a vast concourse of his people, and presented with two addresses of welcome, the one in French being read by Dr. J. C. Taché, and the other in English, by Mr. Daniel O'Connor.

—The annual meeting of the Ontario Board of Agriculture and Arts is held in Ottawa. The Treasurer's report shows receipts \$41,001.12; expenditure \$39,135.35; balance in hand \$1,865.77. The officers for the year are—President, S. Wilmot; Vice-President, J. C. Rykert, M.P.; Treasurer, G. Graham; Secretary, J. Craig.

—Hon. C. A. P. Pelletier, C.M.G., ex-Minister of Agriculture, and President of the Canadian Commission at the Paris Exhibition, together with Messrs. Keefer, Drolet, May and Perrault, members of the Commission, and Messrs. Archambault and Selwyn, jurors, are each presented by H. R. H. the Princess Louise with a letter from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, accompanied by a photograph of himself. Messrs. J. Gordon Brown and J. B. Duffus, also members of the Commission, are not present, but letters and portraits are forwarded to them. The following is a copy of the letter:—

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE,  
PALL MALL, S. W., 12th Dec., 1878.

SIR,—As the work of the Royal Commission for the Paris Universal Exhibition is now drawing to a close, I wish to thank you again for the invaluable services you have been kind enough to render as a member of the Commission for the Dominion of Canada, and while expressing my personal obligations for the able manner in which you have striven to render the participation of the Mother Country and her colonies worthy of the British Empire, beg to offer for your acceptance the accompanying proof of my portrait as a record of our connection in the work of the Paris Exhibition, which has been attended with such satisfactory results.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedt. servant,

(Signed).

ALBERT EDWARD,

President of the Royal Commission for the Paris Exhibition of 1878.

20th.—Mr. George W. Ross, M.P., is presented with an address by the several Divisions of the Sons of Temperance in Ottawa and vicinity, congratulating him on his recent elevation to the chief executive position of the Order throughout North America. In his reply, Mr. Ross pays a high tribute to Hon. R. W. Scott, who had framed the Canada Temperance Act, 1878, which was working so admirably. He said Mr. Scott deserved the thanks of temperance people the wide Dominion over.

25th.—Five sailors, named respectively Jas. McDonald, George Perkins, Joseph Goslin, D. B. Tinder and Thomas Williams, are drowned in Bliss Harbour, N.B., by the upsetting of a dory in which they were proceeding from a vessel to the shore.

26th.—The body of Mr. T. Fred. Barker, of the firm of T. B. Barker & Sons, merchants, of St. John, N.B., is discovered in a creek near the Sussex Railway Station, N.B. Deceased had taken the cars at Shediac for St. John on the 22nd, and was seen on board the train between Moncton and Sussex, but not afterwards, and is supposed to have fallen off the rear

of the train as it was crossing the creek. He was 84 years of age and in delicate health. The jury, at the inquest, returned a verdict of death by accident.

27th.—A brutal prize fight for the light-weight championship of America and \$2,000—takes place in Western Canada, between Arthur Chambers, of England, and John Fahey, *alias* Clark, of Ireland. The former wins after 136 rounds. Time 2 hours and 20 minutes.

—The Free Christian Baptist Church, Rodney St., Carleton, St. John, N.B. of which Rev. Mr. Harvey is pastor, is destroyed by fire. The building was insured for \$4,000, about half of its value.

29th.—A Grand Trunk Railway train is thrown from the track near Smith's Creek, Ont., and the fireman and brakesman killed. Two rails had been taken up and laid across the track.

31st.—A Committee is formed in Montreal, of which Mayor Rivard is President, for the purpose of erecting a public monument to Paul de Chaumede, Sieur de Maisonneuve, who founded the City of Montreal in 1641, and was also Governor of the Island. It is proposed to have the monument completed and erected by 18th May, 1880, in order that it may be unveiled on that day.

—Bishop Oxenden, lately Bishop of Montreal and Metropolitan of Canada, is appointed to the Vicarage of St. Stephens, otherwise Hackington, in the diocese of Canterbury, England.

#### APRIL

1st.—The members of the Legislative Council and Assembly of Nova Scotia are entertained at dinner by Hon. S. H. Holmes, (Premier) and Hon. Attorney General Thompson. Lieut. Governor Archibald attends and responds to the toast of his health.

2nd.—The Great Western Railway Company's station at Clifton, Ont., is destroyed by fire. Loss, \$25,000.

5th.—Thos. Vincent, dealer in jewellery and fancy goods, disappears mysteriously from his lodgings in Ottawa. His overcoat is found on Bronson's dock, Victoria Island, leading to the supposition of suicide. Vincent was in easy circumstances, and there was apparently no cause for the rash act.

6th.—Bombardier Cheshire, R.A., in charge of the signal station on Sambro Island, and three fishermen and a boy, are accidentally drowned near Ketch Harbor, N.S., by the swamping of a boat in which they are proceeding to the Island.

7th.—Christina Ross, a native of Scotland, dies at Blue Mountain, Pictou, N. S., aged 103. She came to this country in 1818.

10th.—The market elevator on Clarkson and Hagerty's wharf, at the foot of Jarvis St., Toronto, is destroyed by fire. Loss, \$40,000; Insurance, \$20,000.

11th.—A suit of considerable importance to holders of Life Assurance Policies was decided in the Assize Court at Belleville. Mrs. Colclough, widow of the late W. H. Colclough, Grand Trunk Station Agent at Trenton, sued the Union Mutual Life Insurance Company for \$500, her proportion of two policies for \$1,000 each on the life of her husband, who died in May, 1878, leaving a widow and three children. The Company resisted payment on the ground that deceased had committed suicide; and that there was a condition in the policies that in the event of suicide by violent means the Company should not be held responsible. It was proved by the defence that on the day of his death deceased had been visited unexpectedly by the travelling Inspector of the Grand Trunk and a deficiency found in his cash; that he told his wife of this visit; and that on the following morning he returned to his house a few minutes after going to his office and threw

up a quantity of matter of a bluish color, such as would be caused by the blue vitriol used in telegraph offices; that he had access to the telegraph office in which blue vitriol was kept; that one of the cups of the battery in the telegraph office, which had contained blue vitriol was found empty outside the office, that he had been attended by a doctor who treated him for poisoning by a corrosive poison, and that he died in four hours without having stated whether he took the poison by accident or design. The motive for the suicide was the fear of disgrace attendant on the discovery of his defalcation. For the plaintiff, it was shown that there need have been no fear of disgrace, as the deficiency in his cash had been arranged with the Inspector by a friend; that the poison might have been taken by accident; that no proof of self-murder had been adduced, and that even if suicide had been committed it was not of that violent nature provided against by the policy. After some deliberation the jury returned a verdict that deceased had taken the poison accidentally and that the Company was liable for the amount of the insurance.

12th.—Hon. Mr. Langevin, C.B., sails from Halifax for Liverpool on the Allan steamer *Caspian*. He is accompanied by Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C.

—A young man, named Patterson, aged 17, falls a victim to a practical joke. The newspaper account of the unfortunate occurrence states that the young man had been boiling sugar during the day, with a young cousin, for whose amusement he performed a number of tricks. He at length announced in jest that he was going to hang himself, at the same time taking a rope from the sap buckets which he had been carrying; he fitted it around his neck, and mounted a tub, making one end of the rope fast to a beam overhead. Hardly had he succeeded in tying the rope, when the tub upset, suspending the unfortunate young man by the neck until he was dead.

14th.—Thomas Bovill is found guilty of manslaughter at the Ottawa Assizes, for killing his wife on 24th Feb., during a drunken quarrel. Sentence, 10 years in the Penitentiary.

15th.—An important insurance case was decided in the Chancery Court at Woodstock, Ont., before Vice-Chancellor Blake, that of *White vs. the Lancashire Insurance Company*. It appeared that some years ago a man named Slight owned a flouring mill in Woodstock which was mortgaged to one McWhirter, agent of the Lancashire Insurance Company, who took out a policy for \$1,000 in the Company he represented to cover the amount of his mortgage on Slight's property. The mill was burnt and plaintiff claimed the insurance as assignee of the policy. The Company resisted payment on the ground that their agent was not authorized to take risks of that kind.

—Mrs. Margaret Simard, dies at La Jeunesse Lorette, P.Q., aged 102.

—Mrs. Beaton, a widow, dies at Boularderie, Cape Breton, N.S., during this month, aged 101.

16th.—A servant girl named Ada Slattenburg, aged 16, is burnt to death, in Halifax, by her clothes accidentally catching fire.

17th.—12 men are killed by an explosion in the Wellington coal mine, Departure Bay, B.C. A fire was discovered in level number ten of the mine on Tuesday (16th), but was supposed to have been extinguished on the following day. On Thursday (17th) 30 men entered the level to resume work when an explosion took place killing twelve and seriously injuring several more.

17th.—A militia general order, published in the *Canada Gazette*, contains the names of those officers and men in the Canadian Militia, who have served during the war of 1812-18-14, for whom war medals remain in the Adjutant General's Office. In case of death, the heirs of parties deceased are entitled to receive the medals, on production of proper evidence. The actions.

for which the medals have been granted are "Detroit," "Chrysler's Farm," and "Chateauguay."

- 18th.—Four men and two boys are drowned by the upsetting of a market boat near New Liverpool, P.Q. The names of the unfortunate persons are Valler, Gagné, Rousseau, Brois, Joncas, Lynch, Hetherington and Foucher.
- 19th.—Lt.-Governor Archibald, C.M.G., of Nova Scotia, embarks for England. The Government will be administered, during his absence, by Sir Wm. Young, Chief Justice of N.S., who, on the 25th, is sworn in for that purpose.  
—The Governor-General receives an address from the village of Argyle, Ill., U.S., inviting him to visit the village during the annual fair in September. The address sets forth that the village contains nearly 800 families who had formerly been tenants of the Duke of Argyle. His Excellency in reply expresses his pleasure at hearing that so many of his father's former tenants were prospering in their new homes; and regrets that he would be unable to accept the invitation.
- 21st.—The death of the "Queen" of the Micmac Indians, N.S., is recorded, aged 105.  
—The barque *Beaumonde* arrived at St. John, N.B., from Bombay, being the first vessel that ever came to that port direct from India.
- 23rd.—A grand celebration takes place in Guelph in honor of its incorporation as a city. There is a large gathering of people from the surrounding country present.  
—The "Dunkin" Act is repealed in the County of York, Ont., by 894 majority.  
—Work on the Detroit river tunnel is formally commenced by the Canada Southern Railway Company. The tunnel proper will be 6,800 feet, cost \$1,500,000, and is to be completed and ready for traffic by December 1st, 1880.
- 24th.—The "Scott" Temperance Act is adopted in Charlottetown, P.E.I., by a vote of 857 to 238, and in County of Albert, N.S., by 424 to 22.  
—Navigation opens at Montreal, several small craft arriving from points down the river. This was nearly a month later than last year, the first arrival in 1878 having been on 29th March.
- 25th.—The Chiefs of the Six Nation Indians, on behalf of their people, present the Marquis of Lorne with an address of welcome, accompanied by two handsomely bound volumes of Stone's *Life of Brant*. In acknowledgment, His Excellency contributes \$125, as a subscription from himself, and 100 on behalf of the Duke of Connaught, to the Brant Memorial fund.
- 26th.—The members of the Committee who erected the "Civil Service Arch," in Ottawa on the occasion of the arrival, last fall, of the Governor-General and H.R.H. the Princess Louise, present Lt.-Col. Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior, with a handsomely engrossed and illuminated address as a token of their appreciation of his unwearied exertions in connection with the erection of the arch.  
—Hon. H. G. Joly, Premier of Quebec, sails for England per Allan steamer *Peruvian*, from Halifax.
- 30th.—25 stores and dwellings are destroyed by fire in St. Jean Baptiste Village, near Montreal, and upwards of 100 persons are thus rendered homeless. Loss about 100,000. Insurance \$35,000.  
—Mrs. Thomas Farris, dies at Grand Pre, N.S., aged 100 years and 29 days. She was the daughter of a soldier who fought in the continental army during the American revolutionary war.  
—McGill University confers the honorary degree of LL.D. on Mr. Francis Parkman, the American historian.

## MAY.

1st.—Mr. Alexandre Lacoste, Q.C., is elected *Bâtonnier* of the Montreal section of the Bar of the Province of Quebec; Mr. J. G. Bossé, Q. C. of the Quebec section; Mr. R. N. Hall, Q. C., of the St. Francis section; and Mr. N. L. Tonnancour, for the Three Rivers section.

—A complimentary dinner is given to the Hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.C., Commissioner of Public Works of Ontario, at the Rossin House, Toronto, at which about 150 members of the Reform party are present; amongst whom are Hon. O. Mowat, Hon. A. Crooks, K. Chisholm, M.P.P.; Thos. Ballantyne, M.P.P.; Thos. Gibson, M.P.P.; D. D. Hay, M.P.P.; &c.

—Considerable excitement is caused in Madoc, Ont., on account of reported discoveries of gold.

—A curious case as to the ownership of some medals was settled in the Chancery Court at Chatham, Ont., by Vice-Chancellor Blake. It appears that the late Dr. Siveright, of Chatham, served in the British Legion under Sir DeLacy Evans, in Spain, in 1838, and received from the Spanish Government three medals: the Order of the Golden Fleece the Order of St. Ferdinand, and another inscribed "Irun," which carried with it a Spanish knighthood. The Doctor died in Aug., 1877, leaving a widow, two sons and two daughters. His property, which was considerable, he disposed of by will, but made no mention of the medals, which both himself and family had prized very highly, and in consequence the children began a dispute as to who should have the medals, Miss Willena Siveright claiming that they had been given to her by her father on his deathbed, and the brothers claiming through their mother. Judgment as to possession was given in favor of Miss Willena Siveright; but on account of her not having taken the proper method to obtain possession without having recourse to litigation she was condemned to pay the cost of the suit.

—Bond Street Congregational Church, Toronto, is formally opened, the handsome edifice being crowded to its utmost capacity. The prayer of dedication was offered up by the pastor, Rev T. W. Handford, and the dedicatory sermon preached by Rev. A. J. Bray of Montreal, who took his text from 2nd Chronicles, vi. Chap., 41 verse. The closing services were performed by Rev. Hew de Bourck, of Bowmanville.

—The Very Rev. Arthur Sweatman, M.A., is consecrated Anglican Bishop of Toronto, in St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, by the Right Revd. J. W. Williams, D.D., Lord Bishop of Quebec, assisted by the Lord Bishops of Huron, Niagara, Algoma and Montreal. The Lord Bishop of Huron preaches from the text, Revelations iii, verse 22: "He that hath an ear, let him hear what the Spirit saith unto the Churches." At the conclusion of the ceremony an address from the clergy and laity of the Diocese is read by the Dean of Toronto, and replied to by his Lordship. In the evening his Lordship holds a reception in Trinity College which is numerously attended. The new Bishop of Toronto is the son of the late Dr. John Sweatman, of Middlesea Hospital, and was born in the City of London, England, in 1834. He was educated at Christ's College, Cambridge University, where he graduated B.A., (with mathematical honors) in 1859, and M.A., in 1862; was ordained deacon, 1859, and priest, in the following year, by Bishop Tait, of London. Became Curate of Holy Trinity, 1859, and in the following year founded the Youth's Institute, Islington. His subsequent appointments were as follows: Curate of St. Stephen's, Canonbury, and to the Mastership of Islington Proprietary College, 1863; came to Canada and became Head Master of London, (Ont.) College, 1865; Asst. Mathematical and Scientific Master, Upper Canada College, 1871; Rector of Grace Church, Brantford, and examining chaplain to Bishop of Huron, 1872; Head Master of Hellmuth College, London, Ont., 1874; Canon of the Cathedral, London, Ont., 1875;



asst. Rector of St. Paul's, Woodstock, Ont., and Archdeacon of Brant, 1878;  
Bishop's Commissary, (during absence of Bishop of Huron), 1879.

2nd.—Navigation opens between Montreal and Quebec; steamer *Montreal* from former arrives at latter port.

3rd.—The first Cricket match of the season takes place at Rideau Hall, Ottawa, between an eleven of the Senate and House of Commons, captained by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, and an eleven of the Ottawa Cricket Club. The latter scored 170 in one innings to 74 by the former in two innings. The following compose the respective teams:—*Senate and Commons*: His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, Hon. Senator Cornwall, Mr. C. B. Brodie, Mr. Edgar Dewdney, M.P.; Mr. M. B. Daly, M.P.; Mr. J. G. Haggart, M.P.; Mr. A. Boulton, M.P.; Mr. E. T. Brooks, Q. C., M.P.; Lt.-Col. Williams, M.P.; Dr. Orton, M.P.; Dr. Strange, M.P.—*Ottawa Cricket Club*: W. R. Baker, G. Brunel, D. J. Smith, Dr. Powell, Hon. C. Harbord, A.D.C.; W. Himsforth, J. B. Brophy, S. O. Richards, J. Dickie, R. Gill, J. Vashon May.

5th.—A single scull race between Edward Hanlan, Champion of Canada and the United States, and John Hawdon, of Delaval, takes place at Newcastle-on-Tyne, England, three miles three furlongs, for £100 a side, and is easily won by Hanlan in 32 minutes 5 seconds.

—A carload of vigorite blasting powder—a species of dynamite—3,750 lbs., explodes in the station-yard of the Grand Trunk Railway at Stratford, Ont., at 10 o'clock a m., instantly killing two men and seriously injuring a number of others. The explosive was shipped by the Hamilton Powder Company of Beloit, P. Q., to C. H. Dunbar, Amherstburg, Ont., and was intended for use on the Detroit River tunnel. It arrived at Stratford on Saturday night, and was held over until Monday morning. In making up a freight train the car containing the vigorite was struck by another car which caused the explosion. The damage done to property was very great. Of one hundred and twenty-eight cars in and about the depot not one escaped without injury, and about forty were so broken up as to be totally useless. Where the car containing the explosive stood an immense hole nine feet deep and upwards of seventy feet in circumference was made in the ground; the freight shed, a substantial brick building, was almost entirely demolished, and nearly every house in Stratford was more or less damaged by the force of the explosion, while the sound of the explosion was heard and the concussion felt fifteen miles away. An inquest was held on the bodies of Thomas Dolan and Francis Pigeon, the two men killed, and the jury in their verdict severely censured the Hamilton Powder Company for shipping so dangerous an explosive as ordinary "Blasting Powder," and also the Grand Trunk Railway for not taking greater precautions in transmitting explosives over their line.

6th.—About 1,000 navies on Section 15 of the Canadian Pacific Railway, strike for higher wages, and some of the Volunteer Militia of Winnipeg have to be sent out to Cross Lake to protect the property of the contractor, Mr. Whitehead. The strike continues some days, and a compromise is finally arrived at without violence being resorted to.

10th.—Mrs. Elizabeth Hannon, of Dalhousie, N. S., dies, aged 100.

—A sad railway accident occurs near Toronto resulting in the death of Mr. James Gooderham, one of Toronto's wealthiest and most prominent citizens, and the injury of several others. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon, a party of gentlemen from Toronto, most of whom are connected with the Credit Valley Railway Company, left the Union Depot, Toronto, in a special car, to inspect the Credit Valley line. The car was drawn by a Grand Trunk engine as far as the junction of the Grand Trunk with the Credit Valley track, between Parkdale and Carleton, and from thence taken over the new line by an engine belonging to the Credit Valley



Company. Returning to the junction about six o'clock the car was left standing on the Credit Valley track awaiting the arrival of the Grand Trunk engine to take it back to the city. While waiting the excursionists were amusing themselves making speeches, when suddenly the Grand Trunk engine came up the track, running at a speed of about an hour; the switchman, Mayne, opened the Credit Valley; a few seconds the engine ran into the stationary car almost at full speed. Some of the occupants of the car saw the coming engine jump, and amongst these was Mr. Gooderham, but, unfortunately he was struck against a pile of railroad ties, breaking both legs and receiving severe injuries that he died on Sunday morning. Nearly all the excursionists were more or less injured; Mr. Samuel Beatty had his arm broken, being the third time that limb has been broken; Mr. Angus had three ribs broken and was otherwise bruised; Mr. John MacNabb received a severe contusion of the knee; Mr. John MacNabb cut and bruised about the head. An inquest was held, and the engine, John Cross, the switchman Mayne, and the Credit Valley Railway censured.

11th.—The Empire Hotel and stables, with several adjoining buildings in Ontario, are destroyed by fire. Loss about \$30,000. In the stable were valuable race-horses, all of which are burnt to death.

—A woman named Isabella Alexander, wife of the sexton of (N. B.) Presbyterian Church, is instantly killed by falling over the railway wharf, Courtenay Bay, on to the rocks beneath.

12th.—The electric light was used for the first time in Montreal, the Mars being illuminated by it for the parade of the Prince of Wales.

—The annual meeting of the St. John (N. B.) Relief and Aid Society, incorporated, in 1878, for the purpose of taking over the duties of the Board of Relief for sufferers by the great fire of 1877, is held. The report shows that after an expenditure, during the year, of \$22,838.98, for groceries, meat and coal to 1,326 families, there is on the credit of the Society \$141,024.07 invested in Provincial Bonds deposited in various Banks. The grant of \$25,000 by the Government of New Brunswick, and that of \$10,000, by the Corporation of Montreal, have not been paid. The officers of the Society are: President, J. H. Fairweather; Treasurer, C. H. Fairweather; Secretary, T. A. Chipman.

13th.—W. F. Rimer is arrested in Winnipeg for forgeries committed in Toronto. Rimer had been a coal merchant in Toronto and absconded with the money. He forged the names of several prominent citizens to notes which were discounted, and also altered the amounts of other notes which had been signed. He was sent back to Toronto in charge of a convict, but made his escape while en route and remained at large some time. He was subsequently re-arrested, convicted and sentenced to the Penitentiary. —Three children, Richard Casey, aged 8; John Casey, aged 6; and Emerd, aged 4, are burnt to death in a shed in rear of Mrs. Dence, 419 Adelaide Street West, Toronto. It appears that the children must have got into the shed through a broken board, as the door was locked, and set fire to the hay with which it was partly filled, with matches.

14th.—Edward Thickpenny, a farm-laborer, is arrested at Millbrook, Ont., for the murder of an old woman named Catharine T. Markham in Markham Township, on the night of the 5th April. Thickpenny admitted that he killed the old woman with a club in order that he might get the money she had, as he was out of work. He got \$7.50. He was convicted and sentenced to death, his sentence being subsequently commuted for imprisonment for life. Thickpenny subsequently committed suicide.

—The "Scott" Temperance Act is adopted in Co. of Charlotte, N.B., by a large majority.

17th.—A complimentary dinner is given to Mr. John Costigan, M.P. for Victoria, N.B., at the Queen's Restaurant, Ottawa, which is largely attended.

—A verdict of \$26,500 damages against the Grand Trunk Railway is given at Boston at the suit of Charles B. Horthen for the loss of a leg in a railway accident which occurred at Detroit Junction on 23rd July, 1873.

—The steamer *Harold Haarfager*, from Cuba, with 1,500 tons of sugar, arrives at Montreal consigned to the Redpath Sugar Refinery. This is the first direct importation of raw sugar in several years. The *Harold Haarfager* is the first Norwegian steamship to enter the port of Montreal.

—The schooner *Armada*, which left Bear River, N.S., on 16th, for Boston, laden with cordwood, is run into by a Norwegian barque, when off Brier Island, and literally cut in two. Three of the crew succeed in getting on board of the barque, and the captain and survivors, after clinging to the wreck until the afternoon, bail out the boat of the schooner and reach the shore.

19th.—The Lord Bishop of Fredericton lays the corner stone of the new Trinity Church (Episcopal), in St. John, N.B., with the usual ceremonies.

—The Dominion Hotel and a number of dwellings and stores are destroyed by fire at Dublin, Ont. Twenty families are rendered homeless. Loss \$50,000. Insurance \$15,000.

20th.—A man named Wm. Horton is carried in a boat over Fenelon Falls, Ont., and drowned.

—On his arrival at Sorel, P.Q., Hon. Chas. Gill is presented by the local bar, with an address of congratulation on his appointment as a Judge of the Superior Court, to which he makes a suitable reply. Mr. Gill is subsequently entertained at a Banquet given by gentlemen of all shades of political opinion.

—John Armstrong, of Huntley, Carleton, Ont., dies, aged 104.

23rd.—The 13th Regiment National Guard, S. N. Y., of Brooklyn, arrives in Montreal, for the purpose of participating in the review in honor of the Queen's Birthday. The regiment is accompanied by its chaplain, the famous Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, to whose exertions the visit is to a large extent due. The regiment arrived in the str. *Filgate* about 6 p.m., and is received by a guard of honor consisting of the Montreal Cavalry, and detachments from the Victoria Rifles, Prince of Wales' Rifles and Sixth Fusilier Guards. On the regiment being drawn up in line Mayor Rivard reads an address of welcome and presents Col. Austen with a very handsome flag in which the flags of the Dominion and the United States are very prettily blended. A silver plate on the staff bears the following inscription: "Presented by a few of the citizens of Montreal, through the officers' ladies of the Prince of Wales' Rifles, to the 13th Regiment N. G., S. N. Y., on the occasion of their visit to assist in the celebration of Her Majesty's birthday, 24th May, 1879." Col. Austen calls on Rev. Mr. Beecher to acknowledge the presentation which he does as follows:—"Mr. Mayor, We have not come as on an idle pleasure excursion, but as the representatives of one of the largest and oldest, if not the oldest, city in the United States—a city which bears upon its arms what should be borne upon the arms of every city in the world, the old Dutch motto: 'Right makes Might,' and we come in that spirit as the representatives not only of the people of Brooklyn, but of the State of New York. We accept this flag in that spirit of amity which inspires its giving. May the 'Stars and Stripes' and the 'Union Jack,' now for the first time so happily blended on one flag, float always side by side. For whatever the flags of other nations express, ours stand for the expression of the literature of liberty and religion, of humanity and progress. May our flags never be found against each other in war. May they ever go to-

gether, but never against each other. We shall place it in the most prominent place in our armoury, and when in the future we shall be favored with a visit from you, we trust to be able to show that your flag has never been dishonored." (Cheers.)

24th.—The 60th anniversary of the birth of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria is celebrated at Montreal by a grand military review and sham fight in the presence of His Excellency the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise. The occasion is rendered historical by the visit of the 13th Regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., of Brooklyn, to participate in the review, this being the first occasion on which a full regiment of the citizen soldiers of the United States has joined with Canadian Volunteers in celebrating the natal day of Her Majesty. The 13th is the "crack" regiment of Brooklyn and stands in the front rank amongst military organizations in the United States, and no finer body of men appeared on Fletcher's Field than these five hundred Americans under command of Lt.-Col. Austen. The review was held in Fletcher's Field, part of Mount Royal Park, and was participated in by the whole local volunteer force, and visiting regiments and companies from Quebec, Sherbrooke, Ottawa, Kingston and Toronto; the total number present being nearly 4,000. The troops formed three sides of a square, facing Mount Royal, near the foot of which was the saluting base, the cavalry and artillery on the right, the Scarlet Brigade next, the 13th Brooklyn in the centre, the Rifle Brigade on the left. On the formation being completed His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, accompanied by the General Commanding, Sir E. Selby Smyth, rode along the line. In front of the 13th His Excellency halted, and addressing Col. Austen, said:—Officers and soldiers of the gallant 13th: I welcome you in the Queen's name to Canada, and thank you for coming to-day to do honor to Her Majesty on this Her birthday. We are brothers to-day in blood and great traditions, and I rejoice to see you here as our brothers in arms." On the return of the Vice-Regal party to the saluting base, a *feu-de-jote* and Royal salute of twenty-one guns were fired and three rousing cheers given for the Queen, after which the troops marched past in review in the following order:—Lt.-General Sir E. Selby Smyth and staff; the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, 33, of Ottawa, commanded by Captain J. Stewart; Montreal Cavalry, 85, commanded by Captain McArthur; a detachment from "B" Battery, Dominion Artillery with two guns; Shefford Field Battery, 60, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Amyrauld; Ottawa Field Battery, 60, commanded by Captain Stewart; Montreal Field Battery, 70, commanded by Lieut.-Col. A. A. Stephenson; two companies "B" Battery, Dominion Artillery, 125, commanded by Lt.-Col. Montizambert; Montreal Garrison Artillery, 800, commanded by Lt.-Col. Fraser; Royal Military College Cadets, of Kingston, 100, commanded by Lt.-Col. Hewitt, R.E.; Montreal Engineers, 70, commanded by Major Kennedy; St. Jean Baptiste Infantry Company, 45, commanded by Captain Kirwin; Governor-General's Foot Guards, of Ottawa, 25, commanded by Lt.-Col. Thomas Ross; Sixth Fusiliers, of Montreal, 325, commanded by Lt.-Col. Martin; Fifth Fusiliers, of Montreal, 275, commanded by Lt.-Col. Crawford; Thirteenth N. G., S. N. Y., of Brooklyn, N.Y., 520, commanded by Lt.-Col. Austen; Prince of Wales Rifles, of Montreal, 25, commanded by Lt.-Col. Bond; Eighth Royal Rifles, of Quebec, 250, commanded by Lt.-Col. Alleyn; Sixty-fifth, Mount Royal Rifles, 250, of Montreal, commanded by Lt.-Col. Labranche; Victoria Rifles, 350, of Montreal, commanded by Lt.-Col. Whitehead; Queen's Own Rifles, of Toronto, 500, commanded by Lt.-Col. Otter. There were also present 22 men belonging to the Royal Naval Reserve, under command of Lt. W. H. Smith, R.N.R., making a total of 3,910 men under arms. After the march past in column and at quarter distance, a sham fight took place, after which the troops were dismissed to lunch, and the finest review

which has been witnessed in Canada since the withdrawal of the regular troops was over.

—Immediately after the review, the Vice-Regal party returned to the Windsor Hotel, where an investiture of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George was held, in the ladies' parlor, by His Excellency the Governor-General, in the presence of Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, when, in obedience to Her Majesty's instructions, the following were created Knights Companions of the Order:—Hon. Samuel Leonard Tilley, C. B. ; Hon. Alexander Campbell ; Hon. Charles Tupper, C.B. ; Hon. William Pearce Howland, C.B. ; Hon. Richard John Cartwright, Hon. Sir Narcisse Fortin Belleau. (*See Promotions and Appointments in the Public Service.*) Sir A. T. Galt, G.C.M.G., and Sir Francis Hincks, K.C.M.G., acted as sponsors. Hon. George Brown had also been appointed a K.C.M.G., but, in a private interview with His Excellency, begged to decline the proffered honour.

—In the evening, a grand banquet was given by the Canadian Militia, at the Windsor Hotel, to His Excellency the Governor-General and the officers of the 18th, and other visiting regiments. Sir Selby Smyth presided. After the toast of "The Queen" had been duly honored, the Marquis of Lorne proposed that of "the President of the United States," which was ably responded to by Consul General Smith and the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher. The latter gentlemen in concluding his speech said that "he could not sit down without expressing the great gratification which he had that night in being present at a meeting presided over by the Governor-General of the Dominion, whose father and whose mother," said the popular divine, "I personally know and revere and honor. He represents, not alone officially, but in yet dearer and more intimate relations, the most noble Queen and Empress that sits upon any throne in the present era (loud applause). It is necessary in every form of government that there should be more or less a policy and watchfulness in politics; they grow up around the throne as around the Presidential chair and may at times constitute an atmosphere in which truth is refracted, but in our land there are no politics to us around the British throne; we do not look to the Queen as a Tory or a Whig, as a Conservative or a Radical. We look to Her as a noble specimen of womanhood, preserving through a long life, and may it be doubled in length (cheers), such integrity and such goodness as to draw to her the sympathy not only of her own subjects but the admiration of our people, and nowhere in the world is there a purer, simpler and kinder feeling and more ardent admiration than among the intelligent population of the United States towards Victoria, by the grace of God, Queen of Great Britain and Empress of India (loud cheers)"

24th.—The Duke of Argyll sails for Canada.

25th.—Reverend Henry Ward Beecher preaches to an immense audience in the St. James street Wesleyan Methodist Church, Montreal. In the afternoon the 13th Regiment leave for home.

—The corner-stone of the Central Baptist Church, Hamilton, Ont., is laid by Hon. Alexander Mackenzie, M. P. Amongst those present are Hon. Senator Hope, Mr. Kilvert, M.P., Mayor O'Reilly, Rev. Dr. Stewart, Rev. Dr. Burns, Hon. Frank Leland, U. S. Consul, Mr. Copp, Mr. Charles Magill, Mr. J. M. Gibson, &c. The ceremony is performed with a solid silver trowel presented to Mr. Mackenzie by the Building Committee and bore a suitable inscription. On the side of the corner-stone was inscribed in gothic letters the words, "This stone was laid by Hon. Alex. Mackenzie, M.P., May 26th, 1879," and in a recess in it, prepared for that purpose, was inserted a hermetically sealed jar, containing coins of the Dominion. The interesting ceremony over, Mr. Mackenzie was called upon to deliver an address. After thanking the Committee for the honor of having been

selected to perform the ceremony of the hour, and expressing his regret that the demands of public secular business had prevented him very frequently from taking the active part in church matters which he would have wished, the speaker took up the subject of fine and costly churches, arguing very strongly that Christians ought not, in the erection of temples wherein to worship the Great Architect of the Universe, to allow their ideas to rank in this respect second in greatness to those which actuated idolaters in the erection of the magnificent temples which are the wonder and admiration of even this advanced age. The temple at Jerusalem was briefly referred to in this connection as being in all its grandeur the place where God delighted to dwell and hold communion with his people. The speaker thought the Christian Church edifice of the present day should at least take rank with the buildings erected for the secular public service, and with the best and most comfortable private residences. He was very much pleased as a Baptist to see the large attendance of other denominations present on the occasion, and he sincerely hoped this spirit of fraternal sympathy and co-operation would continue to increase. He had been associated in public life with people of all denominations, and had his views very greatly enlarged thereby, and among no people had he met with brighter instances of individual character, uprightness and liberality than among those professing the Roman Catholic faith. He sincerely trusted that the existing spirit of tolerance would extend. Equal rights for all was the speaker's motto in religious matters as in everything else, and were the battle not already fought and won, he knew of no contest into which he could enter with greater zeal.

**27th.** An extensive fire occurs in the large lumber yard of Mr. Peter McLaren, at Carleton Place, Ont., destroying about 18,000,000 feet of lumber, valued at \$140,000. The fire was caused by sparks from a passing engine, and Mr. McLaren subsequently brought a suit against the Canada Central Railway Company for the amount of his loss, and obtained a verdict for \$100,000. The case has, however, been appealed, and is not yet decided.

**28th.**—The Mechanics' Bank, Montreal, suspends payment with liabilities of over half a million dollars, a large portion of which are in bills of the Bank which had been industriously distributed by brokers, and were scattered amongst all classes. Investigation showed the concern to be bankrupt, the assets not sufficient to pay depositors and holders of bills, and a call has been made on the shareholders under the double liability act to meet the deficiency.

—Four men named Joseph Stephenson, Isaac Fielding, George Dishan and Seraphin Martin, are drowned at Valleyfield, P.Q., while out fishing.

**29th.**—His Excellency the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise arrive in Kingston and are enthusiastically received by the inhabitants of the "Limestone City."

**30th.**—His Excellency the Governor General and H. R. H. the Princess Louise lay the corner stone of the new buildings for Queen's University, Kingston. The degree of LL.D. had previously been conferred on His Excellency by the University.

**31st.**—One of the boilers in Thurston's saw mill at Lindsay, Ont., explodes, instantly killing a workman named King and severely injuring several others.

—Rev. Chas. Guay, honorary V.G., of the Diocese of Rimouski, P. Q., receives from the Pope the appointment of *Protonotaire-Apostolique*.

—Alphonse Quenneville, watchman at Morey's livery stable, Montreal, is brutally murdered by some incendiaries who then cover the 19 carriages in the stables with coal oil and other inflammable matter and set them on fire, destroying property to the value of \$15,000. There were 70 valuable



9th.—The Governor General formally inaugurates Dufferin Terrace, Quebec. This is part of Lord Dufferin's plan for restoring and preserving the old fortifications of Quebec, and is an extension of Durham Terrace, with which it forms a promenade 1,500 feet long with an average breadth of 65 feet and an elevation of 186 feet above the level of the river, affording one of the most magnificent views to be found on the continent. The inaugural ceremony was very brief. A kiosk had been erected on the Terrace. At half past two the Vice-Regal carriage drove up to the rear of the kiosk, and as H. R. H. and His Excellency alighted they were met by his Worship the Mayor and conducted to the dais. Major DeWinton, Capt. Harbord, and Lady Sophia MacNamara were in attendance. On reaching the dais the Mayor very briefly on behalf of the Corporation of Quebec, requested His Excellency to inaugurate and name the new terrace. His Excellency then said:—"I have now much pleasure in declaring this terrace to be open to the public, and that it be named in memory of the late Governor of Canada—the Dufferin Terrace." Major DeWinton then stepped forward and called for three cheers for Lord Dufferin which were given heartily. His Excellency then walked over the new terrace accompanied by the Mayor and the ceremony was over.

11th.—H. R. H. the Princess Louise lays the corner-stone of the "Kent" gate, so named after her grand-father, the Duke of Kent, who, for some years, was an inhabitant of Quebec. The proceedings commenced by the city engineer reading the inscription plate and enumerating the documents and articles deposited in a leaden box which was placed in the stone. H. R. H. contributed some English shillings, having finely cut profiles of Her Majesty, to the collection of coins. The Princess was then presented with an ebony handled silver trowel, with the following engraved thereon, beneath a representation of the gate:—"Foundation Stone, Kent Gate, Quebec, Laid by Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, 11th June, 1879. R. Chambers, Esq., Mayor. C. Baillarge, Chevalier, City Engineer." On the reverse side were the letters "L. L." and an embossed likeness of the Princess Louise, intertwined in a wreath of maple leaves, the whole of exquisite workmanship. H. R. H. then proceeded to perform the ceremony, and covered the stone with mortar, in approved style, concluding that operation by saying in very audible and distinct words, "I declare this stone well and truly laid, and henceforth it will be called the Kent Gate, and the upper gate is to retain its old name St. Louis Gate," a speech which seemed to delight the multitude of on-lookers, who spontaneously rent the air with three cheers for "Her Royal Highness." His Worship the Mayor then thanked H. R. H. for having performed a ceremony of such interest to the loyal citizens of the "Ancient" Capital, and so interwoven with pleasant historical recollections of her illustrious ancestor, the Duke of Kent, whose memory was revered by the people of this country. His Excellency concluded the ceremony by congratulating the citizens of Quebec upon the laying of the first stone of the Kent Gate, one of a series of gates which would give worthy entrances to their ancient and beautiful city.

—A vessel clears from St. John, N.B., for Boston with a cargo of birch and spruce ship timber. This, it is said, is the first shipment of the kind ever made to that port.

12th.—A deaf man named Fabien Fournier, aged 60, belonging to Bic, is killed on the Intercolonial Railway track, near Rimouski, P. Q., by being run over by a railway train.

14th.—The Governor General accompanied by the Duke of Argyle, leaves Quebec per steamer *Druid* for Rivière du Loup (*en bas*.) Here they are joined, on the 16th, by H. R. H. the Princess Louise, and the whole party leave by rail for Metapedia, on a fishing excursion,





- 21st.—Ninety Iowa editors visit Winnipeg, Manitoba, on a summer excursion.  
 —Mr. Pierre Pelletier, Merchant, of Beaumont, near Quebec, is killed by lightning, at St. Michel, Bellechasse, P. Q.
- 25th.—The University of King's College, Windsor, N.S., confers the honorary degree of D.C.L. on Vice-Admiral Sir E. A. Inglefield.
- 26th.—The engine of a construction train on the South Eastern Townships Railway runs into the regular passenger train near Waterloo, Quebec, and John Daly, driver, and Moise Norreau, fireman, both of the construction train, are instantly killed. Three young men are seriously injured, but all the other passengers escape with slight bruises.  
 —Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia, along with Sir Alexander Campbell, are present at the closing exercises at the Royal Military College, Kingston. Mr. Masson warmly congratulates the commandant (Lt.-Col. Hewett, R. E.) on the general results of the College season. The prizemen are Sergt. Perry, Corporal Campbell, and Cadets McKay, Duffus and Skinner.
- 28th.—Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., C.B., sails for England, per Allan steamer *Sardinian*.
- 30th.—The Admiralty grants the blue ensign of H. M.'s Fleet to the Nova Scotia Yacht Squadron, and also the title of "Royal."  
 —Dartmouth College, Hanover, N.H., confers the honorary degree of LL.D. on His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne.

## JULY.

- 1st.—"Dominion Day,"—which, thanks to the late Dr. Carrall, is now, by law, the Canadian National holiday—is loyally observed throughout the Dominion. There is no special gathering of a national character, but every city, town and village has its own particular programme of amusement in the shape of pic-nics, games and other pastimes. A cricket match, Ottawa vs. Montreal, takes place at the Capital; the St. Patrick's Society and the St. Patrick's Benevolent Society, has each a pic-nic in Montreal; and the "Foresters" have a demonstration on the cricket grounds, Toronto. At noon a salute is fired from the Citadel, Quebec; and there and at Montreal, Halifax and other ports the shipping in the harbour is gaily dressed with bunting.  
 —A sculling race, for \$500 a side, between Evan Morris of Pittsburg, and Warren Smith of Halifax, takes place at Silver Lake, Mass., resulting in a victory for the latter. Time, 21 min. 55 sec.  
 —The U. S. school-ship *Constellation*, Com. E. V. McNair, with the 1st and 2nd classes of midshipmen from the Norfolk Naval Academy on board, arrives at Halifax, seven days from Norfolk, Va.  
 —Edward Hanlan embarks at Liverpool for New York. He is entertained at luncheon by United States Consul Packard, previous to his departure.
- 2nd.—Dunnville, Ont., suffers from a visitation from fire, several valuable places of business being burned down. Loss, \$18,000; Insurance, \$7,200.  
 —Mrs. Betsey Kinsman, of Horton's Landing, N.S., dies, aged 105. She had been twice married and was a native of Ireland.
- 3rd.—The "Scott" Temperance Act is carried in Queen's, N.B., by 815 to 181.
- 4th.—The Montreal Lacrosse Club defeat the Union Lacrosse Club of Boston, Mass., on Boston Common, by three games to one. Ald. Pope presents the winners with two handsome banners, one of lavender and the other of pink silk, richly mounted, on either side of which is the inscription "July 4th, 1879; Lacrosse Prize. 'Sicut Patribus Sit Deus Nobis;' Civitatis Regimine Donata, A.D. 1822; Bostonia Condita, A.D. 1630." In the centre of the banners is a picture of Boston harbour and city, the whole forming a very handsome prize.

- 9th.—The Duke of Argyle and party leave St. John, N.B., for Boston, *en route* for England.
- 11th.—The Quebec Legislature presents an address of welcome to His Excellency the Governor General and H.R.H. the Princess Louise, in the Legislative Council Chamber, Quebec, whither their Excellencies proceed from the Citadel, being escorted by a mounted detachment of "B" Battery. The same corps furnishes a guard of honour. His Honour Speaker Starnes, of the Legislative Council, reads the address. We subjoin the reply of His Excellency:—"Hon. Gentlemen of the Legislative Council, and Members of the House of Assembly of the Legislature of the Province of Quebec: With feelings of the most lively satisfaction we are enabled to receive in person the expression of that loyalty to the Sovereign by which the people of the Province of Quebec prove that they are the descendants of the men who, in carrying to Canada the civilization and the love of liberty by which they made themselves great and free at home, bore also with them that reverence for law which finds its expression in devotion to the Crown as the head of the Commonwealth, the representative of national institutions, and the living impersonification of the unity of the people. It is our good fortune to be among you at a time when you are met in your legislative assemblies, and to receive from you this free and gratifying proof of the value you place upon being part of an Empire the greatest and freest the world has ever seen. While proud of the sentiments which make us sharers with you in a patriotism which is devoid of vain glory and of a loyalty founded on freedom, let us return our heartfelt thanks for the personal good will which you express towards us, and which deeply touches us, and calls forth that gratitude which we have often had occasion to feel towards the noble population you represent. From the capital of this wide and growing Confederacy to where the Provinces of Quebec and New Brunswick meet on your southern rivers in banks of rival beauty, we have everywhere found the same warm and genuine welcome. The greatest commercial city of the Dominion, the city of Montreal, was the first of your communities to demonstrate to us your affection for the Throne, and this ancient city has, within the last few weeks, shown how truly its heart beats in response to the traditions which it honors. It will be our task while among you, to merit your friendship and kindness, and in your Queen's name and our own we ask you to accept our sincerest thanks."
- 12th.—Two promising young men, Edward O. Botterell, aged 24, eldest son of Mr. Edward Botterell, Jr., of the Distribution Office, House of Commons, Ottawa and Bower Heney, aged 24, eldest son of Mr. John Heney, Richmond Road, Ottawa, are accidentally drowned by the upsetting of their boat, while out fishing, at the Remeaux Rapids, Ottawa River. The bodies are recovered some days afterwards, and on the 16th the remains of the young men are conveyed to their last resting place at Beechwood Cemetery by one of the largest funeral processions ever seen in Ottawa. Heney was a private in the Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, while both Botterell and Heney were Orange Young Britons, and both these organizations turn out in full force at the funeral.
- 13th.—Hon. Messrs. Langevin and Abbott arrive at Quebec on their return from their mission to England. Mr. Langevin is presented with an address of congratulation on the success of his mission, by the inhabitants of Rimouski, to which he makes a suitable reply.
- 14th.—Louis Lussier, gate-keeper at the Mountain street crossing, Grand Trunk Railway, Montreal, is knocked down and run over by an engine, while walking on the railway track, near the Bonaventure street depot. He is instantly killed.
- The steamship *Burgus*, 1,152 tons, of Hull, England, from Montreal to London, strikes on a rock, on the Newfoundland coast, and becomes a total

wreck The cargo and ship's stores are plundered by wreckers. No lives lost.

18th.—An unfortunate accident happens during a severe thunder storm, near Lachute, P. Q., where a tree, struck by lightning, falls upon a driving party, composed of Mrs. Peter Robertson, her son, and Miss Drysdale, of Montreal. Mrs. Robertson is instantaneously killed, and also both horses.

20th.—The French frigate *La Galissonnière*, flagship of the French West Indies squadron, commanded by Admiral Peyron, and the French Corvette *La Bourdonnais*, Capt. Mallett, arrive at Halifax. After remaining here for some weeks, these vessels proceed to Quebec, where the first named arrives on the 2nd August.

20th.—The ceremony of blessing a chime of eight bells intended for the R. C. Cathedral of St. Mary's, Halifax, takes place in that edifice by His Grace Archbishop Hannan. The names given the bells are "St. Mary," "St. Joseph," "St. Patrick," "St. John the Baptist," "St. Peter," "St. Paul," "St. Michael" and "St. Bridget." Dr. Healy, Bishop of Portland, preaches the sermon on the occasion.

21st.—A published despatch from Flushing, Belgium, announces the loss on the banks of that coast of the ship *St. Bernard*, of Yarmouth, N. S., from New York to Antwerp. Capt. Burns and the mate were lost. Insurance \$40,000.

23rd.—A farmer named George Davis, living near Smith's Falls, Ont., is struck by lightning, and instantly killed.

24th.—The wife of Richard Haden, Middleton, N. S., is killed by lightning.

—Forsyth's marble works, on the Lachine Canal, Montreal, are destroyed by fire. Loss, \$50,000. Insurance \$37,130.

—Two boys, Henry Bailey Morris, and John H. Mathews, both aged 12, are accidentally drowned at Portland, N.B., while bathing.

25th.—The Rev. Wm. Ridley, D.D., is consecrated, at St. Paul's Cathedral, London, Eng., Bishop of Caledonia, in British Columbia. Three other Bishops are consecrated at the same time, viz.:—Rev. Dr. W. W. How, as Bishop of Bedford (Suffragan to the Bishop of London); Rev. Dr. Joseph Barclay, as Bishop of Jerusalem; and Rev. J. M. Speechley, M.A., as Bishop of Travancore and Cochin. The Bishop of London performs the ceremony of consecration, owing to the unavoidable absence of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Dr. Fremantle, Dean of Ripon, preaches from Acts i, 7. Bishop Ridley arrives in New York on the 24th September en route for his Diocese.

26th.—Sir John A. Macdonald sails for England, by Allan steamer *Sarmatian*, from Quebec. Sir A. T. Galt is a passenger by same vessel.

—The Honorable Theodore Robitaille, M.D., is sworn in as Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec. The ceremony takes place at 11:30 a.m., in Quebec, before His Excellency the Governor General, and Hon. Messrs. Langevin, Bowell and Baby.

30th.—Two young ladies, Emily and Sophia Hugill, aged 18 and 12, respectively, daughters of the late Rev. Joseph Hugill, of the Methodist Communion, are accidentally drowned at Brockville, Ont., while out bathing.

—The following account of an ancient bell appears in the Canadian newspaper press:—"There is a bell on board of the barque 'Moselle,' of Charlottetown, P. E. Island, Capt. Daniel Carew, now discharging cargo at Connolly's wharf, which could tell a strange tale. As the account goes it was sent from Rome to the Roman Catholic Chapel in Cape Breton, in the sixteenth century. When the British attacked Louisburg, the capital of the colony, under French rule, the bell with a number of other valuables was thrown into the sea. At the commencement of the present century,

during a raging storm, the bell was cast up again, and frightened the fishermen by ringing among the rocks during the night. From thence it was sent to Antigonish, N.S., and placed in the tower of the old Roman Catholic Chapel there. When a large new church was built, the old bell, with all the metal fittings, was sold to a Pictou tinman, from whom Capt. Carew bought it. It is over fifteen inches in height, twelve or thirteen inches across the mouth, and has a beautiful sound. It bears the following inscription:

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S. Nicolasys. Fran co † ED Pavia.

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A large † on each side † of Bell.

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† Soldesalbador Lorenzo Ano ED † 1674."

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### AUGUST.

1st.—Celinas Gravel, a fireman on board the steamer *Prince of Wales*, running between Montreal and Carillon, is killed by being struck on the head by the pin of the crank and thrown into the hole where he is literally crushed to death by the crank.

—Failure of the Consolidated Bank, Montreal. A large number of ladies, clergymen, &c., are amongst the shareholders and great indignation is felt against the Directors. Several meetings of shareholders are held and criminal proceedings taken against the President, Sir Francis Hincks, and the other Directors. The trial takes place at the Fall Assizes and Sir Francis Hincks is found guilty of a misdemeanor in making false returns to the Government of the condition of the Bank. A motion for arrest of judgment is made on several points of law, and these points are submitted to the Court of Appeal where the objections are sustained, and judgment arrested. No new prosecutions are entered, and at the March (1880) term of the Court of Queen's Bench at Montreal, Sir Francis Hincks and the other Directors are discharged.

—A very destructive fire breaks out about 5.40 p.m., in the store of Messrs. Turner, Livingston & Co., Hamilton, Ont., and quickly spreads to the large establishment of Messrs. D. McInnes & Co., which, with several smaller places, is entirely destroyed. Loss about \$1,000,000. Insurance about one third that sum. On the morning after the fire three employees of the Gas Company (James Ivory, Robert Seymour and John Nibbs) entered the ruins of McInnes' store for the purpose of turning off the gas, which was escaping from the broken pipes, when the wall of the John street side of the building fell on them, burying them in the ruins. The bodies were not recovered until the 5th; and while they were being searched for on the 2nd, a derrick, which had been erected to assist in removing the debris, fell and a blacksmith named James Hancock, who was at work on it at the time, was thrown to the ground and instantly killed.

—An air bath owned by John Sykes, Oshawa, Ont., explodes while a patient named Dawson is in it. The bath house is blown to pieces, and the proprietor has a leg broken and receives several severe wounds from pieces of the bath striking him; but the man who was in the bath escapes unhurt.

2nd.—The friends of Hon. L. Letellier de St. Just, late Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, assemble in great force on the Esplanade, Quebec, and present that gentleman with an address of countenance and sympathy. Dr. Rinfret du Malouin, M. P. P., occupies the chair, and the address is read in the French language, by Mr. Charles Langeller, M. P. P., and in the English language, by Mr. W. D. Campbell, N. P. Mr. Letellier replies at some

length, and addresses are also delivered by Hon. Messrs. Huntington, Laurier, Irvine and Pelletier.

—Hon. Mr. Langevin addresses a very large meeting at Three Rivers on the leading questions of the day; especially with reference to the results of his recent mission to England on the Letellier matter.

3rd.—A private of "B" Battery, R. C. A., named Edward McDermott, is accidentally drowned, while bathing at St. Helen's Island, Montreal.

4th.—The Governor General, H. R. H. the Princess Louise and suite, leave Quebec, per steamer *Druid*, for Rimouski, en route for the Maritime Provinces. On leaving port, the *Druid* is saluted by the French war-vessel, *La Galissonnière*, whose crew man the yards.

—A family of seven persons named Monette, living at St. Martin, near Montreal, are poisoned by inhaling Paris green while it is being sprinkled on the fields to destroy potato bugs. Two of the children die; and on a post mortem examination being made of one of them the throat and stomach are found covered with ulcers.

5th.—A man named Louis Jasmin, a passenger on the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co.'s steamer *Montreal*, disappears mysteriously from on board that vessel on her passage from Quebec to Montreal. His lifeless body is found floating in the St. Lawrence, opposite Port St. Francis, on the 16th, with a scalp wound about 8 inches long in the head. The jury return an open verdict.

—Lt.-Governor Macdonald, of Ontario, arrives at Winnipeg, having made the journey by the old "Dawson route" through the territory awarded to Ontario by the Arbitrators (Chief Justice Harrison, Sir Francis Hincks and Sir Edward Thornton) appointed to determine the boundary between the Province of Ontario and the territories of the Dominion. (See ANNUAL REGISTER for 1879, pages 189-92.)

—Twenty buildings in the business portion of Orillia, Ont., are destroyed by fire, involving a loss of \$100,000.

—A severe cyclone passes over a portion of New Brunswick, doing great damage, especially in the neighborhood of St. Mary's and Buctouche. About 100 houses are blown down, trees are pulled out and carried long distances in the air, fences smashed into atoms, cattle rolled on the ground like leaves, grain is cut down, and other crops are destroyed. The Buctouche bridge is carried fifty feet in the air and destroyed. People travelling on the road are thrown into the woods, horses are killed and carriages smashed. The cyclone is half a mile wide, and destroys everything in its path for four miles. Four persons are killed and a large number injured. The loss is estimated at nearly \$100,000. A subscription list is opened at St. John, N.B., and \$3,217.68 in money and goods collected, including \$150 from His Excellency the Governor-General and H.R.H. the Princess Louise; \$100 from Lt.-Governor Chandler; \$100 from Mr. Thomas Gilbert and \$100 from Bishop Sweeney.

6th.—The inhabitants of Aymer, P. Q., celebrate the arrival of the first train of the Q. M. O. & O. Railway, from Hull, by a procession, and a banquet, by day, and a torchlight procession and ball, by night.

—The funeral of the late Bishop O'Brien, of Kingston, takes place at St. Mary's Cathedral, in that city. Bishops Duhamel, of Ottawa, and Jamot, of Algoma, and 65 clergy take part in the service. The sermon is preached by Rev. Father Glackmeyer, S. J., of Montreal. At 11 o'clock the funeral procession moves out of the church to the vault underneath, which is entered from the east side of the building. The coffin is borne by members of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, the following gentleman acting as pall-bearers:—Hon. C. F. Fraser, Q.C., M.P.P., T. P. French, R. Gardiner, James Swift, John O'Brien, Wm. Harty, Jas. Campbell, P. Smith, Patrick Harty, J. Meagher, J. Kavanagh, H. Cummings, M. Flanagan, P. Browne, D.

Donoghue, Peter Lene, J. McNaughton, and John Kelly. The floral offerings are very beautiful and profuse, the Brockville party, numbering about 800, who arrived the same morning by special steamer, bringing many beautiful and chaste ones.

—The Vice-regal party arrives at Moncton, N.B., at 8.15 a.m., and is received by Lt.-Governor Chandler and members of the Local Government. An Address is presented by the Acadians of New Brunswick, and a reply made by His Excellency. The train leaves Moncton at 9.30 and stops at Sussex, where an Address from King's County is presented by Mr. Alfred Markham, Warden of the County, and a reply read by His Excellency. The train then proceeds to St. John, where very extensive preparations have been made to receive the party. The station is handsomely decorated and a royal salute is fired as the train runs into the depot. Addresses are delivered by Mayor Ray, on behalf of the Corporation, and by Warden Jack, on behalf of the Municipal Council, and replies made by His Excellency, after which a procession is formed, and the party escorted to the Vice-regal residence, Reed's Castle. In the evening the city is splendidly illuminated and the firemen have a grand torchlight procession.

7th.—The Exchange Bank, Montreal, suspends payment. The Bank subsequently resumes business on 1st November.

—In the forenoon the Vice-regal party visits Carleton and inspects the Lunatic Asylum; and, on returning to St. John, visits the Wiggins Orphan Asylum and the Home for the Aged. In the evening a Drawing Room is held in the Court House, at which 130 ladies and 270 gentlemen are presented. The city is again illuminated, as is also the village of Carleton, where there is also a torchlight procession.

8th.—The Ville Marie Bank, Montreal, suspends payment. The Bank is now in liquidation.

—In consequence of the "panicky" feeling in Montreal on account of the three Bank suspensions, a run is commenced on the City and District Savings Bank; but all demands are promptly met.

—Her Royal Highness and suite visit the Public Hospital, the St. Vincent Convent, Rankine's biscuit factory and the New Brunswick Cotton Mills. The Marquis, being slightly indisposed, does not accompany the party. In the evening a State dinner is given at Reed's Castle.

9th.—The Vice-regal party leaves St. John for Fredericton in the steamer *David Weston*.

10th.—The Very Reverend L. S. McMahon, D. D., Vicar General of the R. C. Diocese of Providence (who is a native of New Brunswick), is consecrated Bishop of Hartford, Conn., U. S.

11th.—Capt. J. T. Cooke, of the brig. *G. J. Mussen*, of Shelburne, N. S., is presented by the United States Government, with a valuable binocular glass, in acknowledgment of his services in rescuing the crew of the American schooner *Herbert Martin*, of Barnstable, Mass. The ceremony takes place in the office of the U. S. Consul in Halifax.

12th.—A horrible tragedy is enacted at Margaretsville, Annapolis, N. S., where a laborer, named David Gates, in a fit of insanity, at dead of night, when the family have retired to rest, kills his wife with a hatchet, and then throws himself into the river, where his lifeless body is found next day.

—The Vice-regal party leaves Fredericton, N. B., at 9.30 per steamer *David Weston*, for St. John, and there take a special train on the Intercolonial Railway. Before leaving His Excellency causes a letter to be sent to the Mayor thanking him for the warm welcome extended to the Princess and himself. His Excellency and H. R. H. contribute \$200 towards the relief of the poor of the city.

13th.—As the result of a very severe thunder storm at Cape Breton, N. S., several

lives are lost from persons being struck by lightning, viz.:—A man named McDonald, at Margaree; a woman named Morrison, at Middle River; a boy named Norbert, near Arichat; and two other persons, at Loch Lomond.

—Cosgrave & Co.'s brewery, Toronto, is partially destroyed by fire. Loss \$10,000. Insured fully.

—The Riviere du Loup branch of the Grand Trunk Railway is formally transferred to the Dominion Government, which had purchased it to form part of the Intercolonial Railway.

—The Lord Mayor of London (Rt. Hon. Sir Chas. Whetham), entertains the members of the Association for the Reform and Codification of the Law of Nations, now in conference in London, at a Banquet in the Egyptian Hall of the Mansion House. Sir John A. Macdonald, K.C.B., Sir W. B. Richards, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada (an honorary vice-president of the Association), Sir Leonard Tilley, K.C.M.G., Sir Charles Tupper, K.C.M.G., and Hon. W. Annand, are present. In proposing the health of "Our Foreign and Colonial Visitors," the Lord Mayor couples with it the names of Mr. Meier. Hon. John Jay, M. Frederic Passy, Count Eric Sparre, "and last, but by no means least, the very distinguished Prime Minister of Canada, Sir John Macdonald," who sits at his left hand. In reply, Sir John speaks approvingly of the objects of the Association, referring to the principle of International Arbitration sanctioned by the Washington Treaty, of which he was one of the framers. He trusted other nations would eventually follow the example thus set.

—The Vice-regal party arrive at Pictou at 11 a.m., in the *Druid*, accompanied by H.M.S. *Griffin*. H.M.S. *Bellerophon* and *Tourmaline* are forced to remain outside on account of low water. As the *Druid* passes the U.S. war-ship *Kearsage*, the yards of the latter are manned and the *Druid* saluted. The party is escorted to the Custom House by a guard of honor of the 78th Highlanders, commanded by Captain D. Sutherland, when Mayor McLeod presents an Address which is replied to by His Excellency. The Marquis visits Stellarton and descends the Albion coal mine to a depth of 1,000 feet. The party returns to Pictou by way of New Glasgow, and in the evening sail in the *Druid* for Charlottetown, P.E.I.

—The steamer *J. W. Steinhoff*, of Chatham, Ont., 282 tons, is burned at Detroit, Mich. Loss about \$15,000. Insurance \$8,000. Captain Steinhoff and his wife are both very badly burned.

14th.—Sir John A. Macdonald, K. C. B., Prime Minister of Canada, is sworn in, at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, as a member of Her Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. The Right Honorable gentleman is introduced to Her Majesty and leading members of the Government who are in attendance, by Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Secretary of State for the Colonies. After the ceremony, according to the newspaper account, Sir John has a long interview with the Queen, and subsequently dines with Her Majesty.

—The wife of Rev. Andrew Merkel, A. B., of the Church of England, Chester, N. S., dies from the effects of burns received from her clothing catching fire on the day previous, while out driving with her husband. It appears that Mr. Merkel was smoking, when a spark from his pipe set fire to his wife's dress, with the above result. Mr. Merkel was also severely burned in endeavouring to extinguish the flames.

—A large meeting of the Reformers of South Waterloo is held at Galt, Ont., at which Mr. James Young, late member for the riding is presented with a silver tea and water service of fifteen pieces. The large salver bears the following inscription:—"Presented to James Young, Esq., by the Reformers of the South Riding of Waterloo, in recognition of his valuable services as the representative of the riding in the House of Commons of the Dominion of Canada from 1867 to 1878." Hon. Messrs. Blake and Mackenzie are



present and are each presented with an oil painting of himself, executed by Mr. Adam Kay, a local artist.

—The *Druid* with the Vice-regal party on board, and accompanied by H.M.S. *Bellerophon*, *Tourmaline* and *Griffin*, arrives at Charlottetown, P.E.I. The party on landing is received by the Mayor who presents an Address which is replied to by His Excellency. After the members of the Council and officials had been presented a procession was formed and proceeded to the Province Building, at the entrance to which were stationed 1,000 Sabbath School children. Here the Sheriff reads an Address on behalf of the inhabitants of Queen's County, to which the Marquis replies. The school children then sang "Our Native Isle," after which the Vice-regal party return to the *Druid*, which is made their headquarters during their stay at the island; no arrangements for their accommodation on shore having apparently been made.

15th.—A serious riot takes place in the city of Quebec between the "Ship Laborers' Union" and "*L'Union Canadienne*," rival associations, the first of which is composed almost entirely of Irish and the latter of French Canadians. The French society attempt to pass in procession along Champlain Street through Diamond Harbor; but the Irishmen determine to prevent them, and attack them with sticks, stones, &c.; the French are repulsed having one man killed and a number wounded. The Irish then blockade Champlain Street, and for four days Lower Town is at the mercy of the mob; sentries are stationed at each entrance to Diamond Harbor and all persons stopped; and, although the military are called out no steps are taken to put down the riot, and it is only ended on Tuesday (19th) by the two Unions agreeing that neither of them should have any processions, and each should be free to make what terms it pleased with its own members. The trouble arose from the French Union agreeing to work for lower wages than the Irish Union had been demanding. The man killed was Pierre Giroux, of St. Roch's; and of the wounded one subsequently died.

—The Marquis visits the annual sports of the Charlottetown Caledonia Club in the morning; and in the afternoon, accompanied by the Princess, lunched on board the *Bellerophon*. At three o'clock the Vice-regal party visited the Caledonia games, and afterwards witnessed a review of 600 sailors and marines from the ships of war in Victoria Park, returning to the *Druid* for the evening.

16th.—The United States war vessel *Kearsage*, with the American Fishery Commissioners on board, visits the Magdalen Islands.

—The Vice-regal party attend a dinner given by Lieut.-Governor Haviland at the residence of his son-in-law Mr. George Peake. In the evening a Drawing room is held at the Government House, at which about two hundred and fifty ladies and gentlemen are present.

—A cricket match is played at Montreal between eleven players from the United States—mostly members of Philadelphia Clubs—and fifteen of the Montreal Cricket Club. The Americans score 180 in one innings. The Canadians score 47 for four wickets when darkness puts a stop to the play.

—Gordon B. Bedford, Ledger Clerk in the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and son of Admiral Bedford, of the Royal Navy, is accidentally drowned by the upsetting of a boat in Toronto Bay.

17th.—Mr. A. J. Duffy, a clerk in the Department of Public Works, Canada, is accidentally drowned while bathing at Old Orchard Beach, in Maine. His remains are brought to Ottawa for interment.

18th.—At the annual regatta at Barrie, Ont., ten oarsmen start for the professional single scull race for \$1,000, amongst whom are the Champion, Edward Hanlan, and James H. Riley. The race results in a dead heat for first place, and the Judges order Hanlan and Riley to row again, but Hanlan refuses, claiming that he has won the race, and the money is given to



Riley. There is a good deal of feeling exhibited at Hanlan's being beaten by a man he has so often before defeated.

19th.—A deaf and dumb man, named Pierre Dault, is accidentally run over and killed, on the Grand Trunk Railway track, near St. Anne's Bridge, P. Q.

20th.—Rupert Lang, aged 11, fatally stabs another boy, named Edward Allison, aged 15, with a penknife, in Brunswick street, Halifax. Allison expires almost immediately after being stabbed. The boys had been playing together, and an altercation arising, Lang drew his knife on Allison with the above result. Allison was in Dr. Somer's employ as groom. Lang is subsequently convicted of the crime.

—The first rifled cannon made in Canada is tested at St. Helen's Island, Montreal, in the presence of Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia, Sir E. Selby Smyth, and a number of other officers, and proves highly satisfactory. The gun was a thirty-two pounder smooth bore, and was converted into a rifled cannon by Messrs. E. C. Gilbert & Sons, Montreal.

21st.—A sharp shock of earthquake, lasting several seconds, is experienced in the Niagara Peninsula. At St. Catharines, the bell in the tower of St. Barnabas Church and that on the Welland Railway workshops are made to ring by the shock, and the inhabitants are considerably alarmed.

—The Vice-regal party arrives at Quebec at 6 p.m. in H.M.S. *Bellcophon*, attended by the warships *Tourmaline* and *Griffin*. On their Excellencies disembarking, the sailors of both the English and French squadrons man the yards, and the English and French flag ships fire a Royal Salute, which is taken up by the Citadel, amid the deafening cheers of the thousands who crowd the battlements and throng the wharves. Their Excellencies are received at the Queen's wharf by a guard of honor from "B" Battery, and escorted to the Citadel by the Canadian Hussars.

—The annual sports of the Montreal Caledonia Society are held on the Lacrosse grounds, Montreal, and are even more than usually successful, upwards of 6,000 persons being present. The annual dinner is held in the Mechanics' Hall and is very largely attended.

—A funeral service in honor of the memory of the late Prince Imperial of France is celebrated at St. Hyacinthe, Que. His Lordship the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe presiding, and giving absolution; assisted by Rev. Father Burke and l'Abbe Bernard. A number of the St. Hyacinthe battalion of volunteer militia and of the Pontifical Zouaves are present.

22nd.—The 18th annual Convention of the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Maritime Provinces meets in St. John's N. B. Mr. J. S. Maclean of Halifax, N. S., is elected President, and the following gentlemen Vice-Presidents:—T. C. James, Charlottetown; A. H. Patterson, Truro; C. S. Chapman, Amherst; T. W. Daniel, St. John; Thomas Logan, Fredericton. Messrs. W. B. McNutt, Halifax; E. T. C. Knowles, St. John; and G. C. Gillis, Sydney, are elected Secretaries. The report of the executive committee shews number of associations reported from to be 21, enjoying a total membership of 1,151. The association sits for four days.

23rd.—The game of Lacrosse at Montreal between the Shamrocks of Montreal and "White Eagle's" team of Caughnawaga Indians, for the championship, is won by the former, by three games to one.

27th.—A shoemaker named Edouard Dubé, aged 35, fatally stabs a shoemaker's apprentice named Nazaire Leveque, at Cacouna, P. Q. Leveque expires almost instantly. The murder is said to be due to a slight quarrel which the parties had on the previous evening. A verdict of wilful murder is returned against Dubé by the coroner's jury. At the trial, subsequently, a verdict of manslaughter only is returned, and Dubé is sentenced to 14 years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

28th.—The pioneers in the clearing and settlement of the Counties of Fing and

Kent, Ont., are entertained at a picnic at Henry's Grove on Lake Erie, where many hundreds of persons assemble. The most elderly pioneer present is Mr. Jacques Desilets, aged 96, a French Canadian. An address of welcome is read by Mr. Henry Watson, to which Sheriff McKellar replies. Speeches are also made by Hon. David Mills, M.P.; Mr. Colin Macdougall, and others.

29th.—Mr. Robert Ormiston, farmer, of Darlington, Ont., and a nephew of Rev. Dr. Ormiston, of New York, is killed, by being thrown from his waggon, while driving into the town of Bowmanville.

—Lieutenant Governor Archibald arrives at Halifax from Europe.

30th.—Sir S. L. Tilley and Sir Charles Tupper arrive in Canada per Allan steamer *Circassian*, from Liverpool. Sir W. B. Richards, late Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, Chief Justice Moss, of Ontario, and Sir Fenwick Williams of Kars, are passengers by the same vessel.

—Mrs. Breno dies in Prescott, Ont., aged 109.

—Mrs. McKay dies at French Village, P. E. I., aged 102.

#### SEPTEMBER.

1st.—A three mile single scull race, between Wallace Ross, of St. John, N.B., and Warren Smith, of Halifax, N.S., for \$1,000 a side, is rowed on Bedford Basin, Halifax, and won by Smith in 21 min. 8½ sec. The winner leads at the finish by a length and a half, but could have greatly increased the distance had he pleased.

2nd.—Track laying on the Prince Edward Railway is completed to Picton, Ont.

—A most brutal murder is committed about 9 o'clock in the evening at West Winchester, Ont., a farmer named Robert Brown and his daughter Ada, aged 12, being killed with an axe. Clark Brown, son and brother of the victims is arrested on suspicion, and subsequently confesses to the commission of the fearful deed; but gave no reason for committing it. He said: "I went upstairs to bed that night as usual, when a thought struck me that I should kill my father; I jumped out of bed, caught my pants, and ran down to the foot of the stairs, to put them on; ran to the woodshed and got the axe; God forgive me; I went in and rapped on the door, and father came down; as he opened the stairway door I dealt him a blow on the forehead; I think I knocked him down; made another stroke at him, missed him, and he jumped up and ran into the bedroom; I followed him there, and dealt him several blows in the bedroom; I think he staggered out of the bedroom on his knees; I dealt him a blow on the head; I turned round and saw my sister Ada about the centre of the floor; (prisoner here hesitated, sighing heavily, saying the rest was too bad to tell). I struck her and knocked her down; struck her several blows; I then ran up to my room, got a lamp and came down stairs; ran up the kitchen stairway; caught my sister Minnie and carried her down; the weapon used was the axe; I drew the revolver; it would not go off; concealment is no object to me now; I expect no mercy for myself from men, but for God's sake don't blame my mother or my wife; no one ever said a word to me about the murder; I did it all myself, and every one else is innocent." Brown was subsequently tried before Judge Cameron at Cornwall, found guilty, and executed on 31st October. Prisoner was defended by Mr. H. Sandfield Macdonald, while Hon. R. W. Scott, Q.C., prosecuted for the Crown.

4th.—The "Blake Act" against the carrying of dangerous weapons, is proclaimed in the City and County of Quebec.

—The Vice-regal party leave Ottawa for Toronto.

5th.—The Vice-regal party arrive at Toronto at 11 a.m., and meet with a most enthusiastic reception. The train halts at the foot of Lorne Street (a short street of about 150 yards, running from the Esplanade to Front Street),

opposite the Queen's Hotel) and the Vice-regal party is received by Mayor Beaty and the City Council, together with the Bishop and Dean of Toronto, Sheriff Jarvis, Vicar-General Rooney and Dean Proulx. Lorne Street is carpeted with crimson cloth, and raised platforms on each side are crowded, while fully 50,000 persons are on Front, Yonge and other streets. On one of the platforms on Lorne Street are assembled 6,000 school children who sing an adaptation of "The Campbell's are Coming" and two verses of "Canada's Welcome." The Marquis and Princess walk up the length of Lorne Street, the children singing "Rule Britannia" and "God Save the Queen," and the Toronto Field Battery firing a royal salute. At the head of Lorne Street the guard of honor presents arms and the band plays the National Anthem. The procession is then formed in the following order, and proceeds to the Horticultural Gardens:—Queen's Own Band, Fire Brigade, Detachment of Body Guard, His Worship the Mayor and City Clerk in carriages, Body Guard, the Governor-General, Princess Louise, and Major De Winton in carriage, Captain Harbord, Hon. Mr. Moreton, Lady Sophia Macnamara, and Hon. Mrs. Moreton, Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald and Captain Grant, Members of the Ontario Government in carriages, Members of the City Council in carriages, Members of the Public and Separate School Board in carriages. All along the route the sidewalks and buildings are crowded and the cheering is incessant. At the gardens the number of admissions has been limited to 2,000 to the pavilion and 3,000 to the grounds. The platform of the pavilion is handsomely decorated in crimson cloth. The party arrives at a quarter to twelve, and Mayor Beaty reads the civic address, which is happily responded to by the Marquis. The address is in the form of a book, bound in ruby velvet, bearing on the covers the arms of the House of Argyle, and held together, not with a clasp, but with yellow silk and tassels. On the first page is the preamble to the address handsomely illuminated, surmounted by the city arms, and surrounded with a border representing a garland of maple leaves and roses. On the second page are the words of the address which are also tastefully engrossed. An address from the Horticultural Society is read by Hon. G. W. Allan, Senator, and replied to by His Excellency. The Vice-regal party then proceeds to the grounds where a Scotch pine is planted by H.R.H. They next proceed along Jarvis and King Streets to the Exhibition grounds, where an address from the Committee of the Industrial Exhibition Association is read by the President, Mr. John J. Withrow, and suitably replied to by His Excellency. The address is beautifully engrossed and illuminated and is of novel design. At the head is an excellent picture in water colours of the main Exhibition building. At the right hand side and top and bottom are scrolls of classic design worked out in handsome colours. On the left hand side are represented two flower tables with griffins' heads and flowers and foliage plants in pots. The material is a new preparation of brocaded paper, which gives the water colours the effect of oils. An address is also presented by Mr. Fleury, on behalf of the County Council of York, and responded to. Immediately after the presentation of the addresses the party proceeds to the main building, and is met by the most enthusiastic reception. After the cheering subsides His Excellency declares the Exhibition open in the following words: "I have now much pleasure in declaring the Toronto Industrial Exhibition formally open to the public." The Vice-regal party then visit the Art Gallery and the Agricultural Implement Hall, and shortly after depart for Government House. An unofficial visit is afterwards paid to the Normal School Museum; and, at four o'clock, a deputation of the Anglican Synod, consisting of the Lord Bishop of Toronto and a number of the clergy and laity wait upon His Excellency at Government House and present an address. In the evening the city is splendidly illuminated; and there is a magnificent display of fireworks in the Horticultural Gardens. The

reception altogether 's regarded as the finest display ever witnessed in Toronto.

—The body of Mr. Forbes Peters, a school teacher, aged 55, who had been missing for some weeks, is found in the woods at Mechanic's Settlement, near Penobsquis, N. H. The remains give evidence of having been torn by bears.

6th.—The Governor-General attends the regatta of the Royal Canadian Yacht Club. Seven yachts start in the first class race at 10.45 a.m. The race, however, is a failure as one of the buoys got adrift and could not be found, and the race has to be sailed over on Monday. His Excellency leaves shortly after the start, but returns about noon, accompanied by the Princess and suite, and the party lunches with the officers of the Club. After luncheon the Vice-regal party visits the Toronto Lacrosse grounds and witness a match between the Toronto and Montreal Clubs, which is won by the former in three straight games. In the evening a Drawing room is held at Government House at which over 600 ladies and gentlemen are presented.

—Mr. George Tolley, of the *Canadian Illustrated News*, and for several years previously editor of the *Montreal Star*, is accidentally drowned a few miles above Brockville. He was being towed in a pleasure boat from Brockville to Kingston by the steamer *Persia* when his boat capsized, and he was drowned before assistance could reach him.

—Gunner Dempster, of the Toronto Field Battery, has his right hand blown off and arm badly shattered by the premature discharge of a gun while practising on the Garrison Common.

8th.—The Vice-regal party visits the Scottish games on the grounds of the Toronto Cricket Club. In the evening a second Drawing room is held and between 500 and 600 ladies and gentlemen presented.

9th.—A grand military review is held on the Garrison Common, Toronto, in the presence of His Excellency the Governor General and H.R.H. the Princess Louise, the troops being under command of Lt.-General Sir E. Selby Smyth. The troops present number about 8,500, and include regiments, battalions and batteries from Montreal, Kingston, London, Hamilton, &c., as given below. On account of the limited space of the Common, no field manoeuvring takes place, and the review is confined to an inspection and march past. An immense crowd, estimated at over 30,000, is present, and cheers most enthusiastically as the Marquis and Princess ride on the ground at 12.25 p.m., accompanied by a brilliant staff. The royal standard is run up on the flag-staff at the saluting base, a royal salute fired, colors drooped and all the bands play "God save the Queen" as the Vice-regal party arrive. The line is formed in the following order: Governor General's Body Guard, Toronto, 75, commanded by Lt.-Col. Denison; Cobourg squadron, 70, Lt.-Col D'Arcy Boulton (comprised of the Port Hope troop, under command of Capt. Williams, and the Peterboro' troop, Major Rogers); the York squadron, 70, (comprised of the Oakridges troop, Capt. McConnell, and the Markham troop, Major Elliott.) The cavalry is commanded by Lt.-Col. D'Arcy Boulton. The artillery and engineers are commanded by Lt.-Col. Irwin, D.A.G., and Lt.-Col. Scoble, respectively. The different batteries are as follows: "A" Battery, Dominion Artillery, Kingston, 110 men, 4 guns, Lt.-Col. Cotton; Toronto Field Battery, 74 men, 4 guns, Major Grey; Wellington and Ontario Field Battery, 37, Major Macdonald; Hamilton Field Battery, 55 men, 4 guns, Capt. McMahon; Toronto Garrison Artillery, 40 men, Capt. Gibson; Toronto Engineer Co., 73 men, with equipment and field telegraph waggons, Lt.-Col. Scoble (with this corps marched a detachment of 8 non-commissioned officers and men of the Montreal Engineers.) The first Brigade of Infantry is commanded by Col. R. B. Denison, and is composed of the following regiments: 3rd, or

"Victoria" Rifles, of Montreal, 874, Lt.-Col. Whitehead; 2nd, or "Queens' Own" Rifles, of Toronto, 442, Lt.-Col. Otter; 20th Rifles, of Halton, 289, Lt.-Col. Murray; 88th, "Dufferin" Rifles, of Brant, 264, Lt.-Col. Dickie. The second Brigade (scarlet) is commanded by Lt.-Col. Skinner, M.P., 13th Batt., and is composed of the following regiments: 7th Battalion, of London, 860, Lt.-Col. Walker; 10th Royals, of Toronto, 270, Lt.-Col. Stollery; 18th, of Hamilton, 259, Lt.-Col. Irving; 31st, of Grey, 838, Lt.-Col. Brodie; 46th, East Durham, 283, Lt.-Col. Williams, M.P. The Vice-regal party ride along the line, closely inspecting each regiment; after which the troops march past in open order and at quarter distance. The troops are then drawn up in line of continuous quarter distance column, and give a general salute, the colors being again drooped, and the bands playing "God save the Queen." The Vice-regal party now advance to the front of the troops and are met by Lt.-Gen. Sir E. Selby Smyth, Col. Durie, D.A.G., and staff. His Excellency, in a few well chosen words, conveys to the officers in command the sense entertained by himself and the Princess of the admirable manner in which the troops have gone through their evolutions. He thanks them for their loyalty to the Queen, and expresses his confidence that in case their services should ever unfortunately be required to defend their country, they would be offered most promptly. Three cheers are given for the Queen, and three more for the Marquis and Princess, and the Vice-regal party drive off amid repeated cheers from the multitude assembled. The following commendation of the troops appears in the *Canada Gazette* of 20th Sept.: "The Governor-General having verbally expressed to the staff and field officers on parade, His Excellency's approbation of the general efficiency and soldierlike bearing of the troops at the review held on the Garrison Common, Toronto, on the 9th inst., it remains only for me to convey my best thanks to the staff and regimental officers and men composing the force that passed in review before the Governor-General and her Royal Highness the Princess, complimenting them, upon the complete success of their praiseworthy exertions. The steadiness of the troops under arms, the accuracy with which they took up their several positions, and the precision with which they moved, call for my commendation in offering my congratulations to the brigadiers and the staff as well as to commanding and all officers and men of the several corps and battalions on the ground.

"Signed, E. SELBY SMYTH, Lt. General."

—In the evening a grand citizens' ball is given in the pavilion of the Horticultural Gardens, which has been enlarged and most beautifully decorated for the occasion. The ball is the most brilliant and successful one ever given in Toronto, and is attended not only by the leading citizens of the Queen city, but by large numbers of the *élite* of other cities in Canada and the United States, upwards of 600 guests being present. The Vice-regal party arrive at 10 o'clock, and shortly after enter the ball-room when the first quadrille is formed as follows: His Excellency and Miss Macdonald (of Government House). Lt.-Governor Macdonald and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, Major DeWinton and Miss Mary Macdonald, Mr. A. R. Boswell, chairman of the Citizens' Ball Committee, and Miss Ida Macdonald. Subsequently Her Royal Highness dances with Mr. A. R. Boswell and Hon. Senator Macpherson; and His Excellency with Miss Beaty and Mrs. G. W. Allan. At a quarter to one the supper-room is thrown open, H.R.H. being conducted in by Mayor Beaty, and His Excellency escorting Miss Macdonald. The Vice-regal party retire about an hour after supper. —Mrs. Viola Mercer, a young widow, commits suicide by shooting herself with a pistol at Castleton, Ont., in the store of Mr. F. F. McKeyes, a man for whom she had declared an ardent affection. The coroner's jury attribute the cause of her suicide to an "unreturned affection for McKeyes"; but exonerate him from blame.

the circumstances connected with the Presidential election in the United States, a tribunal was appointed to determine the election. At that tribunal, raised by the prudence and patriotism of our people, it was also my good fortune to represent one side of the argument before them, and on the conclusion of these three special tribunals, in which I had the good fortune to be on the winning side, I may fairly say I have had great prosperity in the service of cases which have been entrusted to my management. They were all cases which afforded examples of the power of the laws. An impeachment, in the early history of politics, of the executive head of a nation of forty millions could never have occurred without involving the peace of the community. A trouble of the difficulty and magnitude which marked the relations between Great Britain and the United States at the close of the civil war would never in early days have been submitted, as it was by the generosity of the British nation and the prudence and moderation of the American people, to a tribunal for disposal by the two most powerful nations in the world. (Cheers.) In the last instance, when the agitation of politics heightened by the reminiscences of the great civil strife that distressed our country had brought the nation face to face with the question of how to settle the Presidential election, what greater triumph could there be for the law, or what greater praise to the race to which we belong could be given, than to find that the nation should submit to the decision of a tribunal of lawyers. Our profession has been proverbially modest since it was constituted. How much the world has lost by their modesty no one can tell. Let us correct this fault imputed to us, and let the world know our merits and services. (Laughter and applause.)" The Vice-regal party then visit the various court-rooms and leave for Government House.

—The twelfth annual meeting of the Dominion Medical Association is held in Victoria Hall, London, Ont., Dr. J. McDonald, President of the Association, in the chair. A large number of members are present, and several visitors from the United States. The Association sits until the following day. It is agreed that the next annual meeting shall be held at Ottawa. The following officers are elected for the ensuing year:—President, Dr. Howard, Montreal; General Secretary, Dr. David, Montreal; Treasurer, Dr. Robillard; Vice-Presidents: Dr. H. Hill, Ottawa, (for Ontario); Dr. F. W. Campbell, Montreal, (for Quebec); Dr. Atherton, (for Nova Scotia); Dr. Parker, (for New Brunswick); Local Secretaries: Dr. H. P. Wright, Ottawa, (for Ontario); Dr. G. Ross, of Montreal, (for Quebec); Dr. Allison, (for New Brunswick); Dr. Wickwire, (for Nova Scotia).

—John Sullivan, laborer, and John Langdon, stone mason, are killed by the falling of the scaffolding of a new building in Hamilton.

—A match between Daft's eleven English cricketers and twenty-two Canadians is commenced at Toronto. The team are, Englishmen: G. Ulyett, W. Oacroft, E. Lockwood, J. Selby, R. Daft, A. Shrewsbury, W. Bates, T. Emmett, A. Shaw, G. Pinder, F. Morley. Canadians: H. Totten, S. Ray, G. Brunel, D. J. Smith, C. H. Sproule, W. B. Wells, G. Gillisple, C. W. Hyman, J. B. Laing, E. H. Osler, G. F. Hall, E. W. Spragge, R. Kennedy, R. R. Boulton, E. R. Odgen, J. B. Brophy, P. Æ. Irving, H. S. Scadding, J. H. Park, R. B. Ferrie, C. J. Logan, G. Drummond. The Canadians score 81 and the Englishmen 89 with 4 wickets to fall, when stumps are drawn at 6 o'clock.

—Ann McKechrie dies in the city of Quebec, aged 108.

11th.—The Vice-regal party pay a private visit to the Industrial Exhibition, and His Excellency and H. R. H. spend two hours in the main building examining the exhibits, with which they express themselves highly pleased. In the evening His Excellency and the Princess attend the Philharmonic concert in the Horticultural Gardens.

—Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and Sir A. T. Galt leave Liverpool on the Allan steamer *Peruvian* for Canada.



—The cricket match between the English and Canadian teams is concluded at Toronto. The English team finishes its first innings for 101. The Canadians make 72 in the second innings, making their total score 108 for both innings. The Englishmen then send in Shrewsbury and Bates who make three runs, and win the match by 10 wickets.

—A fire breaks out in the stable of the Globe hotel, Yonge Street, Toronto, and spreads to the extensive house-furnishing store of N. L. Piper & Son, which is entirely destroyed. Loss \$40,000; Insurance \$18,000.

12th.—The Vice-regal party visit St. Joseph Convent and Bishop Strachan's School in the forenoon; and in the afternoon attend the Art Conversazione of the Ontario Society of Artists.

—Mr. Thomas Bayley Potter, M.P. for Rochdale, in the English House of Commons, and Secretary of the Cobden Club, arrives in Toronto.

—The "Scott" Temperance Act is carried in the County of Cumberland, N.S.

—A political demonstration in honor of the Hon. Luc Letellier de St. Just, late Lieutenant Governor of Quebec, is made in Montreal. A procession numbering over 3,000, with about 1,500 torches, is formed in the Dominion Square, and proceeds to the residence of Hon. Mr. Huntington, M.P., Dorchester St., where addresses are delivered by Messrs. Huntington Letellier, Prefontaine, Nelson, Boutillier, McShane, Devlin, Monk and Prevost.

—A cricket match between Daft's eleven and twenty-two old-country players resident in Canada, is commenced in Toronto. The English team is the same as in the previous match. The Anglo-Canadians are W. R. Baker, W. Townsend, H. Brock, F. W. Armstrong, F. J. Gosling, R. Adams, G. Trousdale, W. S. Jackson, G. Behan, L. Ogden, J. Holland, J. N. Kirchhoffer, C. P. Fisher, S. E. Hardinge, F. L. Blake, W. E. Baillie, C. B. Brodie, J. T. Harris, —Cooke, —Pickering, N. P. Todd, G. Simpson. The Anglo-Canadians score 76 in their first innings, and the Englishmen have made 82, for 5 wickets when time is called at 6 o'clock.

—His Excellency the Governor General is entertained at dinner by the members of the Toronto Club, His Lordship Chief Justice Moss presiding, and about one hundred guests being present. After the toasts "The Queen," and "The Prince of Wales and the other members of the Royal Family" have been drunk, the Chairman proposes the toast of "The Governor-General" as follows:—"I now rise to propose the third and last toast upon the official programme. It requires but scanty introduction. Already you have anticipated that I am about to ask you to drink the health of our distinguished guest. (Loud applause). It is not for me to enlarge upon the importance and extent of the constitutional duties, which one in that high and responsible position is called upon to discharge. We have already had in this room the pleasure and advantage of hearing some of the principles enunciated which in the opinion of one whom I am sure his Excellency will allow me to call his eminent predecessor, ought to guide the occupant of that exalted office. (Cheers). The correctness of these views has, I believe, been generally conceded; but trained as he has been in political science and imbued with the true spirit of our constitution, his Excellency's attention need not be directed to any model. (Cheers). But this subject suggests a single observation. It will happen in this as in all democratic countries, that in seasons of heated political agitation and party warfare, those who fill exalted public positions are often exposed to severe, and sometimes to unfair criticism. But in the long run the heart of the people is sure to beat sound and true. (Loud cheers). I trust that during his Excellency's term the political current will flow smoothly, or at least with no more disturbance than is necessary to keep the stream of our national life fresh and pure; but in any event I venture to say in the name of the Canadian people, that the head of the Government of this country may depend upon receiving their hearty

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sympathy and unfailing support, when they perceive that he is conscientious and impartial in his endeavours to discharge his duty. (Cheers.) That his Excellency is animated by this spirit no observer of his past career will for an instant doubt. (Loud cheers.) Still less is it necessary to dwell upon the social duties which the administrator of the Government of this Dominion is expected to discharge. At this moment the people of this city are living and speaking witnesses of the effective and captivating manner in which they are from day to day fulfilled. (Cheering.) We welcome our distinguished guest on many grounds. We welcome him as the heir of a distinguished house, whose name is associated in the cause of freedom with stirring passages of that glorious history in which we claim a precious heritage. We welcome him as one who has already won for himself a place in the republic of letters. (Cheers.) We welcome him as the son-in-law of our beloved Sovereign. (Tremendous cheering.) We welcome him as the constitutional Governor to whom we believe that the destinities of the country can be safely confided. (Cheers.) All these grounds are common to us and our fellow-countrymen. It is our happy privilege this evening to welcome the genial, courteous and accomplished gentleman who, with his royal consort, is the Crown and apex of our social system and domestic life. (Great and continued cheering.) Gentlemen: The Governor General." His Excellency in reply says:—"In rising to return you my heartfelt thanks for the loyal and cordial manner in which you have received the toast of the health of the Queen's Representative, I thank my learned and honourable friend on my left for the manner in which he has proposed that toast, and you gentlemen, for the way in which you have been good enough to receive it. I knew that in a Canadian company that toast would be received with all honours, because I believe there is no nation in this world which has more profound love for its Sovereign than the Canadian people. (Loud cheers.) With reference to the Prince of Wales, to whose visit you have made allusion, I know that he was delighted as was also the Duke of Connaught, with the visit they paid to Canada, and they have both expressed a confident hope that during my term of office they may re-visit Canadian soil. (Loud cheering.) With regard to ourselves personally, I shall accept with gratitude everything that has fallen to-night from your eloquent lips, sir, with regard to the Princess, my wife. (Great cheering.) But as for myself, I must demur to the excessive kindness of some of your expressions, and although it may be a bold opinion for a layman to lay down in the presence of so many distinguished in the law, I believe my learned friend has almost for the first time—and I hope for the last—in his life departed from that attitude of strict impartiality which it is his duty, as well as my own, to maintain. (Great laughter and cheering.) I have a theory on the subject, of which I will let you into the secret. My honourable friend has confided to me that it was his painful duty to make some very severe observations from the Bench to-day. I think that it may be possibly owing to a natural reaction of feeling that he has found it almost obligatory to make some observations in my favour to-night, almost too kind. (Loud laughter.) We have been delighted with the reception we have met with in Toronto, and I must say that it has been a matter of good fortune in my opinion that we have been able to visit this great city at a time when its citizens are occupied with the great show which is being held within a short distance of these walls, and which is a most remarkable exhibition to have been set on foot and carried out by any city. (Cheers.) And in a few days we shall not only have had the pleasure of inspecting the exhibits, but of seeing some of the live stock which is now enjoying such favour not only in Canada, but also, luckily for Europe, over the water. That examination will be for me one of peculiar interest. I look forward to that trade developing a new and, as I trust it will be—a

permanent source of revenue to this country. (Cheers.) I see you have Landseer's pictures of "Peace and War" upon your walls. I know of no more striking contrast that can be seen between peace and war than at Quebec, for instance, where under the frowning guns of that magnificent fortress the air is daily full of the lowing of cattle and bleating of sheep, and vast numbers are to be seen being embarked upon the large and fine vessels of the Allan Line for transport to Europe. (Cheers.) We may congratulate Canada not only that she has begun that trade, but that she has done so in so energetic a fashion, that though the shippers expected there would be but little shipping done this year, the trade has been carried on with increasing volume throughout the autumn, and depend upon it it will bring you good return, not only to the farmers already here, but by bringing more people to Canada. These people are the class you want, and, I believe, that for every few hundred cattle or sheep you send to Liverpool you have every prospect of getting in exchange a stout English farmer. (Loud cheers.) Gentlemen, I hardly expected that upon this, my first official visit, I should have had the opportunity of expressing my gratitude to the Toronto Club for entertaining me in so friendly a fashion at so pleasant a banquet. In meeting you here to-night I feel I am in the presence of a representative assembly of those who lead the intellectual and commercial life of this city, one of the greatest already, and at the same time one of the most promising, not only in the Dominion, but on the American Continent. Before you, then, gentlemen, I wish I could find words warm enough to give you an idea of the manner in which we have been touched by the efforts made in our behalf by the citizens of Toronto. (Loud cheers.) It would not be reasonable to seek any justification of such kind feeling, but at all events, I can say to you that, if a hearty and earnest interest in every phase of your national life can be taken as an excuse for such welcome, this justification, at all events, exists to the full. (Loud and prolonged cheering.) In one sense, also, I am no stranger to your affairs, for I do not feel that in studying Canada I have embarked on a sea hitherto unknown to me. It is not only since my arrival here that I have watched with unflagging enthusiasm the current of events which is so surely leading this country to the full enjoyment of a great inheritance, for, long before we landed on your shores, much of your history and of your present condition was known to me. A brief visit, paid many years ago, could give me but little real insight into your condition, but every man in England who has anything to do with public life has, since the Confederation of the British North American Provinces, considered his political studies as wholly wanting, if a pretty thorough knowledge of your resources and position were not included in his survey of the Empire. (Cheers.) Confederation has had this advantage, that your destinies have been presided over by men who had weight and authority at home, and who were able to put before the English people, in attractive form, the resources of this country. And especially was this the case during the six and a half years Lord Dufferin has been in this country; for his speeches, given in so poetical a form, and with such mastery of diction and such a grasp of comprehension of your material and political condition, were universally read and universally admired. (Loud cheers.) Perhaps in former days, and before the country had become one, so much attention would not have been given to your affairs, but since Confederation, we all know in England—every politician in England knows that he is not to consider this country as a small group of disunited Colonies, but as a great and consolidated people, growing in importance not only year by year, but hour by hour. (Great cheering.) You now form a people before whom the Colonial Office and Foreign Office alike are desirous to act with the utmost strength of the Empire in forwarding your interests; and in speaking through the Imperial Foreign Office it is impossible that you should not

remember that it is not only the voice of two, three or four or five millions, as the case may be, but the voice of a nation of over forty millions. (Great cheering.) As I said before, I believe that in former days perhaps the interest was not so lively, although perhaps it would be unjust to say that too strongly, because within the last few months we have had a striking example of how willing Great Britain is to undertake war and expenditure for colonies by no means as united or as important as Canada. (Prolonged cheers.) But the feeling with regard to Canada as a mere *congeries* of colonies, and Canada as one people and government, may, perhaps, be compared to the different feelings that a mother may be supposed to have in the pride with which she may regard a nursery full of small infants, and the far different pride with which she looks upon the career and stature of her grown-up and eldest son. (Laughter and cheers.) To be sure, as it is with all sons and all mothers, little passing and temporary misconceptions may occasionally occur, and which only show how deep in reality is their mutual love. (Laughter.) The mother may sometimes think it sad that her child has forgotten some little teaching learnt on her knee, and that one or two of the son's opinions smack of foreign notions—she may think that some of his doings tend not only to injure her, but himself also and the world at large. (Great laughter.) Perhaps, sometimes, he thinks on his part that it is a pity old people cannot put themselves in the place of younger natures. (Uproarious laughter.) But if such is the tenor of the thought which may sometimes occupy the mother and the child, let no one dream for a moment that their affection has become less deep, or that true loyalty of nature is less felt. (Loud cheering.) They are one in heart and mind; they wish to remain so, and shall, and I should like to see the man who would dare to come between them. (Tremendous cheering.) In saying this, gentlemen, I express what may be regarded as my first impression of the feelings which animate you, and I believe that when I leave you my last impressions will be identical. (Loud cheering.) And now, gentlemen, the topics on which a governor-general may speak without offence are somewhat limited (laughter), although he is expected to be the advertiser-general of one of the largest countries in the world—(great laughter and applause)—an empire so large that the study of its proportions is, I think, much more like the study of astronomy than the study of geography. (Laughter and applause.) It is perhaps best that he should speak on generalities; but in making my first appearance among you I may be expected to record other general impressions. I may perhaps be permitted to mention a subject which is generally understood as giving a good opening for conversation and acquaintance, and likely to lead to no serious difference of opinion, namely, the subject of the weather. (Roars of laughter.) I can now speak with some authority upon that momentous topic—(laughter)—because I have now spent a winter, a spring, a summer, and part of an autumn in Canada, and I believe that any one who has had a similar experience with me will agree that the seasons and climate enjoyed here are singularly pleasant and salubrious. (Cheers.) You have, gentlemen, real seasons—there is a real winter and a real summer. (Loud laughter.) You are not troubled with shams in that respect—(laughter); no shoddy manufactures of that nature are imported over here from Europe where winter is often like a raw summer and summer like a wet winter. How different has been the reality of your winter, for as an old woman once wrote home to her friends in Scotland, 'All the children here may run about in the snow without wetting their feet.' (Great laughter and cheers.) We have only to look at that column on which a splendid bunch of peaches is hanging to see a trophy which should bring many to our door; but it is only a small sample of a vast crop of a similar nature which you have in Western Ontario, for, as I am informed by my honourable friend on my right (Mr. Mackenzie), the peaches are often given to the pigs.

(Great laughter.) The pleasant and bracing seasons of Canada can be enjoyed in a country without its equal, for nowhere has the settler a more varied range of choice in the scenery, the locality, the soil which will finally determine him where to found a home. His fortune may be compared to that of a man entering one of those new houses where each may have his own flat—a magnificent abode where, if he wished not to travel far, to be easily reached and visited by his friends, he may remain in the rooms of the ground-floor—our spacious Maritime Provinces, where he will find himself very near his fishmonger—(cheers and laughter)—close to the old tradesmen with whom he has dealt in Europe, and warmed by a great kitchen well furnished with a stove of fiction coal. (Laughter and cheers.) If he prefer other apartments he may ascend to those great and most comfortable rooms—our ancient and populous Provinces of Quebec and Ontario—the first-floor rooms of our Canadian mansion which are so amply provided with the old-fashioned associations which he may love, while, if still more active, he may select accommodation in the vast chambers of the second floor—the wonderful districts of the North-west, which have been so bountifully furnished by beneficent Nature, that he will require but little capital to make his abode exactly according to his own taste. (Loud cheers.) And if he prefers another and still more airy location—(laughter)—he may go on again and inhabit our recently erected and lofty story of the Rocky Mountain District, near which he would again find an ample supply of coal, nearly as good as that which he found down below. (Applause.) He will be none the less fortunate when he makes the acquaintance of the master of this modern mansion, when he finds that everything is ruled in order and prosperity by him, and that his name is the Canadian House of Commons. (Loud applause.) And, now, dropping all fanciful metaphors, I must speak in more serious terms for a moment and express my admiration for that most able House, the excellence of whose debates would be a credit to any Assembly. (Cheers.) During its session I have sometimes been reminded of an exclamation of the late Baron Bunsen, the German diplomatist and author, whose residence in London as Prussian Ambassador at the Court of St. James' has caused him to be affectionately remembered in England. Chevalier Bunsen, looking on at the proceedings of the House of Commons, said that to him it was a marvel how an Englishman could ever rest until he had sought to become a member of that Assembly, where the Ministers of the Sovereign, and they who endeavoured to win a share in the government of a powerful people, met face to face as champions of different policies to discuss before the country the principles which should guide a mighty nation. As in England, so here, let no one turn his back on political life, as too hard, as bringing too much contention, or as occasioning too much unpleasantness. One of the worst signs of a country's condition is when they who have leisure, or property, or social influence look upon public life as too dirty for them, and hang back from the honourable rivalry, allowing other hands to have a commanding share in government. (Hear, hear.) I am confident that this will not be the case here, and long may it be before a Canadian prefers his ease, if he may command it, to that noblest labour to which he can be called by the voice of his fellow-citizens, the voice of his country, in her Parliament. (Cheers.) In striving to be a member of the Dominion Parliament, or to have a potent voice in the election of such a one, each man, whatever may be his circumstances, must feel that it is a high and proper ambition to do what in him lies to direct the policy of this Royal Commonwealth, which sees its will expressed by the Cabinet—which is but a Committee of the Parliament elected by the people—carried out loyally and fully by the Executive head of the Government. (Cheers.) To be sure you may say to me, you are speaking in ignorance—the Governor-General is not allowed to be present at the

debates of Parliament. (Laughter.) Certainly, gentlemen, I am not allowed to be present, and never have been. (Renewed laughter.) I have never even followed the example of my eminent predecessor, who has left me such a heritage of speeches at the Toronto Club. (Laughter and applause.) I have followed his example in making a speech, but I have not followed his example in another case, for I am informed that he has heard debates of the House concealed by the friendly shadows behind the Speaker's chair. (Loud cheers and laughter.) I have never placed myself in that position, and of course my knowledge is entirely derived from reports—of course I do not speak of newspaper reports. (Roars of laughter.) That is quite impossible—(renewed laughter)—because I am fully conscious that we should not put our trust in printers—(great laughter)—but I speak of other reports which are more trustworthy, and for which, of course, my responsible Ministers are responsible. (Laughter.) I shall mention a particular rumour that has reached my ears, which is to the scarcely credible effect that the current of discussion is often not quite so tranquil as might be assumed by outsiders, looking only at the harmonious outline of the buildings in which the members meet. (Great laughter.) Perhaps the reported occasional quickening of the political current and the hurried words to which it gives rise occur only because pure panegyric is distasteful and a wholesome criticism is on the other hand preferred. Believing this, I shall only venture to express the opinion that if any spoken words fly too swiftly it is because one bad habit, and one only, exists among the politicians of Canada. It is this—and I am sure you will realize the melancholy significance of the fact to which I am so reluctantly compelled to allude: it is that Canadian politicians do not bring their wives with them to Ottawa. (Uproarious laughter.) I hope the recently developed doctrines of constitutional duty may still allow a Governor-General to take the initiative in making a suggestion, and my suggestion would be that the ladies should favour us with their presence at Ottawa, for I am certain that an alteration in this practice would soon put a stop to the reports to which I have drawn your attention, which some people may think may detract from the position of our celebrated, and alas! at Ottawa, too often celibate politicians. (Roars of laughter.) And now, gentlemen, I have only to thank you repeatedly and most earnestly for your welcome, and the citizens of Toronto I would thank through you at large for the extreme kindness with which they have been pleased to receive us. But I believe, gentlemen, it is not mere kindness that is shown by such demonstrations as those we have recently seen. If it were that only it would, perhaps, lose some of its significance. In the display made we have seen the outpouring of the heart of a people whose loyal passion is strong for the unity which binds our great History to a greater present, and which, under the temperate sceptre of our beloved Queen, is leading Canada and Britain together in freedom to an assured and yet more glorious future." His Excellency then proposes the toast of "The Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario," coupling with it the sentiment "The prosperity of the Province of Ontario," which was responded to by Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald in a speech of much humour. In acknowledging the toast of his health, which has been proposed by the Governor-General, Chief Justice Moss says: "I feel that I have this evening achieved one triumph, at least, for His Excellency has had the goodness to declare that this is the first occasion for years on which he has found himself joining in a song. (Laughter.) I do not venture for one moment to attribute that to the circumstance that he was gracious enough to propose the health of your chairman. I attribute it solely to his kindly desire to enter into the full spirit of the dinner which he has honored the Club by attending. On addressing you on the present occasion, I hardly occupy so favourable a position as that which His Excellency desired to claim. He appealed



to your indulgence, because as yet he is a comparative stranger to the country. I do not myself perceive that his appeal was necessary, but at any rate it is very clear that I can advance no such claim to your consideration. I have known most of you for a considerable time, and I think that most of you know me. (Laughter.) Your flattering reception, almost makes me hope that you must have discovered in me the possession of many qualities which are no doubt very much to my honour and credit, but which have hitherto been unknown or unrecognized. (Laughter.) His Excellency has already shown that he is not unskilled in legal lore. He has claimed the right to demur to one of my statements, and I beg him to accord to me a similar privilege, for the concluding part of His Excellency's statement is one to which I conceive myself entitled to demur. He was not content with asserting that I was 'a jolly good fellow.' If the proposition had stopped there I should not have joined issue, but when he went on to affirm 'that nobody could deny it,' I thought he was indulging in a poetic license. (Loud laughter.) Well, we know that his Excellency has a right to venture upon poetic licenses. (Loud cheering.) But as the poem of which I am the subject is not the production of His Excellency's muse, I make bold to say that there are numerous persons who are not at all prepared to assent to the proposition that I am a 'jolly good fellow.' I desire now on behalf of the Toronto Club to repeat what I attempted imperfectly to express before, the deep sense that every member entertains of the gracious manner in which His Excellency has responded to our invitation. (Loud cheers.) I then made some reference to the manner in which the social duties pertaining to his position had been discharged, but I did not then know what this evening has taught, that if his exalted office did not forbid the use of such familiar language, I might have ventured to add that he, at least, has shown himself fully entitled to be ranked in the class of "jolly good fellows." (Loud applause.) I trust that the stay of His Excellency and his Royal Consort among us will be both happy and prolonged. I trust that it will be our privilege long to live under his sway. (Loud cheers.) I cherish the belief that the more he knows of our people, and the better he understands us, the better he will like us. (Cheers.) I am sure that the more we know of him and the more we are privileged to observe the virtues, excellencies, and charms of his Royal Consort, the more firmly seated will be the throne which they have already established in Canadian hearts. (Loud applause.)"

18th.—The Governor-General attends the fourteenth annual regatta of the Toronto Rowing Club, for which event the Club has made great preparations; but, unfortunately, a stiff south-west breeze blows all the afternoon and only one race can take place. At half past three His Excellency and the other invited guests embark on the steamer *Filgate* and cruise about the bay; after which His Excellency spends some time in the Club House and has Edward Hanlan, the champion oarsman, introduced to him and converses with him for some time. Shortly after 5 o'clock the four-oar race is started, three crews competing as follows; the *Leander's* (Hamilton) Messrs. H. Lambe, stroke, H. McLaren, No. 2, H. Clarke, No. 3, J. McKenzie, bow; the *Argonauts* (Toronto) Messrs. Geo. Galt, stroke, S. P. Galt, No. 2, J. W. Hogg, No. 3, Robt. McKay, bow; the *Peterboro'* crew, Messrs. A. T. Belcher, stroke, G. C. Rogers, No. 2, R. B. Rogers, No. 3, W. P. Shaw, bow. The race is won by the Hamilton crew.

—The match between Daft's cricketers and the Anglo-Canadian team results in a draw, the Englishmen making 20 runs in their first innings to their opponents 76. In the second innings the Anglo-Canadians score 67 with 5 crickets to fall when time is called. In the evening the English cricketers are entertained at dinner at the Walker House.

—Two women, Mrs. Marineault and Miss Fortin, residents of Hull, P.Q.,

are drowned at Ottawa by mistaking the floating sawdust in the Ottawa river for the shore and stepping on it.

—The "Scott" Act is adopted in the County of Westmoreland by a vote of 1082 to 229.

15th.—The Vice-regal party leave Toronto by rail for Hamilton, which place is reached at noon. The party is received by the Mayor and Council, Bishop Crinnon and the clergy of the R. C. Church, the National Societies, &c. After the usual address and reply the party proceeds to the new Court House where an address is presented by the County Council and another by the Bar Association, after which His Excellency formally opens the new Court House. The party then proceeds to "Dundurn," where the Bishop of Niagara presents an address on behalf of the Anglican Church. In the afternoon the party visits the Central School where about 5,000 school children sing the National Anthem. The party afterwards visits the Horticultural Show at the Crystal Palace. In the evening a Drawing Room is held in the Court House, at which about 600 ladies and gentlemen are presented. The city is beautifully illuminated.

—The inhabitants of Pictou, N.S., celebrate the 101st anniversary of the arrival of the ship *Hector* at Pictou. There is a grand procession in which appears a representation of the ship fully rigged and manned; a Scottish tournament, a lacrosse match; and in the evening there is a ball.

16th.—The Vice-regal party leave Hamilton for London, stopping at Brantford, Woodstock and Ingersoll by the way, at all of which places addresses are presented and the utmost enthusiasm displayed. At London the party is received by Mayor Lewis, Hon. John Carling, M.P., W. R. Meredith, M.P.P., and others, as well as the members of the City and County Councils. The guard of honor consists of three companies of the 7th Battalion, under command of Captain Williams. A procession is formed and the party escorted to Victoria Park where a salute of 21 guns is fired by the London Field Battery, and the following addresses read: from the City Council, by Mayor Lewis; from the Council of the County of Middlesex, by Warden Gilmour; from the Indian bands of Ontario, by Chief Henry. The party next proceeds to the City Hall where a morning reception is held and about 700 ladies and gentlemen presented. From the City Hall the party proceed to the Drill Shed where an ode of welcome is sung by about 500 voices; after which their Excellencies proceed to Hellmuth College where an address is presented by His Lordship Bishop Hellmuth, and replied to. After spending some time in the College, their Excellencies retire to Norwood House, the residence of Bishop Hellmuth, which has been placed at their disposal during their stay in London, and spend the evening in private.

—The Annual Prize meeting of the Dominion Rifle Association at the Rideau Range, Ottawa, is opened at 10.30 a.m. by Hon. Mr. Masson, Minister of Militia. The matches are continued daily (Sunday excepted) until Monday 22nd Inst., when the prizes are distributed to the winners in the Senate Chamber by H. R. H. the Princess Louise. The meeting is the most successful ever held by the Association, the entries being more than twice as numerous as on any previous occasion. Manitoba is represented for the first time; and in the Battalion and Affiliated Association matches teams from every Province but British Columbia compete. The number of and amount of prizes are as follows: All-comers, 250, prizes \$385; Dominion, (23 medal-men), 246, \$680; McDougall Challenge Cup, 237, \$350 and cup; Provincial match, 6 teams of 8 men each, 231 individual entries, \$418 and London Merchants cup; Battalion match, 24 of 5 men each, \$330; Minister of Militia's prize, 148, \$200; Affiliated Association match, 35 teams of 8 each and 197 individual entries, \$475; Governor General's Prize, 30, \$250; Extra Series, No. 1, 384, \$120; Extra Series, No. 2, 277, \$150; Skirmishing, 13 teams of 5 each, \$100; small bore match, 6 teams of 5 each and 50 indi-



vidual entries, \$295; Grand Aggregate, 215, \$2'0. Total number of entries 2,593; total number of money prizes, 329, value \$4,001.

—The third of the series of cricket matches in Toronto, 22 Englishmen and Canadians against Daft's 11, is concluded; Daft's team scoring 122 in one innings, against their opponents' 119 in two innings—65 in the first, and 54 in the second.

—A carpenter named John Bedard, falls from the large dome in the central front of the new Parliament building, Quebec, and is instantly killed.

—Mr. G. W. Stuart, of the "Rose" gold mine, Montague, N. S., produces a gold brick containing 42 cubic inches, weighing 395 oz., 5 dwts. and valued at \$7,650, the result of one month's labor of 14 men.

—The American Institute of Mining Engineers holds a meeting in the William Molson Hall, Montreal, to inaugurate the annual meeting which commences on the 17th. A large number of Canadian and American engineers are present, amongst whom are, Dr. Raymond, Dr. Sterry Hunt, Mr. A. S. Holly, Prof. B. Stillman, Yale College; Munro and Eggleston, Columbia; Church, Ohio; Messrs. L. Holbrook, New York; Bergman, Troy; Alex. Cox, New York; M. Coryell, T. Coryell, Baylis, Editor *Iron Age*; Weeks, Assistant Editor ditto; R. P. Rothwell, Editor *Engineering and Mining Journal*; Platt, Troy; McDowell, New York; Leckie, Canadian Copper Company; Bellin, Philadelphia, &c. There were also present Principal Dawson, Rev. Archdeacon Leach, Mr. J. Fraser Torrance, Secretary to the Local Committee, Director A. R. C. Selwyn, F. R. G. S., and others. Dr. Sterry Hunt presides and brief addresses of welcome are delivered by Mayor Rivard and Principal Dawson. Mr. E. B. Cox, President of the Institute, then explains the object and nature of the Association and is followed by Dr. Sterry Hunt, who spoke of the wide range of study necessary to fit a man for the position of mining engineer; after which Dr. R. W. Raymond, of New York, reads an interesting paper on "The zinc deposits of Southern Missouri."

—A banquet is given by the Industrial Exhibition Association, in the St. Lawrence Hall, Toronto, to the exhibitors, Mr. J. J. Withrow, President of the Association, in the chair. About 300 guests are present, amongst whom are Messrs. Read, M.P., Pell, M.P., and John Clay, Jr., English Commissioners sent out to enquire into the agricultural condition of Canada and the United States.

17th.—The Vice-regal party leave London for Guelph. A halt is made at Berlin and an enthusiastic reception accorded by the German settlers. An address in English from the Town Council is presented by Mayor Breithaupt, and another, in German, from citizens of German descent, by Mr. Kranz, M.P., to both of which His Excellency replies in the language of the address. The party arrive at Guelph at noon, and are received by the Mayor at the Huskisson street crossing when a procession is formed for the Fair Grounds. The escort is furnished by the Wellington and Ontario Field Batteries, and the streets are gaily decorated, several arches being erected and almost every house decked with flags. At the Park about 3,000 school children sing "The Campbells are coming" as the Vice-regal party drives up to the pavilion, followed by "God Save the Queen." Mayor Howard reads an address from the City of Guelph; Warden Prain one from the County of Wellington, and President Parkinson one from the Guelph Central Exhibition Association, to each of which His Excellency replies; after which His Excellency makes the formal announcement that the Exhibition is open. His Excellency and the Princess then inspect the exhibits, and the party proceeds to the residence of Mr. Raymond, where H. R. H. remains to lunch, while His Excellency goes on to the City Hall, where a public lunch has been prepared. Mayor Howard presides and at the cross table are seated His Excellency the Governor-General, Major De Winton, A.D.C., Hon. Mr. Mowat, Hon. A. Crooks,

Hon C. S. Wood, G. A. Drew, M.P., D. Guthrie, M.P., Dr. Orton, M.P., J. Prain, Col. Higinbotham, Col. Clarke, L. Parkinson, R. McKim, C. Morris, J. H. Finlay, J. Massie. After lunch a reception is held in the Council Chamber at which a large number of ladies and gentlemen are presented. The party return to Toronto which is reached about 6 o'clock. During the reading of the addresses in the pavilion an unfortunate accident occurs; the seats on which are the school children fall, and about 800 children are precipitated to the ground, many of them having arms or legs broken and a large number being more or less injured.

—Warren Smith, of Halifax, N.S., beats Evan Morris, of Pittsburg, Pa., in a three mile sculling match in Bedford Basin, for \$1,000 a side. Time 21 min., 51 sec.

18th.—His Excellency visits the General Hospital, Toronto, in the morning and afterwards accompanies H. R. H. to the Industrial Exhibition where they spend about two hours, visiting the Agricultural and Horticultural Halls and the Dairy building, and witnessing an exhibition of all the prize animals in the horse ring. About one o'clock the party proceeds to Parkdale, where Her Royal Highness lays the corner stone of the new Home for Incurables, at the corner of Close and Dunn avenues. In the afternoon H. R. H. gives a garden party at Government House, at which a large number of the *élite* of Toronto are present.

—A three days match between Daft's team and seventeen of the Hamilton Cricket Club is commenced at Hamilton. The seventeen are, R. B. Kennedy, captain; A. H. Hope; R. K. Hope; A. Gillespie; H. C. Simonds; J. H. Park; B. W. Waud; Alex. Harvey; C. J. Logan; R. Ferrie; P. A. Irving; F. W. Armstrong; T. Swinyard; C. S. Hyman; — Parkin; — Connor; — Gillean. The match results in the English team scoring 186 runs in one innings against 83 by the Canadians in two innings.

—Eight houses in the business part of the village of Markdale, Ont., are burned. Loss about \$20,000. Insurance \$6,000.

—A teamster named James O'Neill while driving a load of lumber from Cargill's Mills to Guelph, from some unknown cause falls off his seat in front of the waggon and one of the wheels passes over his head killing him instantly.

—The first section of the Halifax and Cape Breton Railway and Coal Company, from New Glasgow to Antigonish, N.S., a distance of 46 miles, is opened. Lieutenant Governor Archibald, Hon. Messrs. Holmes, Thompson, Crealman and Vail are amongst the invited guests who pass over the road.

—The Rt. Hon. the Earl of Beaconsfield, Premier of Great Britain, delivers a speech at Aylesbury, in which he highly eulogises Canada as the country for British immigrants to settle in; and speaks in the highest terms of the future prospects of the Dominion.

19th.—The Credit Valley Railway is formally opened from Toronto to Milton, about 80 miles from Toronto, by His Excellency the Governor General. About 10 o'clock His Excellency arrives at the Queen St. crossing at Parkdale where a special is in waiting, consisting of four passenger cars and the Intercolonial Palace car which is being used by the Vice regal party. The train starts at  $\frac{1}{2}$  past 10 and reaches Milton at noon, short halts having been made at Cooksville and Streetsville. The train stops at Martin's Park, about half a mile from Milton, and His Excellency is conducted to a covered platform in the grove where about 2,000 people are assembled. Hon. G. W. Allan addresses His Excellency on behalf of the Trustees of the road, giving a brief account of the progress of the road and requesting him to declare it open to Milton. His Excellency makes an appropriate reply and formally declares the road open, after which the party returns to Toronto. About 2 o'clock His Excellency again visits the Exhibition and remains about an hour and a half; after which he pays an informal visit to Trinity College, where he is received by Rev. Professor Jones, Dean

of the College; Mr. Huson Murray, Rev. Mr. Cayley and Mr. S. J. Van-koughnet, members of the Corporation. After inspecting the building His Excellency proceeds to Knox College, where he is received by Rev. Principal Caven, Rev. Professor McLaren, Rev. Dr. Topp, Hon. John McMurrich and others. An address is read by the Rev. Principal and a brief impromptu reply made by His Excellency, who is then conducted over the building and shortly after takes his departure.

—The American Institute of Mining Engineers having closed its business sessions at Montreal is entertained at lunch at the St. Lawrence Hall, the chair being occupied by Mr. Peter Redpath, and upwards of 100 guests, including many ladies, being present.

—The Industrial Exhibition at Toronto is closed after having been open for three weeks and having proved highly successful.

—A Committee composed of Lieut. General Sir E. Selby Smyth, K.C.M.G., as President, Adjutant General Powell and Deputy Adjutant General Jackson, 4th Dist., as Vice Presidents, with Mr. W. R. Wright, as Secretary, is appointed to receive subscriptions from the Canadian Militia, towards the "United Service Memorial" about to be erected to the late Prince Imperial of France, killed in South Africa. The sum of \$199.82 is received by this Committee towards the memorial.

20th.—The Vice-regal party leave Toronto for Ottawa. A halt for about half an hour is made at Whitby where addresses are presented by Mayor Harper, on behalf of the Corporation of Whitby, and Warden Graham, on behalf of the County of Ontario. At Port Hope another halt is made, opposite the Town Hall, and a most enthusiastic welcome extended to the Vice-regal pair. His Excellency and H. R. H. are received by Mayor Randall and Col. Williams, M.P., and escorted to the Town Hall, in front of which a platform has been erected, around which an immense crowd is gathered. An address is read by Mayor Randall and suitably responded to by His Excellency. At Cobourg another halt is made and the party escorted to the Town Hall, which is handsomely decorated. On the platform are Mayor Gullet and members of the Town and County Councils, Hon. James Cockburn, M.P., Judges Boswell, Clark, and Dumble, Sheriff Waddell, Mr. Geo. Field, M.P.P. Addresses are read by Mayor Gullet, on behalf of the Corporation of Cobourg; by Warden Burden, on behalf of the united Counties of Northumberland and Durham, and by Rev. Dr. Nelles, President of Victoria University, and replied to by His Excellency, after which a number of presentations are made and the party drives through a portion of the town before returning to the train. At Belleville the last public reception takes place and here as at Port Hope, it is on an open platform, tastefully decorated. An address is read by Mayor Robertson and responded to by His Excellency; and, after a few presentations, the party returns to the train and continues its journey to Ottawa, which is reached about 9 p.m.

21st.—Sir John A. Macdonald arrives at Quebec in the steamer *Peruvian*, and meets with a hearty reception from his political friends.

22nd.—The first "Dominion" Exhibition is opened at Ottawa, and continues open five days. The giving of a Dominion character to this exhibition arose in this manner. At the annual Provincial Exhibition in 1878 of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario, it was decided, in the usual manner, where the next annual exhibition should be held, and Ottawa was the place selected. It was then proposed that as this would be the first Canadian Exhibition which Her Royal Highness would attend, and as it would be held at the Capital of the Dominion, an effort should be made to give it a Dominion character, and during the session of Parliament \$5000 was granted for this purpose. An Association was formed, of which His Excellency the Governor General was patron, and the Lieutenant Governors



by a vote of 18 to 16. The following officers are elected for ensuing year: James Young, M.P.P., President; Otto Klotz, Vice-President; D. McRae, Delegate to the Agricultural and Arts Society's Council; Rev. Mr. Clementi, and Messrs. Jackson, Ward and Hamilton, the Executive Committee; and Mr. Edwards, Secretary Treasurer.

—Mr. Charles F. Smithers, is elected General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, vice Mr. R. B. Angus, resigned.

24th.—The Dominion Exhibition is formally opened by His Excellency the Governor General and the Princess Louise, in the presence of about 25,000 spectators. At 11 o'clock the Vice-regal party arrives, and is conducted to the bandstand in the centre of the horse ring, where Mr. S. Wilmot, President of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario reads an address. His Excellency, in replying, says: "Mr. President and Gentlemen, I thank you for the address which you have read to me, expressing that deep loyalty to the Queen which, not merely from hearsay, but from observations of the sentiments which animate the people of Canada, whether in the cities or in the country, I know to be real and universal. The Princess joins with me in asking you to accept our gratitude for your recognition of the interest we feel in the great efforts at present made in various parts of Canada to display to the best advantage the industrial achievements of our artizans. Some of the handiwork of our two largest Provinces can be seen in this building, while others are not unrepresented, and we have evidence of the skill which graces the strength of a new brother, the Young Giant of the West. (Cheers.) Everywhere proof is given that the Canadian can hold his own in the rivalry that brings art to bear on the great natural products around us, and this is not surprising when we know that he comes from the races which in Europe have been the most renowned for the taste, the ingenuity, and the solidity of their workmanship. Where so many regions have but recently been peopled, there is, it need hardly be said, much to be done, and it is most satisfactory to see how each city and town is bending itself to the task, to prove that there is no laggard in the patriotic competition. (Cheers.) I have gladly attended several of these shows, and it is a feature peculiar to this country that the industrial exhibition so generally accompanies the agricultural show. Whether this shall always be the case in the gathering inaugurated to-day, it will be, of course, for you to determine by experience of success in your venture in thus combining them. This is, perhaps, the first meeting to which more than a local character has been given. It will be a matter for your consideration, and for all in Canada interested in your endeavours, whether a novel practice be established here, in moving to each province in succession, the Central Exhibition without injury to the local fairs, which will in any case be held. If you decide to move the agricultural show from province to province in successive years, no new practice would thereby be espoused, for such has been the custom of the National Societies of England, Scotland and Ireland. In the Old Country the space to be traversed is much smaller, but the need of comparison between the various exhibits is also much less. Local shows are held there in almost every county, but the advantage derived from the annual moving of the National Societies has been well expressed in the words of a former and justly beloved Viceroy of Ireland, who said that the experience the National Society had earned for itself had, by its annual movement, been carried through every part of the land, through each province in turn, and this had tended to fuse together the knowledge of the best specialties of each, whether in tillage or in pasture, in cereals or in green crops, or in the breeding and fattening of cattle. With us in Canada, if a similar practice were followed, we might, perhaps, add that comparison would benefit the proper employment of the best agricultural machinery, in the manufacture of which our Canadian artizans have won high commendation at the

bringing the ingots of gold and silver wrought in the mines of America through the cruel labour of thousands of enslaved Indians. This was the wealth which poured into the treasuries of a nation, whose riches reared the colossal palaces of the Escorial and the wondrous minster of Seville. The creation of such prosperity meant a short-lived reign of luxury and cruelty, the lifting up of an old country for a time, the abasement of a new land. How different the happy and more lasting wealth with which we are able to endow Europe from Canada when the parent land and the Dominion alike reap equal fruits from a bounteous harvest! (Loud cheers.) Our treasure fleets are now laden with golden grain and flocks and herds, with riches wrung from no servitude, but derived from the free and noble toil of a liberty-loving, independent and self-reliant people. It is to the men who have cleared the tangled forests, or have tilled the prairie lands, that we owe such great shows of agricultural wealth as those we have lately seen, and which prove how rich and inexhaustable are the veins of ore from which we can give enough and to spare. (Renewed cheers.) May the endeavour of such a society as this, assisted as it has been, chiefly by individual efforts, but countenanced by the Dominion Government, be to extend for the general good of our country the experience it earns, and whatever success is secured by the co-operation of the citizens." (Loud cheers.) A large number of school children, who are on the grand-stand, sing a song of welcome, after which His Excellency formally declares the Exhibition open.

—The annual meeting of the Agricultural and Arts Association of Ontario is held in the City Hall, Ottawa, the President, Mr. Samuel Wilmet, in the chair. The President's annual address is delivered and adopted. On motion of Mr. J. C. Rykert, M. P., seconded by Mr. Saunders, Hamilton is selected as the place at which the next exhibition shall be held.

25th.—The annual meeting of the Ontario Entomological Society is held in Ottawa, the President, Mr. Saunders, of London, in the chair. The annual report is read and adopted. Mr. W. Saunders, of London, is re-elected President for the ensuing year; and Mr. James Fletcher, of Ottawa, Vice-President.

26th.—The gold and silver medals won at the Dominion Exhibition are distributed in the Senate Chamber by H. R. H. the Princess Louise. The bronze medals are distributed by the President of the Agricultural and Arts Association.

—Chester Monroe is placed on trial before Mr. Justice Armour, at the Fall Assizes held at Barrie, Ont., charged with having murdered Thomas Cook, of the Township of Mulmur, on the 20th June, 1879. From the evidence it appears that Monroe, who is a man of about 60, was jealous of Cook's attentions to his wife. On the evening of the 20th of June the prisoner, Chester Monroe, and his wife were on their way home from Mansfield, when the deceased, Thomas Cook, overtook them, and said he would go to their house and have some tea. While Mrs. Monroe was pouring out the tea, Cook put his hand on her breast. The prisoner told him that was enough of that

work; that he was welcome to his tea, but must keep his hands to himself. Deceased wanted to know where he had his hands. Monroe said, "You know yourself that they were on my wife's breast." Cook sprung from the table and said, "It is a lie." His fists were clenched, and he looked as if he meant fight. He was told to stand back, but he still advanced with his right hand drawn back, as if to strike a blow. It was then that the prisoner took down a double-barrelled gun and shot Cook as he (the prisoner) says, in self-defence. After having committed the deed Monroe went and told Cook's father, who had the body removed to his own house. The prisoner then left for Rosemont to give himself up. The plea of self-defence is not accepted by the jury who bring in a verdict of wilful murder, with a strong recommendation to mercy, and the Judge sentences the prisoner to be hung on the 17th October. The sentence is subsequently commuted to imprisonment in the Penitentiary for 7 years.—Robert DeCoursier, of Lambton Mills, six miles from Toronto, shoots and kills his brother Edward, and attempts to commit suicide by taking hydrocyanic acid, but medical assistance arrives in time and he recovers. The cause of the trouble is a quarrel between the brothers about some property left them by their mother; and also a dispute about a soda-water factory which they had been operating in partnership, but which Edward had sold out to Robert. The purchase money was not paid and Edward sued Robert, got judgment, and the soda-water apparatus and waggon of Robert's was seized and advertised for sale on Saturday (26th.) Edward was working in a waggon shop at Lambton, and Robert was engaged in a soda-water factory in Toronto; but a day or two before the murder he went to live in his old house at Lambton. On the morning of the murder Robert, armed with a double-barrelled shot gun, went to the shop where his brother worked, and ensconcing himself behind some boxes waited nearly three hours until his brother appeared approaching the shop, when he rose from where he had been sitting, levelled the gun at him and fired, the charge taking effect in the right side. Edward fell and Robert, climbing over the boxes he had been hiding behind, advanced quite close to the prostrate man and discharged the second barrel into his left side, killing him instantly. Robert then went home and tried to poison himself, but was resuscitated and a verdict of wilful murder returned against him by the coroner's jury.

27th.—A lacrosse match for the Championship between the Montreal and Toronto Clubs, at Montreal, is won by the former in three straight games.—A meeting of about forty journalists is held in Montreal for the purpose of forming a Press Club in that city.

—A conference is held at the Cataract House, Niagara Falls, between the authorities of the Province of Ontario and the State of New York, as to the feasibility of the Niagara Falls International Park scheme proposed by Lord Dufferin. There are present on behalf of the Ontario Government: Hon. Messrs. Oliver Mowat, T. B. Pardee, C. F. Fraser and A. S. Hardy. The New York Commissioners are Lieut.-Governor Dorsheimer, President Barnard, of Columbia College, New York, Mr. George Geddes, Syracuse, N. Y., Mr. Francis A. Stout, New York. The feeling of the Commissioners is that the lands on both sides of the Falls should be acquired and restored, as far as possible, to their pristine condition; and that all the numerous tolls and charges of various kinds now existing should be abolished. The cost of acquiring the different properties on the Canadian side is estimated at about \$400,000; and on the New York side at about \$1,000,000.

29th.—The Western Fair is opened at London, Ont. The entries, although not so numerous as at some previous exhibitions, are 2,000 in excess of last year, and the exhibition altogether is a great success.

30th.—Hon. Messrs. Aikins and Howell, of the Dominion Government, leave Ottawa for Manitoba, on an official visit to that province.

—Lieutenant-Governor Robitaille visits St. Thérèse College, where he was a student 20 years ago, and is most enthusiastically received in the town as well as in the College. Addresses are presented by the Mayor and by the President of the College and a *recherche* luncheon is served up in the College refectory.

—The Nova Scotia Provincial Exhibition is opened in the new Exhibition Buildings, at Halifax, by Lieutenant Governor Archibald in a lengthy and eloquent speech in which he reviews the past agricultural progress of Nova Scotia, and points out her prospects of success in the future.

—Mr. George Stewart, Jr., is elected an associate member of *L'Association Littéraire Internationale*, being the only Canadian enjoying the distinction of membership in that distinguished body.

#### OCTOBER.

1st.—Susan Kennedy, wife of Jacob Mears, is placed on trial before the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, His Honor Judge Monk presiding, charged with having murdered Mary Gallagher, wife of James Connolly, on the 27th June. The murder was committed in the upper portion of the tenement house No. 242 William street, in that portion of the city commonly called "Griffintown"; and appears to have been the result of a drunken quarrel between the two women about a man named Michael Flanagan, who had come into the house early in the morning with the deceased. Both the women were known to the police as loose and disorderly characters. The murder appears to have been committed about midday, but it was not until nine o'clock in the evening that the police heard of it and visited the house. The body of the murdered woman was then found lying on the floor, with the head and one hand cut off and placed in a tub by the side of the body; and the woman Mears lying half drunk on a bed in a back room. It appeared that when the woman Gallagher and the man Flanagan came in together in the morning they sent Mrs. Mears for a bottle of whiskey which the three of them drank; Flanagan then went to sleep and the two women got quarrelling when Mrs. Mears murdered her companion by striking her with an axe. Fourteen cuts were found on the head and neck. The defence endeavoured to show insanity, but failed; and the jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder, with a recommendation to mercy. Susan Kennedy was sentenced to be hanged on the 5th of December; but her sentence was commuted for imprisonment for life. Flanagan was also tried for murder and acquitted; but, by a curious coincidence, he was drowned in the Lachine Canal on the very day Kennedy was to have been hung, 5th December.

—The case of *Grant vs. Beaudry* is called in the Superior Court, Montreal, His Honor Justice McKay presiding. This is an action for \$10,000 damages for illegal arrest, brought by David Grant, County Master of the Orange Order in the City of Montreal, against Ex-Mayor Beaudry of that city, and arises out of the Orange troubles of 1878 (See ANNUAL REGISTER FOR 1878, pages 180-8.) Mr. Joseph Doutre, Q.C. appears for the prosecution; and Mr. Rouer Roy, Q.C., City Attorney, and Mr. Edward Carter, Q.C., for the defence. The case lasts several days, the principal point under evidence being the legality of the Orange Order, and a number of witnesses, amongst them Sir Francis Hincks, are examined.

—Mary Urquhart dies at Elmsdale, N. S., aged 100 years.

2nd.—The Reform Association of Toronto present an Address to ex-Lieutenant Governor Letellier, approving his conduct in the Quebec difficulties, and tendering him a public banquet in Toronto. Hon. Mr. Letellier declines the banquet, on account of impaired health.

—A banquet is given in Winnipeg, Man., to Messrs. Albert Pell and Clare Sewall Read (members of the English House of Commons), the Imperial



Agricultural Commissioners. Hon. John Norquay, Premier of Manitoba, presides, and about one hundred guests are present.

3rd.—A young man named Lewis, of Toronto, while out shooting at Widder, Ont., accidentally discharges his gun, and the charge is lodged in his head killing him instantly.

—A fire breaks out in the roof of the House of Commons, Ottawa, which at one time promises to be very extensive, but is fortunately extinguished by the employées of the Public Works Department before much damage is done. The fire is caused by some plumbers who are at work repairing the roof allowing a lighter brazier to be upset. The damage by fire is not great, but that by water is pretty extensive the carpet of the Chamber being spoiled and other damage done. In making the necessary repairs very extensive alterations and improvements are made in the ventilation of the Chamber; and it is also handsomely frescoed and otherwise improved.

4th.—While a vessel is being loaded with barley at Bowmanville, Ont., some boys amuse themselves by climbing to the third floor of the elevator and jumping into the bin from which the grain is running, by means of a spout, down to the ground floor. A boy named Terry, aged 11, jumps into the spout and is carried through to the ground floor. It takes two hours and a half to dig him out of the grain; and he is found standing erect with about ten feet of grain over him, quite dead.

6th.—The libel suit of Col. Stollery, of the 10th "Royals," V. M. (Toronto), against the "*Globe Printing and Publishing Company*" is commenced before Mr. Justice Burton, at Toronto. The alleged libel consists in the publication of an article on 2nd June, in which it is charged that Col. Stollery had appropriated to his own use money sent him by the Government for the use of the regiment. The trial lasts two days; and a verdict is given in favor of the defendants.

7th.—A By-law granting \$200,000 bonus to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway Company is submitted to the freeholders of the City of Ottawa, and carried by a majority of 537.

—Mr. Campbell Grant, a young telegraph operator in the employ of the Montreal Telegraph Company at Ottawa, is accidentally drowned while boating on the Rideau River.

—The Grand Jury at Montreal bring in true bills against Sir Francis Hincks, President; J. B. Renney, Manager, and J. Reekie, John Grant, John Rankin, H. Mackay and W. W. Ogilvie, Directors of the Consolidated Bank, for making and publishing false statements as to the condition of the Bank.

—The "York Pioneers," at their regular meeting in Toronto, determine to place a stained glass window in the memorial chapel to Sir Isaac Brock, at Queenston, Ont.

10th.—The Pacific Express train on the Michigan Central Railway collides with a switch engine near Jackson, Mich. 18 passengers are killed and about 40 injured, some seriously. Amongst the killed are Louis Morgan and infant daughter, of Buckingham, Ont., and ten Canadians are amongst those injured.

—A two days' cricket match is commenced at Toronto between twelve of the Irish gentlemen's team and fifteen of the Toronto Association. The Irish team consists of W. Hone; R. A. Millar; Sir G. Colthurst; W. Hone, Jr.; D. W. Trotter; G. Casey; G. Hone; T. H. Nunn; J. Hone; H. Hamilton; A. Exham. The Torontonians are, Messrs. Armstrong, Wright, Behan, Logan, Adams, Campbell, Pickering, Ray, Garratt, Snider, Dr. Clarke, Shaw, J. Clark, Strathy and Hallworth. The match results in the defeat of the Torontonians, who score 74 runs in two innings to 159 by the Irish team in one innings.

12th.—The entire business portion of Shediac, N. B., is destroyed by fire. The fire originates in an outbuilding of the Albion Hotel, and 38 houses are burnt, involving a loss of \$100,000. Insurance \$26,000.

13th.—A cricket match between eleven of the Irish team and eleven of the Hamilton Club is commenced at Hamilton. The players are, Irish team: Messrs. R. A. Miller; T. H. Nunn; G. Colthurst; W. Hone, Jr.; G. Casey; D. Trotter; G. Hone; W. Hone; H. Hamilton; J. Hone; A. Exham. Hamilton Club: Messrs. A. Gillespie; S. Ray; A. H. Hope; H. C. Simonds; C. W. Waud; C. Hyman; R. K. Hope; R. Kennedy; J. H. Park; A. Harvey; R. B. Ferrie. The match results as follows: Irish team; 1st innings, 81; second innings, 60; total, 141. Hamilton Club: 1st innings 47; second innings, 84; total, 81, the Irish team winning by 60 runs.

—An Indian named Lachute is hanged at New Westminster, B.C., for the murder of a Chinaman.

—Mrs. Holle, a French Canadian, dies at Grenville, P. Q., aged 100 years.

15th.—A grand banquet is given in the Music Hall, Quebec, to the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald in honor of his being sworn in as a member of Her Majesty's Privy Council, at which about 350 gentlemen from various parts of the Dominion are present. At the guests table are, Hon. P. Garneau, Chairman; Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., Sir Chas. Tupper, K.C.M.G., Hon. J. H. Pope, Hon. L. F. G. Baby, Q.C., Hon. J. G. Blanchet, Speaker of the House of Commons, Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., M.P.P., the Commandant of H.M.S. *Tourmaline*, Hon. Dr. Fortin, John Costigan, M.P., Hon. J. J. Ross, Hon. A. R. Angers, Q.C., A. P. Caron, Q.C., M.P.; J. B. Plumb, M.P.; Sir Narcisse F. Belleau, K.C.M.G.; Hon. Thos. McGreevy, M.P.; Thos. White, M.P.; J. G. Bergeron, M.P.; the Belgian Consul, J. G. Ross and D. C. Thomson. The Hall is very prettily and appropriately decorated; and excellent speeches are made by Lt. Col. Blanchet, in response to the toast "The Army Navy and Volunteers"; by Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald, in response to the toast of "Our Guest"; by Hon. H. L. Langevin, in response to the toast of "Her Majesty's Ministers"; by Sir Charles Tupper, in response to the toast "Our sister Provinces"; by Hon. J. A. Chapleau, in response to the toast "The Legislature of the Province of Quebec," and by Thomas White, M.P., in response to the toast "The Parliament of Canada."

Mrs. Hannah Nixon dies at Montreal, aged 102 years, having been born in Ireland 26th July, 1777.

16th.—Great indignation is felt at the failure of a boat race between Hanlan and Courtney, at Chautauqua Lake, N.Y., and charges of foul play are made by both sides. After the race between these oarsmen at Lachine (See ANNUAL REGISTER, 1878, page 243) there was a very general desire to have them come together again, and several attempts to arrange a meeting were made, but without success. At last, the proprietor of a brand of "Bitters," who desired to advertise his wares, offered a purse of \$6,000 to be rowed for by the two men. Chautauqua Lake was selected and the sixteenth September agreed on as the date for the race. Both men went into training, and a large crowd assembled to witness the contest; but on the morning of the race it was found that during the night both of Courtney's boats had been cut with a saw so as to render them unfit for the race. Courtney refused to accept the loan of another boat, and would not pull. Hanlan rowed over the course and claimed the \$6,000; but the Bitters man refused to pay, on the ground that no race had been rowed, and, consequently no one had won; and there the matter rests. Courtney and some of his friends claimed that the boats were cut by Hanlan's friends, as he (Hanlan) was afraid to meet Courtney. On the other hand there was a very general impression that the boats were either cut by Courtney himself, or, at least with his connivance.

—Five young men out of seven are drowned by the upsetting of a yacht near Chester, Lunenburg County, N. S.

17th.—H. R. H. the Princess leaves Ottawa by train for Quebec, there to embark on the steamer *Sarmatian* for England.

—George Barber, Chief Mechanical Engineer of the Guelph Fire Brigade, is accidentally killed by a freight train at the Huskisson street crossing of the Grand Trunk Railway, Gueph.

—Thomas Deal and John Deal are placed on trial at the Toronto Assizes, before Mr. Justice Burton, charged with abducting Robert Jaffray, a prominent merchant of Toronto. From the evidence of Mr. Jaffray, it appeared that about ten o'clock on the night of the 21st August two men came in a carriage to his residence, on Grenville street, and one of them, whom he identified as Thomas Deal, handed him the following letter: "SCARBORO' HEIGHTS HOTEL, August 21, 1879. To Detective F. L. Robertson, Secret Service: SIR,—I have received instructions from the Minister of Justice to institute an enquiry into certain affairs with which Mr. Robert Jaffray has been connected. You will take my carriage, which I will send, and bring Mr. Jaffray to my place, where a private enquiry will take place this evening. You had better take detective Johnson with you. Be very careful to conduct the arrest as quiet as possible, as it is only temporary—he will be allowed to return the same evening. I remain, &c. A. WILSON, Judge." The man who handed Mr. Jaffray the letter represented himself as the detective mentioned therein, and Mr. Jaffray decided to go with him. The carriage was driven eastwards until the Don Mills toll gate had been passed, when it was stopped by the roadside and the *sol-disant* detective ordered Mr. Jaffray to alight. This he at first refused to do, but complied somewhat hastily when his captor drew a revolver. Mr. Jaffray then demanded what was wanted of him; and Thomas Deal replied that they were members of a "Revolutionary Political Organization," that a meeting was being held in the neighborhood, and that Mr. Jaffray was required to attend and answer some questions. Mr. Jaffray was now thoroughly alarmed and endeavored to escape, when the two men seized and attempted to detain him; but he broke from them and succeeded in reaching a cottage near by while the men returned to the carriage and drove off. The affair was reported to the police by Mr. Jaffray, but nothing heard of the parties until some three weeks after; when some letters written by Thomas Deal to his mother, his sweetheart and a friend, and all enclosed in one envelope to his mother, were accidentally delivered to another Mrs. Rose (the name of the Deal brothers' mother,) and they were arrested in Montreal. From other evidence it was established that the Deals had excavated a small cave in a field off the Don and Danforth road, near where the carriage was halted; and their plan appears to have been to confine Mr. Jaffray there until he paid well for his release. The evidence was not very clear against John Deal, the younger brother, and he was discharged; but Thomas Deal was found guilty and sentenced to two years in the Penitentiary. It may be remarked that a few nights previous to Mr. Jaffray's abduction an attempt was made to kidnap Hon. George Brown, but he refused to go with the men who called on him.

18th.—H. R. H. the Princess Louise sails for England in the Allan steamer *Sarmatian*, which is accompanied down the river by H. M. S. *Tourmaline*.

20th.—In the Court of Queen's Bench, Montreal, Mr. Justice Monk presiding, Sir Francis Hincks, President of the Consolidated Bank, is found guilty of making false returns to the Government.

—A grand banquet is given by the Conservatives of Winnipeg, Man., to Hon. J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State, and Hon. Mackenzie Bowell, Minister of Customs. Hon. John Norquay, Premier of the Province, occupies



- The General Hospital, Hamilton, is damaged by fire to the extent of about \$2,000. The patients are all removed without accident.
- 29th—Hon. James Ferrier is presented with an address by the congregation of St. James Street Wesleyan Methodist Church, Montreal, on the occasion of his entering his eightieth year. The address is enclosed in a paper the front cover of which is richly ornamented in gold and colors. In the centre on a conventional ribbon, are the words, "To Hon. James M.L.C., from his Christian friends in St. James Street Methodist Church, Montreal." The ribbon is surmounted by Mr. Ferrier's coat of arms.
- 30th—A heavy gale on the coast of Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island does much damage to shipping. About one hundred craft are driven ashore, nearly one-third of which are total wrecks.
- A convention of the advocates of a National Currency for Canada is held in Toronto, Mr. Wallace, M. P. for South Norfolk, presiding.
- The University of Cambridge confers the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity on Bishop Sweatman, of Toronto.
- 31st—The wife of Mr. W. Cluxton, ex-M.P., meets her death very suddenly, leaving Dr. Ormond's house, at Peterboro', Ont., about 10 p.m., accidentally slips on the sidewalk, falling heavily, and her head strikes the ground. Death is almost instantaneous.

## NOVEMBER.

- 1st—His Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrates the Rev. Windeyer Billitto, M. A., as Bishop of New Westminster, B. C., in the Parish Church, England, where a similar ceremony had not taken place for 160 years. The Lord Bishops of London, Rochester, Columbia, and Bishop Tuffnell take part in the ceremony, Earl Mulgrave preaches the sermon. The new Bishop was for some years Chaplain at Darlington.
- A deaf woman, named Mrs. Harris, is knocked down by a locomotive and instantly killed on the track of the Great Western Railway, Paris, Ont.
- The boiler of Garnet's saw-mill, 2nd concession, township of De La Pêche, Ont., explodes, instantly killing Edward Johnson, the fireman of the mill.
- 2nd—A heavy gale prevails on the lakes, and several vessels are driven ashore, but no loss of life reported.
- William Dempster, manager of the Ingersoll branch of Molson's Bank, is arrested at Montreal on a charge of having embezzled \$20,000 from the bank, admits his crime, and is taken to Woodstock for trial. He is committed to jail at next Assizes; and is subsequently admitted to bail on his own recognizance for \$8,000, and two sureties in \$2,000.
- 4th—The dwelling of Mr. P. B. Burgess, in the 5th concession of Thurlow, is destroyed by fire; and one of his daughters, aged 9, is burned to death.
- Thomas Ward, who is in gaol in London, charged with giving a girl named Ramsay, some powder wherewith to procure an abortion, is discharged. This is the first marriage in the gaol for thirteen years, the last case being that of a soldier.
- 5th—The propeller *Argyle*, with a son of the owner, Mr. Graham, and 12 crew on board, is reported lost in Lake Superior.
- Rev. D. M. Gordon, pastor of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Toronto, returns to Ottawa, after an absence of six months, having made the journey overland across the continent from Fort Simpson, B. C.
- In the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, at Halifax, before His Honor Judge Macdonald, the jury return a verdict of \$7,000 against the Dominion Telegraph Company, in favor of John Silver & Co., for libel, in respect of a telegram, on 6th January, that plaintiffs had failed with heavy losses. The case is appealed to the Supreme Court of Canada.



gation, bring in a verdict of accidental death by burning. There was no one in the house at the time but a two-year-old grandchild of deceased; and it was impossible to tell exactly how the accident occurred.

—A two-year-old child of Mrs. J. McGillivray, of Carp Village, near Ottawa, dies from the effects of having eaten the tops off about twenty matches with which it was playing.

16th—The 222nd anniversary of the foundation of the community of the Congregation of Notre-Dame in Montreal, by Sister Bourgeois, is duly celebrated.

17th—Hon. Vice-Chancellor Blake delivers an eloquent address in favor of temperance in the Dominion Church, Ottawa, before an immense audience. Hon. J. C. Aikins, Secretary of State, occupies the chair, and a large number of the clergy of the city are present.

—The by-law, granting a bonus of \$75,000 to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway, is carried in the County of South Lanark by a majority of 233.

—Calvin Church (Presbyterian) at St. John, N. B., is sold under foreclosure of mortgage for \$9,100, being bought in for the mortgagee. The amount of mortgages was \$11,800, and the cost of the church, six years ago, \$23,000.

—Miss Tilly Duck, aged 16, daughter of Mr. Abraham M. Duck, is accidentally poisoned in the St. Mary's Convent Academy, Windsor, Ont., by having a tablespoonful of laudanum administered to her in mistake for brandy.

—Marmaduke Grayburn, a member of the North-West Mounted Police Force, stationed at Fort Walsh, N. W. T., and a son of Capt. Grayburn, Department of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa, is shot by Indians while out alone on duty. It appears that Grayburn had been out some distance from the Fort herding, and had left a picket rope and axe. On Monday, 17th Nov., he took his horse and gun, and rode out to get them. As he did not return that night a squad was sent in search of him next morning, and his body was found in a gully where it had evidently been thrown after he had been shot from behind, a bullet hole being found in his back. His horse was found on the following day at some distance from him, wedged in between two trees, shot dead, with his saddle and bridle still on. Subsequent investigation showed almost conclusively that two Indians, who are known, were engaged in the murder; but the men have gone into United States territory, and have not been arrested. Some fear was, at first, entertained that this murder might be taken as an indication of ill-feeling against the Mounted Police on the part of the Indians; but such was not the case, the murder having been, apparently, purely the result of a personal spite against Grayburn by one of the Indians, to whom he had refused some trifling request.

18th—The Earl of Dunraven delivers a lecture before the American Geographical Society, in New York, on "Hunting in Colorado and Canada."

—The officers and employees of the Public Works Department present an address to the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B., Minister of Public Works, on the occasion of his return to his duties after a severe illness in Quebec.

—Thomas Martin, a newsdealer of Brantford, commits suicide by shooting himself with a revolver, while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity.

19th—A very heavy gale, accompanied by a snow storm, prevails on the Lakes. Great damage is done to shipping, and a number of lives lost. At Windsor, the tug *J. P. Clark* is driven ashore, keels over, and the cook, Mrs. Maria Ray, of Port Huron, is drowned. At Oakville, the scow *Plata* is sunk, and the crew, consisting of Bus. Howell, Alexander Mason, William Quinn and Joseph Quinn, all of Oakville, are lost.

20th.—George Harrington, who is confined in the lockup at Cookstown, Ont., for drunkenness, takes a drink of muriatic acid in mistake for whiskey, and dies before medical help can reach him.

21st—Thompson's sash factory burnt at Belleville. Loss \$10,000. Insurance \$5,000.  
—Another heavy gale on the coast of Nova Scotia does considerable damage to shipping.

22nd—The railway station of the Intercolonial at Rimouski, P. Q., is burnt; and the English mails, which are in the station at the time the fire occurred, are, with great difficulty, saved.

24th—The steamer *Waubuno*, of the Georgian Bay transfer Company's line of steamers, is lost in Lake Superior during a heavy gale, while on her way from Collingwood to Parry Sound, and her whole crew and passengers, numbering 24 souls, perish.

—The ship *Bellona* clears from Quebec, being the last ocean-going vessel to leave that port this season.

—The old and extensive dry goods and grocery firm of L. H. DeVeber & Sons, of St. John, N.B., makes an assignment to Mr. H. McLeod, Official Assignee. Liabilities about \$700,000. The assets are nominally very large, but consists of real estate, mills, shipping and other property not easily realisable. The firm is the oldest in the Province, having been established in 1815.

—The extensive cooper shop of W. Duffield, London, is burnt. Loss \$35,000. Insurance \$16,000.

25th—An old man, named W. West, is killed with an axe, at Perth, Ont., by Benjamin F. Miller, a young man of unsound mind.

—The Town Hall and four stores at Clinton, Ont., are burned. Loss about \$25,000. Insurance about \$10,000.

—Lord Dufferin intimates his intention of bestowing two medals annually, one of silver and one of bronze, for competition at Dufferin College, London, Ont.

26th—His Excellency the Governor General presents Mrs. McTaggart, of New Edinburgh, with the medal of the Royal Humane Society, for saving the life of a child of Mr. Surtees, City Engineer of Ottawa. Last July the child fell into the Rideau river where the water is about six feet deep, and was being rapidly carried towards the falls, when Mrs. McTaggart, who is 60 years old and unable to swim, jumped in and rescued it.

27th—A grand banquet is given in the Skating Rink by the Conservatives of Ottawa, to the Rt. Hon. Sir John A. Macdonald and his Cabinet. The rink is very handsomely decorated, and the entire entertainment is a great success. Nearly 500 gentlemen sit down to dinner, amongst whom are leading Conservatives from Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island; and a number of ladies occupy seats in the gallery. Hon. James Skead, Senator, presides as chairman, and the croupiers are Messrs Alonzo Wright, M. P.; J. M. Currier, M. P.; Joseph Tassé, M. P.; John Rochester, M. P., and P. Baskerville, M. P. P. At the guests table are the following gentlemen: On the right of the chairman, Sir John Macdonald, His Lordship Bishop Lewis, Hon. Mr. Atkins, Secretary of State; Hon. Mr. Loranger, Attorney-General of Quebec; Hon. James McDonald, Minister of Justice; Hon. Mr. Sullivan, of Prince Edward Island; Hon. Mr. Landry, Commissioner of Works, New Brunswick; Hon. Mr. Fraser, Attorney-General of New Brunswick; ex-Governor Morris of Manitoba; ex-Governor Trutch, of British Columbia, and Hon. Mr. McLeod, of Prince Edward Island. On the left, Sir Leonard Tilley, Hon. H. L. Langevin, C. B., Sir Charles Tupper, Hon. John O'Connor, Hon. Mr. Bowell, Hon. Mr. Baby, Sir A. T. Galt, Hon. T. N. Gibbs, Hon. Mr. Des Briasey, P. E. I.; Hon. Mr. Wedderburn, Provincial Secretary of New Brunswick, and Hon. W. McDougall, C. B. During the evening, Mr. Rufus Stephenson, M. P., on behalf of a number of Senators and members of the Commons, presents Hon. Mr. Langevin with a handsome oil paint-



ing of himself, executed by Mr. J. C. Forbes, and the following address is read by the Hon. Mr. Skead:—*To the Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, C. B., Minister of Public Works:* Sir,—Towards the end of the last Parliament, a number of your friends, in the two Houses, decided on giving some expression to the sentiments of esteem which they, in common with so many others throughout Canada, entertained for you as a public man. At that time, when they determined on presenting you with this portrait, which is so admirable a specimen of Canadian art, you had just come successfully out of a series of political conflicts, in which all the possible devices of your opponents were combined to destroy your usefulness in this country, and prevent your taking that place in Parliament for which your talents so admirably fit you. Fully conscious of your tenacity of purpose, and of your rectitude of principle, your friends were confident that the shafts of your enemies were aimed at you to little purpose, and that the people would show that they could ill spare you from the political arena, but would soon call you back to take a place, and a most influential place, in the councils of the Dominion. Our expectations have been fully realized. Once more a Minister of the Crown, you are able to assist in accomplishing those patriotic plans, which the eminent statesman, whose trusty lieutenant you were for years, and whose place you were called on to occupy, at one time hoped to carry out to their full fruition. For years Sir George Cartier fought the battles of his party alongside the illustrious Conservative Chief, still happily spared to the country. Through their cordial cooperation, the Confederation of these provinces became an accomplished fact, and when the faithful leader of the Conservative party in Lower Canada was so suddenly called away, your fellow countrymen pointed to you as the statesman who, above all others, was most fitted to assist in raising still higher the great political structure, whose foundations he had helped to lay at a most critical period in the history of these dependencies of the Crown. For the five years you remained in Opposition, it may be said that the Confederation made comparatively little progress. There was too evidently wanting in the Councils of this country that patriotic foresight which enables men to understand the necessities of the great interests of the country. Who can say what would have been the fate of this Confederation, still in its infancy, had the people been so blind to their own interests as to entrust the control of their affairs for a few years longer to men who seemed so often ignorant of what was best calculated to strengthen and develop the Union. Happily for this country, the people have given once more the Government into the hands of those men who were the founders of this Confederation, and who, by their ripe experience and energy, are best fitted to carry out the great design of building up a new nationality on this continent in the closest alliance with the parent State. Though the Government, of which you are a member has been only a year in power, yet it has already illustrated its energy by a broad and patriotic policy on those great questions which occupy the public attention, and the people already feel that confidence without which trade must languish and industry suffer. We can at last believe that the Pacific Railway, with whose inception you were so closely identified, and to whose completion you so lately promised to devote yourself, will be vigorously carried forward, in conformity with that settled policy, the issue of which must be the development of the magnificent wheat producing regions of the North West and the founding of new homes for the struggling millions of the Old World. Nor must we forget the useful and patriotic part you have taken in connection with another matter of deep importance. Whilst the Ministry have been devoting themselves to the advancement of the material interests of this country, they have been able at the same time to strengthen the political system, which is the result of many years of labor and difficulty, by frustrating the

bold attempt that was lately made in your native province to weaken the essential principles on which the constitution of this country rests, and make parliamentary government a mere mockery and delusion. To you the people of Lower Canada, as well as of the whole Dominion, owe a deep and lasting obligation for the patience and sagacity with which you met the many obstacles that beset your path during your stay in England in connection with this matter, but which, happily, were insufficient to prevent the final success of your important mission. In conclusion we have to say that this is a mere feeble expression of the kindly feelings entertained for you by your friends, who all hope that your health, so lately impaired, will be completely restored, so as to enable you to devote your full energies to the accomplishment of the many useful and progressive measures which the people expect will result from the joint labors of the Government of the day, and which, undoubtedly, must earn for you renewed marks of a nation's confidence and a Sovereign's approbation. The names of the subscribers are:—John Schultz, Thomas McGreevy, Theodore Robitaille, Joseph Ryan, William Miller, Arthur Bunster, J. G. Blanchet, F. Rouleau, A. Desjardins, G. Baby, J. A. Ouimet, J. C. Pope, R. W. W. Carrall, J. Malouin, John White (Hastings), James Domville, W. Macdonald, J. A. Mousseau, J. G. Haggart, E. O. Cuthbert, Rufus Stephenson, F. X. O. Methot, William McDougall, Charles Gill, T. McKay, R. W. Harwood. Ottawa, 27th Nov., 1879. Hon. Mr. Langevin replied as follows: Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,—My friends, who, towards the end of last Parliament, were kind enough to believe that my political struggles and services to my country deserved some recognition at their hands, valued them too highly. I assure you that whenever I have had to meet my opponents or to perform any other act that I considered useful or necessary to the welfare of Canada, I never expected a reward of any kind, except that which is found in the performance of a duty. Nevertheless, my friends having in the goodness of their hearts and in their friendship towards me, determined on presenting me with such a beautiful specimen of Canadian art, I have only to assure them that I am most thankful for their munificence and partiality. This portrait I accept with the greatest of pleasure, and be sure it will ever remain as an heirloom in my family, by whom it will be preserved, not only as a respected souvenir of the departed one, but as a proof of the sympathy, friendship and confidence of so many valued friends. Mr Chairman, the address you have just presented me with, alludes in terms too eulogistic to my accession to the present Government and to the part I took in the previous one, before and subsequent to the death of Sir George Cartier. The signers of the address are right when they allude to me as the trusted lieutenant of the statesman who is now no more. I was faithful to him, as I have invariably been to our great Confederation leader, Sir John A. Macdonald, and no one in the Dominion has regretted and continues to regret more than myself the untimely death of Sir George Cartier. He loved his country as a lover loves his betrothed, and he was looking with confidence to the day when Canada, united from ocean to ocean by the Pacific Railway, would possess that position amongst the nations of the world which the fathers of Confederation in Canada and in England had in view when they laid the basis of this great British American Empire. But Providence had decreed that he would not see this accomplished. Nevertheless, the great undertaking he contributed so largely to build up has been left to the safe-keeping of his twin brother, that great statesman whose name will be written with his in letters of gold in the history, not only of Canada, but in that of Great Britain. Confederation progresses, the Pacific Railway is now a certainty. It is being constructed on both sides of the Rocky Mountains, and before many years elapse, Sir George Cartier's prophetic cry will be heard as a reality, when the conductors of the Pacific Railway trains will

cry out "All aboard for the Pacific!" This word "pacific" reminds me of the pacific mission to which the address next alludes, and which was entrusted to me by the Governor General in Council. This mission I endeavored to accomplish to the best of my ability, and if the cause I had in hand was a good one; if the expectations of a large majority of the people of the Dominion were great and earnest; on the other hand, I found in England a Government ready to exercise justice, and to acknowledge that the powers and liberties which had been granted to us by the Imperial Parliament were not a dead-letter, but that we had responsible Government to its fullest extent. And thus the work of Confederation has been saved, and the people of my native province fully restored in their rights as British subjects. In conclusion, allow me, Mr. Chairman, once more to thank the signers of the address for their consideration and friendship, and assure them that I sincerely concur with them in the hope that I may, for some years yet, continue in the enjoyment of good health, not only, as they remark, to devote myself to the accomplishment of my official duties, but also to deserve more and more their kindness and regard, of which they have presented me with such a remarkable and enviable proof this evening. (Signed), HECTOR L. LANGEVIN. Ottawa, 27th Nov., 1879.

26th—Dr. A. Moberly, of Collingwood, is accidentally killed on the Northern Railway track near Allandale station.

—Two men, named Hutchinson and Dinton, are killed by the bursting of a circular saw in Cooper's shingle mill at Saurin, near Elmvalle, Ont.

—The by-law granting \$12,000 bonus to the Toronto and Ottawa Railway is carried in the Township of Elzevir by ten majority. A by law granting \$5,000 is carried in the Village of Madoc by twenty-four majority.

29th—The Grand Opera House, Toronto, is destroyed by fire; and Robert Wright, caretaker, his wife and little daughter, who slept on the third flat of the front part of the building, are burnt to death. Thomas Scott, who also slept on the same flat as the Wrights', jumps from a window and escapes with a broken arm and severe bruises. The building was erected in 1874 by a stock company at a cost of \$75,000, and was considered one of the handsomest theatres on the continent. In 1874 it was purchased by Mr. Alexander Manning for \$45,000. The damage is about \$25,000, fully covered by insurance. Mr. D. E. Bandmann, the actor, who is playing an engagement at the time, loses his theatrical wardrobe, valued by him at £5,000.

—The newspaper press announces the probable appointment of the Most Rev. J. B. Scandella, R. C. Bishop of Gibraltar, as the successor of the late Bishop Conroy, as Apostolic Delegate in America from the See of Rome.

—Col. S. P. Jarvis, C. M. G. (half-pay, late 82nd Regt.), and a native of Canada, accepts the permanent command of the new Colonial Militia force at the Cape of Good Hope, to the temporary command of which he was, last year, appointed.

#### DECEMBER.

1st—The front wall and tower of the new Baptist Church, Hamilton, the corner stone of which was laid by Hon. Mr. Mackenzie early in the year, falls on account of the poor condition of the masonry. Fortunately the unsafe condition of the building had been noticed by the workmen, and they had refused to remain in it, so that no one is hurt. Damage to building about \$20,000.

2nd—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Ontario meet at Almonte, Ont., G. W. P. Bro. Thomas Carswell, of Toronto, presiding. Sir Leonard Tilley is introduced to the meeting, and delivers an address. In the evening he addresses a very large and enthusiastic mass meeting. At

the meeting on Wednesday the following officers are elected for the ensuing year, and installed: G. W. P., James G. Howe, Ottawa; G. W. A., Robert Hopkins, Rock Village; G. Scribe, Thomas Webster, Brantford; G. Treasurer, David Millar, Toronto; G. Chaplain, John Jewell, Plainville; G. Conductor, James Brooks, Wexford; G. Sentinel, Geo. P. Bliss, New Edinburgh.

—The Workingmen's Liberal-Conservative Association, of Ottawa, give a social and ball in the Skating Rink, at which addresses are delivered by Sir John A. Macdonald, Hon. J. H. Pope, Hon. John O'Connor, Hon. Jas. Macdonald, J. M. Currier, M. P., and others.

—Most of the buildings, and a number of valuable horses and sheep are destroyed by a fire at Bow Park, the extensive model farm of Hon. George Brown, near Brantford, Ont. The loss is estimated at \$50,000. Partly covered by insurance.

4th—The first public concert of the Cartier Club is given in Nordheimer's Hall, Montreal, under the auspices of Sir John A. Macdonald and Hon. Mr. Chapleau. Short addresses are delivered by Mr. Thomas White, M. P., and Hon. Mr. Chapleau.

—Mr. Richard J. Duggan, a barrister of Hamilton, is presented with the silver medal of the Royal Humane Society, he having saved several persons from drowning in Burlington Bay.

5th Sir John H. Glover, G. C. M. G., Governor of Newfoundland, and Lady Glover, arrive at Halifax. They subsequently proceed West, and while in Toronto, Sir John Glover is entertained at a public dinner at the Toronto Club.

—Five calls of 20 per cent. each are made on the ordinary and preferential shareholders of the Mechanics' Bank, under the double liability clause of the Banking Act, by Mr. James Court, official assignee. This is the first time the clause has been put in force in the Dominion.

6th—William Drought is tried before Judge Elliott, at the General Assizes, London, on the charge of killing Frank Gundlack on 22nd October, and acquitted.

—The new French Atlantic cable is landed at Big Lorraine, two miles east of Louisburg, Cape Breton, N. S.

7th—Michael Wrayton, his daughter Carrie, his son Lovell, and a man named Jacob Steers, leave Shag Harbor, N. S., in a small shallop to attend church at Pubnico, Yarmouth. The vessel founders while entering Argyle Sound, and the whole party is drowned.

8th.—The St. John's Masonic Lodge, of Halifax, N. S., of which Lord Chelmsford is an old member, receives a reply from him to an address passed by the Lodge some time since, congratulating him on his success in Zululand.

—George Armstrong, a former resident of Barrie, Ont., commits suicide at Portage la Prairie, Man., by taking strychnine.

9th.—Jacques Narbonne, a resident of Montreal, who pretends to be a "Count," is arrested on a charge of having attempted to get a New York engraver to engrave \$100,000 worth of three cent Canadian postage stamps.

—Michael Donnelly, a brakesman on the Canada Southern Railway, is fatally stabbed during a drunken quarrel in a bar-room at Watford, Ont., by William Lewis, a navy employed on the road.

—The sixth annual session of the Dominion Grange is opened in Toronto, the Master, E. H. Hilton, of Uxbridge, presiding. The Grange is in session four days, and the following officers are elected for the ensuing year:—Messrs. E. H. Hilton, Uxbridge, re-elected Master; Stephen White, Charing Cross, Overseer; W. E. Starritt, Nova Scotia, Lecturer; W. J. Massey, Belleville, Steward; A. Scully, Assistant Steward; Oscar Ault, Chaplain; J. P. Bull, Downsview, Treasurer; W. P. Page, Secretary; L. R. Whitman,

Gatekeeper; Mrs. Starritt, Nova Scotia, Ceres; Mrs. McCrae, Brockville, Pomona; Mrs. McLean, Chatham, Flora; Mrs. Lethbridge, West Middlesex, Assistant Stewardess.

—The appeal case of Thomas Bond *vs.* Chief of Police Williams is heard at London before His Honor Judge Davis. The case attracted great attention, not only in London but throughout the country generally, on account of its bearing on the duties and powers of volunteers while under arms at public receptions, &c. The case arose in this manner. During the Vice-regal reception at the City Hall, on 16th September, a detachment of the 7th Battalion was on duty at the City Hall, and private Thomas Bond was placed as sentry at the door, with instructions not to allow anyone to pass without a ticket. Chief of Police Williams, accompanied by two ladies, came up and attempted to pass in. Bond demanded to see his tickets, which the Chief refused to show, and tried to force his way in. Bond then dropped his musket to the "charge" when the Chief thrust it aside, and in doing so the point of the bayonet tore his coat. For this the Chief got out a warrant for assault against Bond, who was fined \$1 and costs by the Police Magistrate. Bond gave notice of appeal, and the appeal came up for hearing on the 9th December. After hearing the evidence His Honor Judge Davis charged the jury strongly in favor of the respondent (the Chief of Police.) He said that the only occasion when soldiers could appear in their uniforms, carrying weapons, was in case of riot and invasion, or a contemplated disturbance, and only then at the instance of three magistrates. Within our borders, peace was supposed to be kept by the police authorities. Even in case of riot, the Colonel in command had no right to act without the authority of the civil authorities. The city was in charge of the police, and it was fortunate that the sentry Bond stopped where he did. His Honor read authorities to show that no private was bound to obey an illegal order from his officers. It all depended upon the legality. The Chief of Police had the right, and so had any other citizen, to walk into the City Hall unmolested by the soldiers. It was hard on the soldier if he was carrying out his orders, but that was not the point. There was a distinct assault committed, for in the eyes of the law the holding of a dangerous weapon like a bayonet in a position to strike or thrust was looked upon in that light. He asked the jury to banish from their minds the idea that the military were at all necessary on that occasion, or that protection was required for the Governor General. The jury returned a verdict in favour of Bond. The judge refused to give Bond a certificate for costs on the ground that the verdict was contrary to the spirit of his charge.

10th—Mr. John Ussher, Government Agent at Kamloops, B.C., is shot dead by a party of four half-breed outlaws named Hector, Allen and Charles McLean, and Alex. Hare. For some time previous complaints had been made by the settlers of frequent robberies committed by the McLeans and Hare; and Mr. Ussher and two men named Palmer and McLeod left Kamloops to arrest them. On the way they met a man named Shumway and asked him to accompany them as guide, which he agreed to do. Shumway was unarmed; the others had only revolvers. Shortly after the party was met by the McLeans and Hare, who took up positions behind trees and commenced firing on the constables, they being armed with repeating rifles. Ussher received a shot in the head, and he dismounted and grappled with Hare, who cut him in several places with a knife. While he was struggling with Hare, the youngest of the McLean's came up and shot him twice in the head, killing him instantly. Constable McLeod received two wounds, one in the face and the other in the knee; and after firing several shots from their revolvers, one of which struck Allen McLean in the side, McLeod and Palmer rode away, leaving Ussher's body on the ground, where it was found next day stripped. The outlaws then made off, and meeting a poor laboring man named Kelly, murdered him in cold-blood. The murderers

next called at Mrs. Palmer's and other houses, and demanded a quantity of provisions and groceries; and retired to a hut on the border of Lake Douglas, where they prepared to defend themselves. The settlers in the neighborhood, to the number of about twenty, quickly started in pursuit of the murderers, and were joined by a number of Indians. They surrounded the hut, but having only a few revolvers and two or three shot guns, the outlaws kept them off with their rifles for three days, and wounded several who ventured near the hut. On the third day the outlaws surrendered, and were taken to Kamloops for trial.

—Mr. Wm. Arthur Hunton, a young man of 23, accidentally shoots himself in his mother's house, Ottawa, while cleaning a shot gun, one barrel of which is loaded.

11th.—A terrible explosion of dynamite occurs at Tangier, a gold mining district 60 miles from Halifax, N.S., resulting in the death of a young man named Jas. Ferguson. His father and Joseph Ferguson were terribly mangled and subsequently died. James Mason, who was near the shaft house, was blown across the road and very seriously injured.

12th.—About three tons of nitro-glycerine and mica powder explodes on Fox Island, opposite Amherstburg, Ont., doing considerable damage to that village, and making a report which was heard at a distance of forty miles. No one is killed.

13th.—Miss Mary Williston, youngest daughter of Hon. Edward Williston, Judge of the County Court, Northumberland, N.B., and Miss Janie Watt, daughter of Mr. C. C. Watt, of Newcastle, N.B., break through the ice while skating near Douglstown and are drowned.

14th.—Rev. Jean Baptiste Brondel, of Stellacoon, Washington Territory, U.S., is consecrated as R. C. Bishop of Vancouver Island, B. C., at St. Andrew's Cathedral, Victoria. The Most Reverend C. J. Seghers, Archbishop of Emesa, and Coadjutor of the Archdiocese of Oregon City, officiates on the occasion, assisted by Bishops L'Herbomez, Laotens and Younger. Bishop Brondel was born at Bruges, in Belgium, 23rd Feb., 1842; studied at the American College, Louvain, Belgium; ordained priest 17th Dec., 1864; came to Vancouver Island, 1866; appointed to Stellacoon, 1867.

16th.—At a large meeting in the Y. M. C. A. rooms, St. John, N. B., Sir Leonard Tilley is presented with an address from the different temperance societies of St. John and Portland. After the presentation, a temperance banquet is given at the Park Hotel, to which about 75 sit down, Mr. Andre Cushing occupying the chair.

—Mrs. Lydia Brown, mother of Clark Brown, who was hung on 31st October for the murder of his father and sister, is arrested on a charge of complicity in the murder. Ever since the murder rumor had been busy with the names of the mother and wife of the murderer as being connected with him in his crime; and, at last, Thomas Brown, a brother of the deceased, makes an affidavit, on the strength of which Mrs. Brown is arrested and a preliminary investigation is held at Morrisburg, before Messrs. David Rae, George Mulloy, M. F. Beach and E. H. Mills, J. P.'s. The evidence is purely circumstantial and not very direct, the most damaging being that of a Mrs. Elizabeth Christie, formerly a servant of the Brown's, who swore that Mrs. Brown had frequently offered to bribe her (the witness) to assist her (Mrs. Brown) to murder her husband. Mrs. Christie's evidence appeared to be instigated by spite, and did not gain much credence. The magistrates failed to agree on an opinion, two being for committal for trial and two against. The matter was submitted to the County Crown Attorney at Cornwall, who decided that there was not sufficient evidence for commitment, and Mrs. Brown was discharged.

17th.—A grand banquet is given by the Conservatives of St. John, N.B., at the



Royal Hotel, in honor of Sir Leonard Tilley. Mr. John Harris acts as chairman, and about 100 gentlemen are present. At the guests table are Mr. John Harris, Chairman, with Sir Leonard Tilley on his right, and U. S. Consul Warner on his left.

—The Court House at St. Jean, Port Joli, P. Q., is destroyed by fire. A family named Onelette lived in the upper part of the building; the father makes his way down stairs and the mother jumps out of a window; but three girls, aged respectively 10, 15 and 18 years, are burnt to death.

18th—Archbishop Lynch arrives at Toronto, after an absence of five months in Rome, and meets with a most enthusiastic reception from the members of his diocese. He is accompanied by the Right Rev. Mgr. Timothy O'Mahoney, late R. C. Bishop of Armidale, who has been appointed Co-adjutor Bishop of the arch-diocese of Toronto.

19th—While some workmen on a sub contract of Section B, Canadian Pacific Railway, are engaged blasting, about thirty miles from Rat Portage, Keewatin, one of them slips with a can of nitro-glycerine in his arms and falls. The glycerine explodes, and the foreman, J. E. Logan, and three workmen, John Fraser, Patrick Malark and H. Page are instantly killed. William Conway, Laurence Peters and Mike Keeney are seriously injured.

20th—A Cree Indian, named "Swift Runner," is hanged at Fort Saskatchewan, N. W. T., this being the first legal execution which has taken place in the North West Territories. It appears that Swift Runner was engaged as a guide by the North West Mounted Police when they first went into the Territory, in 1875, but he became so addicted to drink, and gave so much trouble when drunk, that he was discharged and sent back to his tribe; but he continued his evil habits and was always in trouble with his tribe. Early in the winter of 1878-9 he stole several bundles of peltries from a half-breed hunter and traded them off for whiskey, on which he kept drunk for three months at a stretch. On 24th December, 1878, he entered Fort Saskatchewan and attempted to shoot a trader, when he was arrested and locked up until he had recovered from an attack of *delirium tremens*. He was then sent back to his tribe, but they refused to receive him, and sent him, under an escort, to the Moose Hills. His family, consisting of his mother, his wife and seven children, remained with the tribe; but, on his promising to treat them well, went to live with him in the hills. About this time it began to be rumored that Swift Runner had turned cannibal, but no attention was paid to the rumor. On the 18th January, 1879, a Cree hunter brought word to the Fort that Swift Runner had murdered his entire family, and was living on their carcasses. A squad of police was sent after him, but could not find him, and several attempts during the summer to arrest him were also unsuccessful. At last, on the 25th October, three of the police overtook him, about fifty miles north of Fort Saskatchewan, and carried him to the Fort. He admitted the crime charged to him, and conducted the police to the place where the remains were. He said that whiskey had demoralized him, and made him feel like a wolf; and that one night he had killed the whole family while they were asleep; had buried their bodies in the snow, and had boiled and eaten them as he wanted them. He was tried before Col. Hugh Richardson, Stipendiary Magistrate, and sentenced to be hung. He showed the utmost indifference, and only said he would prefer to be shot. The Indians throughout the district were invited to give their views on the case, and all agreed that he ought to be hung. On the morning of the execution a large number of them attended, being anxious to see what hanging was like, as they seemed to think it was some new kind of torture. Swift Runner maintained his indifference to the last; and when asked if he would like to see a priest, refused, saying that "the white man's whiskey had ruined him, and he did not think their God could amount to much."





## REVIEW OF LITERATURE, SCIENCE AND ART.

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### LITERATURE.

In a new country like Canada, native literature must necessarily have a comparatively sluggish existence. In the early history of a colony, the men of action must naturally take a foremost place. Forests must be cut down, cities must be built, the land and sea must pay their tribute to industry before men have the leisure or opportunity to give their attention to the pursuit of art and literature. Our life has been always so busy that few of us have been able to devote much time and contemplation to subjects of a purely literary character; and besides the rewards which men can expect from commercial and industrial vocations are so great and manifold in a country like this, only yet in the first stages of its development, that there is little encouragement for men of letters. It is only when communities have got over the ruggedness of their career and become rich and prosperous to a certain degree that they can expect to have a literature of their own, in the extended sense of the term. Still, when we look around us, and see the evidences of material and intellectual progress throughout Canada we cannot but feel encouraged to believe that the time has arrived when our people will stimulate the genius of their own country, and men of letters will be encouraged in a laudable ambition. British Americans have been engaged for the past hundred years in building up their country. They have raised the frame-work of a noble edifice, and now they should add a column here and a column there, and otherwise complete it, so that it will be pleasing to the eye and creditable to the builders. A man who settles in the midst of the forest is forced to be satisfied for years with the hut which he has hastily constructed out of the materials around him; but when years have passed by and he has amassed wealth, when he has thousands of acres of rich corn fields to show as the results of his energy and industry, his ambition is aroused, and he builds a new home, and furnishes it in a style suitable to his improved circumstances. So it should be with us in British America. We have surmounted our early difficulties and built up for ourselves a country of whose wealth and vitality we have every reason to be proud; and now the time has come when we should improve our surroundings and cultivate the arts that refine and adorn. A century ago the people of the United States, like ourselves, were without a literature of their own. Then they had all they could do to build up homes for themselves, and future generations. Years passed by, the United States became a mighty nation; men of wealth and leisure increased in number, the country soon could point to a brilliant array of names—to Cooper, Washington Irving, Hawthorne, Bancroft, Prescott, Motley, Longfellow, Bryant, Lowell, Holmes, Beecher, Parkman, Hooper, Allston, Power, Church, and many others famous in art and literature. So, when a people are imbued with national aspirations, when they have achieved national greatness, when they have attained wealth and refinement, they will have a literature worthy of their country.

It is not necessary to go beyond Canada to find dramatic incidents which may give light and brilliancy to the pages of history, or evoke the genius of poetry and romance. Our history, it is true, does not extend back into mediæval times, and must therefore be wanting in many of those elements of absorbing interest

which necessarily exist in the annals of communities of the Old World, where every foot of ground has its memorable associations—its record of human heroism and human suffering, to point many a moral and adorn many a tale. Where can we walk among the countries of ancient civilization without passing over the ruins of cities and fanes—the innumerable relics of ages, of which historians and poets can never cease to speak, and the world will never weary to hear. Every ruined castle that rises by the Rhine recalls the mediæval times when every baron had his body of retainers. The masses groaned beneath a weight of oppression that was hard to bear. Those grand old cathedrals, like that which towers above quaint Strasbourg, which arose in those days when freedom, as we understand the term, was little known, testify to that spirit of devotion which was the redeeming trait of the middle ages. Wandering among the historic places of England, we come at last to a narrow strip of land on the banks of the Thames—apparently a tame unpicturesque spot; and yet this is Runnymede where was won the first great charter of England's liberties. Every valley, every mountain, every ruin has its tale of legendary lore. Nowhere can we walk but we recall memories of a remarkable past.

One half the soil has walked the rest,  
In poets, heroes, martyrs, sages.

In comparison with such a history, that of Canada must be comparatively tame. The waving pines, the mountains towering into the sky, until they are lost in the purple of distance, the wide expanse of lakes greater than the seas of Europe, the foaming rapids and mighty falls that bar the progress of the river to the sea,—all the sublime features of Canadian scenery may charm the eye and elevate the thoughts; but, after all, it is in the record of heroic endeavor and suffering, of the struggle between antagonistic principles and systems, of human passion, frailty and virtue, that the essence of history, romance and poetry really exists.

It is in the early part of Canadian history—and especially during that era when the memorable struggle between the French and English for the dominion in America was carried on,—that we find features of the most dramatic character. It is not surprising, then, that our French Canadian countrymen, living as they do among so many memorials and associations of the past, should have done so much of late years to foster a literature which is essentially native and patriotic. Their most popular writers have laboured earnestly to excite a widespread interest in the history and traditions of their birth and their affection. Their history, poetry and romance—and in each of these departments have the French Canadians produced works of merit—are replete with a veneration for the past, an enthusiasm for the old traditions of New France, a deep love for their country and all its belongings, which ought certainly to evoke the sympathetic interest of all Canadians, whatever may their origin.

The history of the races composing the population of the Dominion is one abounding in all the elements of absorbing interest. The lives of the French pioneers are as picturesque in their way as the story of the knights of whom Froissart writes so quaintly and graphically in his chronicles of mediæval times. The proudest knight known to European chivalry never performed deeds or bolder enterprise, or more worthy of the world's gratitude, than Champlain who founded "the ancient capital." By the side of the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, amid the illimitable forests of the West, men fought and died, that they might build up an empire on this continent for that France which they loved so well. Their only reward was too often forgetfulness and ingratitude—their most heroic achievements hardly received the guerdon of a courtier's smile, much less the recognition of the king for whom they braved so much. Had they but performed on the broad, conspicuous field of European competition a tithe of what they did in the silence and obscurity of the American wilderness, title and honours would have been showered upon them.

In the history and traditions of New France, there are many elements calculated to evoke the genius of poetry and romance. If we open the volume of the

past, we see the soldier and the priest, the reckless gentleman-adventurer and the *preux Chevalier*, the *Coureur de bois* and the *voyageur*, the Indian warrior, and a host of other romantic figures telling a remarkable story of achievement and adventure.

It is not surprising, then, so many French Canadians have embellished the literature of their country. The works of Garneau, Ferland, Chauveau, Parent, Cremasie, Lemay, Frechette, Fabre, Sulte, Lemoine, Tassé, Gérin-Lajoie, Bibaud, Larue, Marmette are productions which illustrate the talent of their respective authors in a varied field of literature. The spirit that animates them is truly national and might well be imitated by the English-speaking people of the Dominion.

When we come to consider the many meritorious works produced by Canadian writers, we cannot but see that a vast progress has been made in the intellectual as well as in the material development of the whole country. The works of "*Sam Slick*," the late Judge Haliburton, justly entitle him to a place among the English classics; and the new editions of the "*Clockmaker*," though written in Nova Scotia nearly half a century ago, are found on the shelves of every bookstore. Dr. Dawson, a native of the same province, has contributed to science several works which entitle him to a foremost place among the scientists and thinkers of the day. Dr. Daniel Wilson, one of the adopted sons of Canada, has contributed several meritorious works to antiquarian science, and other departments of literature. Mr. Heavysege was hardly known in Canada, and yet his dramatic poem "*Saul*" has been styled by critics on two continents as a most remarkable production. Mr. Alpheus Todd has shown his great ability and industry by works on Constitutional Government as well as his earnest desire to instruct Canadians in the principles that lie at the basis of our political system. It must be confessed that in history there is abundant room for improvement, and Garneau's work, which is confined to Lower Canada, still remains the most creditable production in that department. The poems of McLachlan and Sangster have had many admirers, while the pages of our magazines prove beyond question that our people are not wanting in the poetic spirit. The field of romance, however, has not been cultivated as yet with any marked success. Many imitations of foreign writers will be found—original productions, illustrative of Canadian life in its variety of aspects, are yet to be printed.

It is undoubtedly a sign of rapid intellectual development that so many historical and biographical works yearly emanate from the Canadian press. Though none of these make pretensions to a high place in literature, yet they illustrate a wide-spread spirit of historic research, which has its great use in not only stimulating a love for the past, but in smoothing the way for future Macaulay's and Motley's. In literature there is just as much necessity for pioneers as there is in the settlement of a Colony. A historical writer like the late Beamish Murdoch of Nova Scotia accumulates materials invaluable to the historian, who has an ambition to rise above the mediocre dignity of a mere compiler. *Toronto of Old* by Dr. Scadding is an apt illustration of the interest which an enthusiast in Canadian antiquities, can throw around countless details and incidents, seemingly trifling in themselves, but very important when considered as links binding the present with the past. And while on this point, it is well to observe that in all the Provinces a great deal of matter connected with their history is scattered about and at present accessible to the student, and it is time steps were taken to preserve these valuable materials to posterity. In the United States a great deal has been done to collect and compile all the documents referring to the early history of the country. In Canada something has been attempted in the same direction, but a great deal yet remains to be done in this respect. In Nova Scotia a commission, some years ago, collected and bound up in volumes a great volume of valuable archives which were mouldering in the vaults of the Provincial Building, and Mr. T. B. Atkins, the gentleman entrusted with the work, prepared at the expense of the

Province, a volume containing the most important and interesting documents. Windsor College, the oldest collegiate seat of learning in the Dominion, offered prizes, during some years, for the best history of each county in the Province, and in this way a great many facts within the memory of the oldest inhabitants, have been collected in a convenient form. A very useful work has also been performed, in the course of years, by the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, who have preserved many important documents from oblivion. It is satisfactory to learn that similar societies have been very recently established in Halifax and Winnipeg. Every historical student is aware of the great value to historical literature of the famous Societies that have been long established in Massachusetts and New York.

Perhaps no fact more clearly illustrates the intellectual progress of the people than the remarkable spread of education from one end of the Dominion to the other within a quarter of a century. When Lord Durham wrote, in 1839, his celebrated Report on the political condition of Canada, he alluded to the fact that, so deplorable was the state of education in Lower Canada, a great proportion of the teachers could neither read nor write. Only eighteen years ago, the Census of Nova Scotia disclosed the fact that one-third of the population of the Province were unable to write. Now the schools of Canada are among the best in the world. Now the poorest child in the land can receive a free education. But not satisfied with a mere Common School system, the people have stimulated the establishment of Academies, Collegiate Institutes and Universities, so that their children can receive instruction in the higher branches of knowledge. With the progress of this higher education, there has been developed a taste for literature which must, sooner or later, bear its practical fruits.

In a discursive review of this character it is not possible to do justice to the many writers who write with elegance and are deserving of every credit for their persevering efforts to stimulate a national literature. Those who have read Canadian periodicals for the last twenty years, notably the *Canadian Monthly* and *La Revue Canadienne*, will recall many names of men and women, whose contributions have wiled away many a dull hour, and afforded both amusement and instruction. Many of the historical contributions have been of especial value, in the way of attracting attention to the stores of interesting lore which lies around us in old Canadian archives. Nor have Canadian writers confined their attention to native periodicals, not a few of their writings have found their way to the London reviews, and American periodicals.

No fact, indeed, gives a better evidence of our intellectual progress than the rapid stride that has been taken of late years by the newspaper press of Canada. Many of the most eminent public men of the Provinces of the Dominion have been connected with the Press, and so it must necessarily be in a country like this, enjoying free representative institutions, where public journals naturally wield a large influence. The press of Canada has steadily advanced with the material and intellectual progress of the country, and now forms the chief reading of a busy population.

In 1840 there were only some fifty papers published in the old Province of Canada. Of those journals, several still exist. The *Quebec Mercury*, founded in 1805 by Messrs. Carey; *La Minerve*, in Montreal, in 1827, by M. Morin; *Le Canadien*, in 1846, by Mr. P. Bédard and others. *La Gazette de Quebec* was published in the two languages, in 1764 by Messrs. Brown & Gilmore, and lasted till a very few years ago, when it was merged into another Quebec paper. The *Montreal Gazette* was first published in 1778 and still continues to be one of the ablest and most influential papers in Canada. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick the *Halifax Chronicle*, *Halifax Recorder* and *St. John News* are, we believe, the oldest papers in existence.

Some four hundred and forty newspapers are now published in Canada, and of these at least forty appear six times a week. The editorial columns of the leading papers illustrate the varied knowledge, and the quick intelligence of the public writer, whilst the telegraphic and reporting columns are evidence of

## LITERATURE—1879.

the enterprise with which the press is now conducted must have the latest news. If we look at the Post Office between twenty and thirty millions of newspapers pass the Post Offices of the Provinces; and these figures, it not include the large number of papers sold in the streets of the large cities and towns by the newsboys. I may estimate that about three-fourths are domestic, and British. These facts show forcibly how important press exercises in Canada. The editor has a very real British America, and when he performs it with a power and responsibility of his calling, he richly repays his fellow countrymen.

We are now entering on a new era in the history of the Union of 1867 opened up a wide field of ambition to the genius of the Dominion. With the national development intellectual aspirations of the people will naturally be efforts. Hitherto it must be admitted there has been no spirit of patriotism without which a country can never be great. It is true the people of the different provinces take a local history of the parent state; they feel that as citizens they are associated with the honors which its eminence has won in the past, and are winning for it in the present. Can we then the achievements of the great men of England—her poets, her writers—as the people in pleasant Kent or Devon. It is natural that they should entertain these sentiments with pride, yet they should not forget at the same time the duties with which they are immediately connected, and the duties of its own. It is a commendable trait of the people of Canada even in their very educational system—in the text books for the colleges—all that the pen can do is done to stimulate the people to the country. In British America something has been done of late years, and Canadian history is no longer ignored. Doubt the isolated state of the provinces up to a recent time with the absence of a national sentiment; but we must change in this respect according as the Dominion becomes civilized and its people have entirely forgotten mere provincialism animated by the feeling that they are citizens of one grade of a history replete with the deepest even heroic incidents or later to take a high position among nationalities. We press, with Colleges and schools of a high order, in ever increasing and enterprising population, proud of their origin and future, British America pursues her career of progress under auspices. None of us, however, must forget that, without intellectual culture, no community can ever become truly civilized. The Dominion as an incipient nation," said the late Mr. Mill in his time in the way of encouraging Canadian literature and laying the foundation of the Dominion. Mental self-reliance is an essential condition of our progress. It does not mean a state of public mind puffed up in small opinion of ourselves and a barbarian depreciation of the state of mind, or a merely imitative, apish civilization. It is a condition, thoughtful and true; national in its preferences; pathos; gravitating inward, not outward; ready to accept on one sole condition—that the lesson when learned be in short we should desire to see our new national character mainly modesty as much as by mental independence; by the exercise of the critical faculties as well as by the zeal of the

## BELLES LETTRES

The *Canadian Illustrated News* has published during the year a serial story entitled, *My Creoles: A Memoir of the Mississippi Valley*, by Mr. John Lesperance, the author of *The Bastonnais*, and other tales of merit. Mr. Lesperance is a graceful writer, and gives very pleasing descriptions of life and scenery in the south.

*Life in Glenshie*, is the title of an unpretentious tale by the author of *My Young Master*, &c., and appeared originally in the *New Dominion Monthly*, which has been obliged to suspend publication after an existence of some ten years. This story gives the experience of a young school teacher in the back-woods, and affords a practical insight into the difficulties of existence in the remote settlements of Canada.

In *Smiles and Tears*, by the Rev. E. Barrass, M. A., we have a series of sketches from real life, written by a Methodist Minister who must necessarily have had special opportunities for observing the varied phases of human existence. It is a volume well suited to Sunday School Libraries.

*Nothing like Black on White*, by Miss E. F., is a Canadian story, which, as the author states in her preface, is a narrative of facts, the author having done little more than narrate what she has seen and heard, and with a touch of fiction, linked fact with fact, so as to form a continuous tale.

*The King's Messenger*, by Rev. W. H. Withrow, M. A., is also a purely Canadian story, worked out with considerable skill.

*Kate Danton*, is another romance from the prolific pen of May Agnes Fleming, long a contributor to publications like the *New York Weekly*. She belongs to St. John, N. B.

*Une Gerbe, Poésies*, by L. P. LeMay is a little volume of poetry by a well known French Canadian writer, and is considered by poetical critics one of his most meritorious productions. In this collection Mr. Lemay devotes his verse to the joys of domestic life, and the pleasures that one may find in the country. The poem entitled, "Reminiscences" is particularly worthy of perusal; the sentiments are natural; the verse runs smoothly.

*The Exile and other Verses*, by Hon. T. Talbot, is a volume of poems which comes to us by the way of Newfoundland, and is replete with felicitous descriptions of scenery, which proves the author to be an enthusiast in nature.

*Our Quiet Day*, by T. R. Ramsay of Hamilton, is an unpretentious little volume of prose and verse.

*Family Creeds*, is the title of a well-written story, by Wm. McDonnell, of Lindsay, Ont., published by Belfords, Clarke & Co.

*Poems and Songs*, with portrait of the author, by Alexander McLachlan, is a collection of the works of a poetical writer, whose productions have deservedly won for him some reputation in Ontario, where he resides.

*The Feast of St. Anne and other Poems* is a collection of poems by Mr. P. S. Hamilton, breathing a tender, patriotic spirit. Some of the legends of the Indians will be interesting to students of aboriginal literature.

*Jacques Cartier ou le Canada Vengé: Drame Historique en 5 Actes*, is the title of a small pamphlet of 70 pages, written by Mr. J. L. Archambault. This drama is strictly historical, and is intended to illustrate the achievements of Canadians in the old times.

*Tabor Melodies* contain some 250 sonnets, chiefly on religious subjects, by Robert Evans.

Miss Williams of Grenville, has published a "Collection of Poems," in which are several exhibiting much poetic taste.

*The Dramatic Art of Shakespeare, with especial reference to a Midsummer Night Dream*, is the title of the inaugural lecture delivered at McGill University, Montreal, by Professor Charles E. Moyse, who finds the key-note of his lecture in the statement of Mr. Taine, that in all English literature the pulse of seriousness is discernible beneath the most playful exterior.

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*Les Oiseaux de Neige. Sonnets par Louis H. Frechette*, is a collection by a well known French Canadian poet. The first part is taken on the Canadian year; the remainder of the volume has a number of sonnets on Spencer Wood, Niagara, Mille-Isles, besides others dedicated to various authors. The verification is easy and the thoughts are charming. perfect French.

## BIOGRAPHY AND HISTORY.

Among the most important works of the year is *Les Cans* by Mr. Joseph Tassé, M.P. This work, which extends over two volumes, is the great industry of the author, whilst one of the translators of the House of Commons—a class of public officers who have given service to the Parliament. This series of biographies, which it took the writer some time to complete, shows how important a part the French Canadian has played in the opening up of the North West of the United States. Among the men, whose lives are portrayed with striking fidelity, are La Plante, the true founder of the State of Wisconsin; Joseph Robt. La Plante, the famous trader of the same State, and one of the first pioneers of the West; Julien Dubuque, founder of the city of the same name; Franchère, the celebrated traveller, who was one of the first to cross the Canadian Territory from Vancouver to Montreal, besides many others whose names are famous in the history of the colonisation of the Great West. The work contains numerous portraits, obtained from authentic sources.

*The History of the Loyalists of America and their Times* by John Ryerson, in three volumes, is in course of publication, and will be read by all those desirous of informing themselves in the history of the early settlement of the Provinces. The name of the author will be a guarantee of the accuracy of which the work will be performed.

*Stirring Incidents in the Life of a British Soldier*, is the title of a new work by Thomas Faughnan, who was a color-sergeant in the 1st Royal Regiment.

The venerable Judge Marshall, of Nova Scotia, has just written a volume of *Public Proceedings and Events, Legal, Parliamentary and the Province of Nova Scotia during the earliest years of the Province*. Probably there is now no other living person who has any personal knowledge of the events which the writer here narrates. He is now close on eighty years of age, and commenced the study of his profession in Halifax in 1804, was called to the bar in 1808, and became a member of the Legislature in 1811, and is the surviving member of that day. A few years later he was made a Judge of the Common Pleas, in which Court he remained till it was abolished. His little work, written in an old fashioned, though terse style, contains many contributions of a vigorous intellect to the domain of legal science for more than half a century.

Amongst the literary announcements of the year is *The Story of the Scottish Element in the Dominion of the Dominion* by W. J. Ratray, B. A., which has for its object to show the power of the Scottish element has exerted in the settlement of the Dominion, and progress in every branch of human activity.

*The History of Acadia*, by James Hannay, is an important work on the early history of the Maritime Provinces, from the first discovery of the final surrender of Acadia by France in 1763. The writer is a native of New Brunswick as an earnest student of the past, and the work illustrates his industry in an interesting department of study, fully explored.

*The New Illustrated History of the Dominion of Canada*, by J. H. P. is an illustrated work in two large quarto volumes of 750 pages each, forming a collection of a class of works, published by subscription in the 1



contains numerous wood and steel engravings of scenery and portraits of public men in Canada. Mr. John A. Phillips was the Editor of the second volume.

Mr. A. J. Russell, C.E., of Ottawa, who has long devoted the leisure of a very active life to antiquarian researches, has written a pamphlet in support of his theory that an astrolabe found in August, 1867, in the County of Renfrew, is identical with one which he supposes Champlain to have lost there on 7th June 1613.

A new edition of Dr. Scadding's well known work, *Toronto of Old*, has been issued from the press of that city. This work has deservedly met with a large sale, and is replete with a class of information invaluable to the historian of the future, and to all those who take an interest in our brief historic past, whose old land-marks are rapidly disappearing before the march of modern improvement. The work done by Dr. Scadding might most advantageously be repeated by other antiquarians in other sections of Canada. In a very short time it will be too late, for the old generation who can remember the past fifty years, will have passed away.

*Les Canadas et les Basques* is a compilation of the writings of Messrs. Faucher de St. Maurice, Marmette and Lebrasseur, with a preface by Comte de Premio Real, with a view of proving that the discoverers of New France were of that strange race, the Basques.

*Glimpses of Quebec during the last Ten Years of French Domination in Canada, 1741-59*, is the subject of the inaugural address read by Mr. J. M. LeMoine, at the opening of the lecture season of 1879-80, of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society, of which he is President. Like all Mr. LeMoine's productions, it illustrates his persevering researches into the history of Canada.

*A History of Leeds and Grenville, Ontario, from 1749 to 1879, with illustrations and biographical sketches of some of its prominent men and pioneers*, by Thad. W. H. Leavitt is also published. It is a large quarto volume of 200 pages. Such histories have much value.

#### COMMERCE, FINANCE AND STATISTICS.

Mr. Robert S. White, Commercial Editor of the *Montreal Gazette*, has published a pamphlet giving *The Annual General Review of the Trade and Commerce of Canada*, and a Synopsis of the Trade of Montreal for 1879,—a very useful work for the statistician and politician who will be saved much time in wading through cumbrous blue books and other documents.

*The Complete Tariff Hand Book*, by Mr. John MacLean, a recognized authority on commercial subjects, is a compilation showing the Canadian Customs Tariff for 1879, with the various changes made during the past thirty years; also the British and American Tariffs in full; and the more important portions of the Tariffs of France, Germany, Holland, Belgium, Italy and Switzerland, all taken from the best authorities.

A pamphlet of a cognate character, though travelling over a comparatively limited ground, has also been published in Montreal: *The Canadian Tariff Hand Book*, being a copy of the Act, to which has been added, in the text, interpretation clauses from the Departmental circulars, &c.

Mr. John F. Norris, of the *Montreal Herald*, has issued a brochure giving a compilation of facts and evidence relative to the Consolidated Bank of Canada—a subject doubtless interesting to the stockholders of that unfortunate institution.

A London publisher announces a pamphlet on "*Banks, Bankruptcies, Partyism and Hard Times, What I know about Banking*," and is particularly directed, according to the prospectus, to the principle and practice of Banking in Ontario.

"*The Maritime Journal of Trade, Manufactures, Mining, Finance and Insurance*," is a journal specially devoted to the interests of commerce and industry in the Maritime Provinces of Canada. The proprietors and publishers are Messrs. Stelhem & Co., and it is now in its second volume.



## LITERATURE—1879.

A blue book just distributed gives the censuses of Canada from 1841 to 1871. It contains much interesting information. Some of the results are worth noticing. The contents of this volume constitute the censuses of British North America. It is divided into two parts. The first gives the totals of the census of 1841, 1851 and 1871 in their proper order of population and territory. The second gives the general movements of population or vital statistics.

### EDUCATION.

No year passes away without some contributions having been made. A large list of works, intended for the use of our numerous schools, is only necessary to recapitulate their titles to show their character from an educational point of view.

*A Primary Arithmetic, including oral, slate and written exercises.* By Principal D. H. MacVicar, LL. D., Presbyterian College, Montreal.

*A Complete Arithmetic, oral and written; designed for the use of High Schools and Collegiate Institutes,* by the same.

*Lovell's Intermediate Geography, with maps and illustrations, forming a series to Lovell's Advanced Geography.* (Montreal). Author's name: Minister of Education, Ontario.

*Memory superseded. Latin Language and Grammar.* By reading and conversing in Latin verbatim through mechanical exercises. *Nouvelle grammaire française complète—Exercices français mélangés de la grammaire française—Méthode pratique et raisonnée de composition.* Robert, clerc Saint-Viateur.

*MacVicar's Arithmetic.* An adaptation of the works known as *Primary and Complete Arithmetics to Canadian Schools and Colleges.*

Everyone interested in the practical administration of our institutions will find much useful information in the *Canada Education* edited by Alexander Marling, LL. B., of the Department of Education.

An important auxiliary to Educational progress in Ontario is the *Educational Monthly*, edited by Mr. G. Mercer Adam, Toronto. The various numbers issued during the year embrace a varied field of topics. Questions are treated in that spirit of fairness and candor calculated to promote the laudable object the promoters of this journal have in view.

*Book-keeping and Double Entry*, is the title of a ninety-page volume. The treatise is based upon an experience of twenty-nine years as clerk, accountant and auditor, and is intended to enable any person of intelligence to overcome the mysteries of book-keeping by double entry.

Messrs. W. J. Gage & Co., of Toronto have issued a *Manual of Chemistry*, by J. Laughlin Hughes, and another little work on *Structural Botany*, by John Macoun, M. A., of Albert University, Edmonton, M. A., headmaster of the Barrie High School. Both are well written and will be useful in their respective departments.

*On teaching Reading in the Public Schools*, is a pamphlet by Mr. J. H. Bell, lecturer on Elocution in Queen's University, Kingston, before the Teacher's Convention of the County of Brant, May, 1879.

*The Revised School Law* Parts I. and II. By J. Geo. Hodgins, Minister of Education for Ontario. This new and revised edition of the law and official regulations relating to public school trustees and school matters generally affecting township, county, city, and school councils, arbitrations and awards, examiners, public school inspectors, the Acts relating to Roman Catholic, Protestant and colored separate schools, are the substance of lectures delivered to Normal School students on all the subjects as prescribed for teacher's certificates of qualification.

gins, from his long and intimate acquaintance with the school law in this Province, is perhaps better able to write on the subject than any other man in it. The work has been made useful to the legal profession, as the author has embodied in it a digest of the cases relating to school matters which have been decided by the courts.

*Plane Trigonometry, as far as the Solution of Triangles*, is a valuable little work by Prof. Cherriman, and W. Alfred Baker, M. A. This book among others, contains in the most concise form the work required for junior matriculation, and for the examination in engineering.

*The Canadian Accountant*, by S. G. Beatty and J. W. Johnson, Principals of Ontario Business College, Belleville, Ont. This work professes to be a practical system of book-keeping containing a complete elucidation of the science of accounts by the latest and most approved methods, business correspondence, mercantile forms, and other valuable information, designed for the use of counting houses, business colleges, academies, and high schools.

*Cours de lecture à haute voix*, by L'Abbé Lagacé, P. E. N. L., is a collection of practical lessons in French reading and pronunciation specially prepared for the use of Canadian schools, with the approval of the Council of Public Instruction.

#### LAW.

The number of works of value to the legal gentlemen which have been published in 1879, or are in course of publication, at once illustrates the prosperity of the profession, and the desire of a large class of people to obtain works of practical information. *The Canadian Conveyancer and Handy Book of Property Law* (3rd Ed.), is a useful and convenient compilation of conveyancing precedents, well printed, and obviously prepared with that care absolutely indispensable in works of this class. It also contains an introductory treatise on the law of property in Ontario.

Of equal value in its way is a treatise on Division Courts and Small Credits, by E. Douglas Armour, Barrister-at-Law, which deals with these subjects:—1. A review of Division Court Litigation as auxiliary to the retail trade. 2. A scheme for the restriction of small credits and the more expeditious recovery of small debts.

Mr. Henry O'Brien, Barrister of Toronto, editor of the *Canada Law Journal*, has prepared a revised and enlarged edition of the *Division Courts' Manual*. It contains the Division Courts Act, as recently revised, and all other Acts, Rules and Forms in any way affecting the Division Courts and their officers. The information essential to Judges, officers and practitioners in these Courts, will be most full and complete. The first edition was warmly received by the profession and the press, and is a valuable work of reference; but recent changes render a new edition indispensable.

Of a similar character is *Division Court Acts. Being a full, careful and exhaustive Annotation of the Division Court Acts, Rules and Tariff, after the manner of Harrison's Common Law Procedure Act, with instructions to Clerks and Bailiffs on questions most frequently arising in the course of their duties*, by J. S. Sinclair, Q. C., County Court Judge of Wentworth, Ont., assisted by H. E. Wade, Esq. The object is to render this work of assistance to Judges and others at Court sittings, by furnishing a ready and compendious book on Division Court Law.

The same publishers issued the following useful law works:—*The Magistrate's Manual, being Annotations of the various Acts relating to the Rights, Powers and Duties of Justices of the Peace, with a summary of the Criminal Law*; by S. R. Clarke, Barrister-at-law. *The Constable's Manual, being a summary of the Law relating to the Rights, Powers and Duties of Constables*, by the same. *Boys on Coroners, a Practical Treatise on the Office and Duties of Coroners of Ontario, with an appendix of Forms*. 2 Ed., by W. F. Alves Boys, Barrister-at-Law.

## LITERATURE—1879.

*Harrison's Municipal Manual*, containing the *Municipal Assessments*, *Liquor License Acts*, and the *Rules for the Trial of Contested Elections*. Notes of all decided cases bearing thereon, and additional Statutes. By R. A. Harrison, Chief Justice of the Province of Ontario. 4th Ed. Joseph, Barrister-at-Law.—*The Ontario Legal Directory*; a complete for the Province of Ontario. Compiled by Wm. E. Hodgins, M.A., B.Law.

The following publications will also serve to facilitate legal researches:—*Collection of such of the Revised Statutes of Ontario Acts of the Legislature of that Province passed in the Session 41 V. relates to Municipal matters*. Collected, arranged and indexed by R. Ford, Barrister-at-Law. *Jones on Prescription*; by Herbert C. Jones, W. A. Orr has compiled the *Legal Opinions of the late Hon. J. H. Cameron* a collection of opinions on *Municipal, Banking, Property, Insurance* & other subjects.

The Province of Quebec also furnishes its quota of productions lawyers and others interested in making themselves acquainted with branches of law. The most valuable work is the following, by Mr. J. M.A., B.C.L., advocate of the Montreal bar:—*The Code of Civil Law Lower Canada*; together with the amendments thereto made since its promulgation; the authorities, as reported by the commissioners; all stating the procedure; the rules of practice of the several courts; a class of all reported decisions, arranged under appropriate articles; the tariff of fees payable to advocates; and an analytical Index. This work, compiled by Judges and others to whom it has been submitted, to be most prepared, and must be of great utility to members of the profession in the Province.

Those who have occasion to refer to the Statute Law affecting the Province of Quebec, will find their task much lightened by the following work by J. F. Dubreuil, advocate, Deputy Clerk of the Crown and Peace:—

*The Reference Book, being a detailed index of the statutes affecting the Province of Quebec, from the Consolidated Statutes of Canada and Lower Canada Confederation, and of all Acts passed since Confederation by the Parliament of the Dominion and by the Legislature of the Province of Quebec.*

*Code Municipal de la Province de Québec*, is another valuable work prepared most carefully by E. Laf. de Ballefeuille, advocate, Montreal. The same industrious author has also produced an annotated edition of the *Code of Lower Canada* (pp. 846), which cannot fail to be of great value to the legal profession of his native Province.

*The Ordinances of the North West Territories, passed in 1878 and 1879*, published at Battleford.

Among the legal publications of the year is *La Thémis*, which contains numerous papers of value to the legal profession—the names of contributors Judge Loranger, C. G. de Lorimier and others prove the high character of the articles which travel over a very varied field of legal research.

*Légale*, is published at Borel, by Mr. Mathieu, M.P.P., and is replete with useful information.

## THE MAGAZINES, &c.

The *Canadian Monthly* continues to be published by the Rose-Bell Publishing Co., Toronto, and has now entered on its 17th volume and on its 17th year of publication—a longer life than any enjoyed by previous periodicals in Canada, excepting, perhaps Mr. Lovell's *Literary Garland*. A publication of the *Monthly* has great difficulties to contend with in a country like Canada, where the English and American magazines come in so freely. It is a great misfortune were this country to be left without such an organ of thought. The contributors during the year to the *Monthly* have been Lyall, Principal Grant, Goldwin Smith, D. B. Read, Q.C., W. P. L.





*The Temperance Question, pro and con*, is the title of a work by R. H. Morrow, Esq. John, N. B. It contains a copy of the Temperance Act of 1878.

*British Children in Canadian Homes* is the title of a little book by Miss Billbrough, of the Marchmont Home, Belleville. It gives the history of the work, up to December, 1878, and has a preparatory note by Horatius Bonar, D. D., of Edinburgh.

*The Royal Path of Life; or, Aims and Aids to Success and Happiness; compiled from the best authors*, is a compilation from a variety of sources, with the object of teaching men the best and happiest mode of winning success in life. The introduction is by the Rev. Dr. Potts, of the Metropolitan Methodist Church of Toronto.

*The French Exhibition of Horrors*, is a sermon preached by Rev. J. Moffatt, of the Scotch Church, Bayfield, Canada, in the Middle Parish Church, Greenock, Scotland, and in Canadian Kirks, on the sin of torturing animals.

*Man's Moral Nature*, is an essay by R. Maurice Bucke, M. D., Medical Superintendent of the London (Ontario) Insane Asylum, devoted to a discussion of the moral nature of man,—its relation to the various functions belonging to the individual, the organ of the body in which it has its seat, the history and laws of its development and progress. He holds the moral nature to be altogether distinct from the ideational and intellectual; and in analyzing it he reduces its numerous faculties, its passions and emotions, to four simple elements, love and faith, hate and fear. Nearly one half of the book is devoted to the consideration of the physical basis of the moral nature. He contends that small men are inferior in morals to men of large stature; that tall men live longer than short men; that moral men live longer than those whose morals are bad. He is a decided evolutionist.

*Reminiscences of Old Edinburgh*, by Professor Daniel Wilson, in two volumes, is a work which will be welcomed not merely by the sons of "Auld Reekie," but by all those who take an interest in the famous old historic cities of Europe. Dr. Wilson is an author well known for his painstaking in the wide field of antiquarian research, as well as in his eminent services in the higher Education of this country.

The eminent scientist Dr. Dawson, Principal of McGill University, has in preparation, a new book to be entitled, *Links in the Chain of Life*.

The Surveyor General of New Brunswick, Hon. M. Adams, has issued a pamphlet of 64 pages, which embraces *Information for intending settlers, with a description and a map of the settlements established under the Free Grants and Labor Acts; also general information respecting the Province and the manner of procuring grants of Crown Lands*.

*Regulations and Orders for the Militia of the Dominion of Canada*, is a work got up in the usual regulation form for the use of the Militia, by Colonel Walker Powell, Adjutant General of Militia. Its publication is authorized by the Minister of Militia and Defence, and it embraces sections of the law relating to the Militia and Defence of Canada, the regulations and orders for the Militia and extracts from the Queen's Regulations. This will supersede the Regulations and Orders for the Militia, 1870.

*The Military Aspect of Canada*, a lecture delivered at the Royal United Service Association, by Lieut.-Col. T. B. Strange, R. A., Dominion Inspector of Artillery. In this paper the author has added another to the many important and valuable services he has rendered the Dominion Military Service since his arrival in Canada. The treatise is very full and almost exhaustive, and coming from one so thoroughly well informed as the Commandant of Quebec, cannot fail to be of great service to the Canadian Militia. Two sessions of the United Service Institution were given to the discussion of the paper in which Sir Henry Lefroy, Admiral Sir Cooper Key, General Lowry, Colonel Moncreiff, F.R.S., Colonel Fletcher, C.M.G., Captain J. C. R. Colomb, R. M. A., Captain P. H. Colomb, and other well-known military and naval officers participated. We

## LITERATURE—1879.

are indebted to Colonel Strange's lecture for much of the matter in our article on the organization of the Militia, to be found in *Vennor's Almanack or Weather Record for 1878-79*, has again the would be weather-wise.

A German edition of Lieut-Col. G. T. Denison's prize won is being published at Berlin.

Among pamphlets published during the year are these: *Annual Meeting of the Ottawa Valley S. S. Association*, At the *Chinook Jargon*, Victoria, B. C.—*Quarterly of the Hamlet*, Hamilton—*Sir A. T. Galt's Speech at the Alliance*, Sherbrooke.

*Account of the Visit of the Thirtieth Regiment, N. G., Canada, May, 1879. Prepared at the request of the Hon. Regiment by Major Horatio C. King.*

The *Institut Canadien* of Quebec has recently received from the Government a valuable gift of books. This excellent institution's annual for 1879 which contains several interesting papers including titles: *Esquisse Autrichienne*, by Mr. Albert Lefauve; *Le Canada, (1600-70)*, by Mr. T. P. Bédard; *Age du saint Montm*, C. B. Laflamme.

It may not be without interest to mention here, that the author of works on Natural History, the Abbé Verreau, Pri Cartier Normal School, and Dr. A. M. Ross of Montreal, officers of the French Academy by decree of the 10th November have well won the honors thus conferred on them.

### PARLIAMENTARY AND POLITICAL.

*Are Legislatures Parliaments?* is an interesting work by Taylor, the well known Clerk Assistant of the Senate, reviews some of the distinctive features of Legislature and points out the limited character of the powers given by the North America Act, 1867, to the legislative bodies in this country as compared with the powers accorded to the central Government alone has a claim to the title of Parliament. In the latter volume he gives us some insight into the now almost forgotten rise of Responsible Government.

*A Manual of Government in Canada, a Treatise on the Principles of Constitutions*, by D. A. Sullivan, barrister, is a small volume a summary of the duties of the different departments of government and of judicial officers in Canada. It contains chapters on the Senate and the House of Commons, as well as a brief sketch of Constitutional History.

Volumes of interest to the political student in the present future are the Official Debates of the Senate and House of Commons, Holland, reporters in the Senate, and Mr. T. J. Richardson published in Ottawa. Mr. G. A. Desjardins has also undertaken the responsibility to perform a similar work for the Legislature and has commenced the publication of its debates for 1879, and prays for sufficient encouragement.

*The Political Destiny of Canada being determined by the British immigrant*, (Montreal), is a resume of papers first printed in the *Canadian* (Montreal), is a resume of papers first printed in the *Canadian* British immigrant of fifty-six years standing, (Mr. Littlejohn), written, and is a contribution of value to the growing discussion of the destiny of Canada.

*De l'Idée Conservatrice dans l'ordre politique*, is the title of a paper read on the 5th February, by Mr. L. G. Desjardins, before the Cartier Club. Mr. Choquette also compiled the speeches delivered by Hon. J. B. Macdonald, Mercier, Irvine and others, in the Quebec Assembly, respecting the late Lieutenant Governor.

Members of Parliament and others will be interested in the new edition of *The Illustrated Guide to the Senate and House of Commons of Canada*, which has been compiled by Mr. F. R. E. Campeau. It contains portraits and biographies of His Excellency the Governor General, of members of the Cabinet, of members of both Houses, also, a diagram of the floor of each House, and positions of the seats; extracts from the British North America Act, 1867; the rules, regulations and routine of both Houses, as well as much valuable information for strangers respecting Ottawa. The biographies are necessarily very short, but appear to have been compiled with care from the best sources.

#### RELIGION.

Though no work of especial importance to the religious world at large has been produced in Canada during the year, yet considerable activity has been exhibited in the wide field of thought and study opened up by so vast and sublime a subject as religion. One of the most erudite productions of the year is *The Book of Job, translated from the Hebrew text, with an introduction, a summary of each chapter, and brief notes of explanation of obscure passages*, by John, Bishop of Fredericton, Metropolitan of Canada. No one who reads this work but will be most favorably impressed by the force, simplicity and clearness of the translation. In the opinion of critical judges, the Metropolitan's rendering of crucial passages "is a decided improvement on that of the authorized version."

*Letters and Facts concerning the Church of England in the County of Pictou*, is a careful compilation by Rev. D. C. Moore, Rector of Christ Church, Albion Mines, and will be read with attention by all those who are interested in memorials of Church progress in Canada.

In these days of controversy as to religious symbols and decorations, there is a large class who will be interested in *The Image of the Cross and Lights on the Altar, in the Christian Church and in Heathen Temples before the Christian Era, especially in the British Isles. Together with the History of the Triangle, the Dove, Floral Decorations, the Easter Egg, and other Heathen Symbols*.

*Anglo-Israel*, by the Rev. W. H. Poole, is an attempt in pamphlet form to show that the lost ten tribes have re-appeared in the Anglo-Saxon race, and illustrates the ingenuity with which an enthusiast can array facts in support of any particular theory.

*Our Religion, as it was and is*, is a volume written by a well known Presbyterian Minister of Hamilton, the Rev. Robert J. Laidlaw.

Sermons and Tracts necessarily represent the form in which much of the religious activity of the day develops itself in Canada. Rev. M. S. Baldwin, Rector of Montreal, gives us *Life in a Look, the necessity and nature of the new birth, regeneration in its connection with Christ on the Cross*—an earnest appeal to Christians. *The Bible, an Instrument of Culture*, is a brief discourse preached in the Quebec Cathedral by the Right Rev. Bishop Williams, and containing an interesting and clear exposition of the principles involved in a very wide subject. *The Methodist Episcopal Church Pulpit*, is a handsomely printed volume of over 800 pages, containing a selection of sermons by such well-known Ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Canada as Bishop Carman, Drs. Jaques, Pilcher, Aylesworth, Webster, Badgley, Stone, and Revs. Wm. Burnett, C. S. Eastman, Wm. Blair, James A. Campbell, Geo. Abbs, W. H. Graham, R. E. Lund, A. T. Ferguson, Geo. Miller, S. Card, A. D. Traveller, L. Lounsbury, Wm. Service and James Gardiner. The book is prefaced with portraits of Bishop Carman and President Jaques, of Albert University. This volume is edited by Rev. B. F. Austin, B. A., and will be probably succeeded by others. *A Confirmation Tract*, by J. S. Cole, B. A., Presbyterian in the Diocese of Algoma, is a tract in which the subject of confirmation is handled. *What shall the end be?* is the contribution of an anonymous writer to the present controversy on Eschatology and is addressed more particularly to the Clergy of the Anglican Church.



## LITERATURE—1879.

*Simple Sermons on Simple Subjects*, by Rev. J. A. Stone, 7 object sufficiently in its title. The visitation charge de Bishop of Ontario in Christ Church, Ottawa, in the fall of 1 at the request of the Clergy in Kingston.

The Gospel Tract Depository, Toronto, has published *Face a Future State. The Scripture Doctrine considered with current denials of Eternal Punishment*, by F. W. Grant. The review of the opinions of Constable Minton, White, Good Thomas, &c., of Mr. Birk's theory of Redemptive Punish Annihilist Restorationism of Dunn Blair, and Storrs.

*Romance of Missions*, by Rev. W. H. Withrow, M.A., is not a religious work, but is a compilation of well written sketches of the lives of great reformers and missionaries who have done the spread of the Gospel and its truths.

*Hindrances and Helps to the Spread of Presbyterianism* at the opening of the Montreal Presbyterian College, MacVicar, LL.D.

A work, useful in many respects to Churchmen, is *The Churchman's Directory*, edited by Mr. C. V. Forster Elias, the same gentleman also announces a work on the *Anglican North America; a History*; to be sold by subscription.

The Presbyterian Church in Canada will find a valuable *The Public Statutes relative to the Presbyterian Church* Thos. Wardlaw Taylor, M. A., Toronto.

*A Bishop Coadjutor: Remarks on a Canon proposed by the Lord Bishop of Fredericton in the month of June, A.D.*, is a very interesting to Churchmen.

*Church Rambles and Scrambles*, by a Perambulating G containing short, easily written, gossip fragments, "describing life and surroundings from the stand-point of an earner whose knowledge of Canada gives him a somewhat broader general than falls to the lot of many of his brethren who have narrow seas."

*Who bids for your Soul?* is the title of an earnest and Rainsford, Toronto.

*The Catholicity of the Presbyterian Church*, by Rev. P. of the Presbyterian College, Montreal, is the first of a "Presbyterian Topics" which the publisher intends giving to

Among French Canadian publications of this class we note *Nouveaux Mois de Marie, d'été à la jeunesse Canadienne diocèse de Montréal*. Rev. M. Beaudry.

*Le Manuel du Pèlerin à la Bonne Ste. Anne de Beauport, et orné de vignettes.*

*Petit Mois de Marie. Pensées Pieuses pour les Mois de la poëtielles d'or.*

*Sainte Clotilde Reine de France: sa vie, son œuvre, son rôle* Montell, ancien Professeur d'Histoire ecclésiastique (et d'été

## SCIENCE.

Very little space is required to review the works of a year published in Canada during the year. *Astronomy and Zool* Captain Deville, Quebec, is a little work intended for the use of Surveyors. It has met with the approbation of the Board Dominion.—*Elementary Anatomy, Physiology, and Hygiene* written by Edward Playter, M. D., for the use of schools and of interest to medical men is *Physiological Therapeutics* Poole, of Lindsay. He presents a new theory of the inter-rel

and muscular tissue throughout the body, and of the mode of action of that large class of drugs which operate through the medium of the nervous system. Distinguished medical *savants* express themselves highly on the book — *La Santé pour Tous*, is a treatise by Dr. Séverin Lachapelle, Professor of Hygiene in Laval University, whose chief object is to enable every one to take those precautions which are necessary against small fever, typhoid fever and other diseases.

*L'Abeille Médicale* continues to be published in Montreal, and has contained during the year numerous papers of value to medical men. The Editor-in-Chief is T. E. d'Odet D'Orsonnens, M.D.

Mr. Alexander Robertson, Montreal, has published a second edition of his work on *Material Creation, corrected and enlarged with corroborative proofs of the true origin of the earth, planets, and comets; their birth and motions, consolidation, formation, advance to maturity, their decay and final end, all made plain and easily understood from natural cause and effect. Also a glance at the Southern Hemisphere and nebula theory.* We would refer our readers for a more extended account of scientific writings to the part of this Review devoted exclusively to science.

#### MUSIC.

*A Text Book on the Theory of Music*, by Louisa Gibson, is a little treatise dedicated by permission to H. R. H. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne. Sir Julius Benedict, an eminent authority on such subjects, gives it his warm approval.

*A Masque of Welcome.* Words by F. A. Dixon, Ottawa. and music by A. A. Clappé. This musical conception was exhibited in the Opera House, Ottawa, soon after the arrival of the Marquis of Lorne, and the Princess Louise, for whom it was prepared especially. The "Masque" is presented by Canada, robed as an Indian maiden, by an Indian chief, who sings in a touching strain his farewell to the woods on the approach of the whiteman, and by the different Provinces appropriately habited: Quebec, as one of the old French noblesse; Ontario, in white, with agricultural emblems; Prince Edward Island, as a sturdy farmer; British Columbia, as a bronzed, and red shirted miner; New Brunswick, as a maiden, attired in green, singing in praise of the fisher's craft; Manitoba, as a hunter; Nova Scotia, as a fisherman. The total effect of the music and costumes was excellent.

*Cantate Domino*, is a hymnal and chant for public worship. The music is composed by Rev. J. Black, M. A. Geo. W. Strathy, Mus. Doc., has revised the work.

*A Manual of Vocal Music*, is a useful little treatise, treated analytically, in two parts, elementary and practical, by H. F. Sefton, Music Teacher of the Normal and Model Schools of Ontario.

*Sixteen Melodies for the Voice and Piano*, is a compilation by the Comte de Premlo Real, Quebec.

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#### ADDENDA.

Since the above article was in type, the following publications have been received from various quarters for notice in the *Register*:

*The Hungry Year*, a poem in blank verse, by William Kirby, of Niagara. The burden of the poem is a romantic incident connected with the war of 1812-14, and recounts the death of a loyalist at Chippewa, shortly after a visit from Edward, Duke of Kent, grandfather of H. R. H. the Princess Louise.

*What came of it, a Novel*: also *Waifs and Estrays*, in prose and poetry, by the late Mrs. H. T. Stitzel, of Portland, Oregon. The story commences in the historic city of Quebec.

## LITERATURE—1879.

- Voyage Sentimental dans la rue St. Jean, Quebec*, by Dr. Herbert La R.
- A Grammar and Dictionary of the Ojébéwe Language*, by R. R. Baraga; a new edition by a missionary of the Oblats Fathers.
- Conférences sur les Propriétés D'Élites des Liqueurs Spiritueuses*; d at St. Sauveur de Québec, by Rev. Father Paquin, former Professor of Ch.
- Annuaire du Cercle Catholique de Québec*, No. 2.
- Protection et Libre-Echange*, a pamphlet containing useful statistics mation, by C. A. Dansereau, of Montreal.
- La Chaîne D'or*, a poem, sold for the benefit of the French Conference Vincent de Paul, of Quebec.
- Concours d'Eloquence sur l'Agriculture*, a series of papers published the auspices of Quebec Canadian Institute, by Dr. H. LaRue, M. B. LeSa Barnard, Abbé Provancher.
- *Le Memorial des Vicissitudes et des Progrès de la Langue Française en* by Mr. Bibaud.
- *Lecture sur l'Alcoolisme*, by I. A. Laramée, M.D.
- Les Danes et les Hais*, sermons by the Curé of Notre Dame of Quebec.
- *Histoire de l'Ile aux Coudres*, by the Abbé Alexis Mailloux, Vicar Gen the Diocese of Quebec; an interesting collection of historical facts, legen customs of the well known island in the St. Lawrence.
- Michael Farrell, son crime, son procès, son exécution.*
- Cinq Années d'administration Réformatrice*
- Le Conseil Législatif et les Subsidés.*
- La Crise Politique de Québec*, by C. A. Dansereau, of Montreal.
- L'Affaire Letellier et la Constitution*, by Ernest Tremblay.
- The Quebec Political Crisis*, an answer to the Dansereau pamphlet.
- Légendes de St. Joseph, Patron de l'Eglise universelle.*
- Réponse à un sophisme au sujet de la question universitaire à Montr.*
- Michel St. Hilaire.*
- Speeches of Hon. Adam Crooks, Minister of Education, in the Leg Assembly of Ontario*, on subjects relating to Education.
- Reform Government in Ontario—Eight years' Review*, by Hon. Adam Minister of Education, in an address to the electors of South Oxford.
- *Colbert et le Canada*, (par Rev. P. Desmazures, P.S.S., Montreal.)
- Guide to the City of Ottawa and Dominion Exhibition.*
- Macdougall's Guide to Manitoba and the North West*
- The West and North West,—Notes of a holiday trip* by Hon. P. Mitch Minister of Marine and Fisheries.
- Hints on the increasing Public Expenditure of Ontario, and a repl attacks of the Hon. Geo. Brown thereon, with observations on the press of Dominion affairs*, by Hon. D. L. Macpherson, Senator of Canada, ad to his former constituents, the electors of North Simcoe, Grey and Bruce.
- The Coal and Iron Industry, and their relation to the shipping and o trade of the Dominion*, by Geo. H. Dobson.
- A Guide to intending Phosphate Miners*, by Hans Svenkerud, C. E.
- *M. Faillon, Prêtre de St. Sulpice, sa vie et ses œuvres*, (par Rev. P. Desm P.S.S., Montreal.)
- Our Health and our Diseases, Condition of Montreal in a sanitary point* by T. P. Mackenzie, C.E.
- Discipline du Diocèse de Québec*, by Monseigneur E. A. Taschereau, arcl de Québec.
- "*Thos.*," a simple Canadian story, by George Graham.
- The Enamorado*, a drama, by John Hunter-Davar.
- "*Never give up.*" by Rev. Robert Wilson.
- Atlas of the Maritime Provinces*, by J. B. Roe.
- The Prairie Lands of Canada, as compared with those of the United St* Thomas Spence.
- College Song-book*, compiled by A. B. Chaffee, Jr., of McGill College.

## SCIENCE.

### GEOLOGY.

In addition to the work of the Geological Survey of the Dominion, which, as usual, has been of a very extensive and varied character, a good deal has been done by other workers in this important department of Science.

The Rev. Dr. Honeyman, curator of the Provincial Museum in Halifax, has contributed three articles on "Nova Scotian Geology," which have been published in the *Transactions of the Institute of Natural Sciences*, Vol. V., part I. In the first of these papers he describes a new trilobite, *asaphus ditmarside* found in the iron mines of Clements, Annapolis County. The second paper is devoted to the geology of King's County, and in connection with this subject Dr. Honeyman argues that the granites of this region are more ancient than has been maintained by Dr. Dawson. Many new details are given in regard to the geology of the county. The third article refers to numerous points in regard to Nova Scotian geology and maintains the correctness of the author's previous views.

Dr. Dawson of Montreal has written an article in the *Canadian Naturalist* on the "Geology of Nova Scotia," in which he reviews and criticises Dr. Honeyman's conclusions.

In the short review of the progress of science published in the REGISTER for last year it should have been mentioned that during 1878, Dr. Dawson published a third and enlarged edition of his *Acadian Geology* on which he had bestowed much labor. This was regarded abroad as one of the most important scientific books of the year. In regard to Nova Scotian geology it might be mentioned that the Revd. D. Sutherland, of Gabarus, near Louisburg, has spent much time in searching for fossils and investigating the geology of his own neighbourhood.

The *Naturalist* of 1879, contains the article which had been read by Mr. A. R. C. Selwyn on the Stratigraphy of the Quebec Group and the Older Crystalline Rocks of Canada, in which the author disputes the accuracy of many of the conclusions of the late lamented Sir W. E. Logan. A subsequent number of the *Naturalist* contains a paper on the same subject by Mr. Thomas Macfarlane of Actonvale, in which he defends Logan and claims priority for some of the views enumerated by Mr. Selwyn. Dr. T. Sterry Hunt who has made the crystalline rocks of North America a special study for more than thirty years, took part in the discussion of this subject before the Natural History Society of Montreal, and protested against Mr. Selwyn, after so short an acquaintance with the subject, characterizing his classification and nomenclature of the subdivisions of these rocks as theoretical. At the annual meeting of the Society on the 19th of May, Dr. Dawson, who is Logan professor of Geology in McGill College, defended the prolonged and painstaking labors and the opinions of his benefactor in this department of the Geology of Canada, in an able and carefully prepared address, as President of the Society. Dr. G. M. Dawson contributes an interesting paper on the Glaciation of British Columbia, in which reference is made to the extent of the ancient glaciers, the formation of the river valleys and lake basins, the moraines and the terraces or benches. Some of the last named are found at an elevation of upwards of 5,000 feet above the sea. The only other article on a purely geological subject contained in the present volume of the *Na-*

*Zoologist* is one by Professor E. W. Claypole on the Preglacial Formation of the Beds of the Great American Lakes, in which the professor brings forward some interesting facts and ably supports his views in regard to this important question. On the subject of our great lakes Mr. J. E. Todd has, during the year, published a paper in the *American Journal of Science* on the question as to whether or not Lake Winnipeg has discharged through the Minnesota River within the last 200 years.

At the meeting of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, held at Saratoga, Dr. Hunt, who had previously written an able history of the Cambrio-Silurian controversy, read a valuable paper on the Cambrian Rocks of North America.

Dr. J. W. Spencer, who has just been appointed Professor of the Natural Sciences in King's College, Windsor, N.S., after several years investigation of the geology of the country around the head of Lake Ontario, which he had good opportunities of studying while residing at Hamilton, has prepared and is about to publish an elaborate paper on the subject. The Rev. C. H. Palaley, of Sackville, N.S., Dr. Grant, F. G. S., of Ottawa, Prof. James T. Bell, of Belleville, Prof. E. J. Chapman, Mr. John Notman, of Toronto, the Rev. George Bell, LL.D., of Walkerton and others have done more or less during the year in adding to our knowledge of the geology of the Dominion. Dr. John Smith, who was in charge of the party of Canadian Pacific Railway engineers working to the north-west of Manitoba, is understood to have made some interesting observations on the geology and botany of the Pasquia Hills region.

It may here be mentioned that the report of the Department of Mines of Nova Scotia for 1878, contains a valuable chapter by Mr. Henry S. Poole, Inspector of Mines, on the gold-bearing formation and the gold leads of that province.

#### GEOLOGICAL SURVEY.

The *Report of Progress* of the Survey for the years 1877-78, with a portfolio of maps, was issued during the summer and favorably reviewed by the press. A summary of the subjects treated of in the volume was given in the review of science in the REGISTER for 1878.

In regard to the field-work of the season, 1879, we propose following the same plan as that adopted last year in reviewing the progress of the Geological Survey, the labors of the various members being noticed in the order of their respective fields of operation, beginning at the east.

*Nova Scotia.*—Mr. Hugh Fletcher continued his surveys in Cape Breton and was assisted by Messrs. Hartley Gisborne, John McMillan and William Fletcher. The area surveyed in 1879 consists of the country between the Strait of Canso on the south, and Mabou and Whykokomagh on the north, and includes the Richmond and Port Hood coal-fields and the Craguish Hills. Amongst the economical minerals examined or discovered by Mr. Fletcher, were the workable coal of the two localities referred to, plumbago, gypsum, limestone, and near Judique, a vein of barytes. This accurate and painstaking geologist has now completed a thorough and detailed geological survey of the whole of Cape Breton with the exception of the northern portions of Inverness and Victoria Counties.

On the mainland of Nova Scotia, Mr. T. O. Weston worked along the coast of the southern part of the Province from near Annapolis, all the way round to Lunenburg, with a view principally to establish the age of the gold-bearing rocks of the Atlantic coast, by means of fossils. Notwithstanding his skill in this department, it is understood that he did not succeed in this difficult task.

Mr. Foord, the artist and Assistant Palaeontologist of the Survey, spent a part of the summer in collecting fossils from the Middle Silurian rocks of Wentworth in the peninsula of Nova Scotia, and from the Lower Silurian of Mira, Cape Breton.

*New Brunswick.*—Four geologists, namely, Professor Bailey and Messrs.

George F. Matthew, R. W. Ellis and Wallace Broad, and their assistants were employed in this province. Professor Bailey and Mr. Broad worked among the granites and slates of the counties of York and Carleton towards the centre and western part of the Province. Mr. Matthew, assisted by Mr. Frank Milledge, B.A., was engaged in the eastern part of Carleton County. The rocks which these gentlemen investigated were principally of Silurian and Carboniferous age. Mr. Ellis was assisted by Mr. Frank Adams. The field of labor of this industrious and energetic geologist was in the northern part of the province, and embraced parts of Restigouche, Gloucester and Victoria Counties. He ascended the Nepisiguit and crossed over to the Upsalquitch, which he descended to the Restigouche. The last mentioned stream was then ascended to its head-waters, from which Mr. Ellis crossed over to the St. John River and followed it downward to the junction of the Tobique. He next ascended the Tobique, Campbell and Serpentine Rivers in succession. After exploring the region drained by the Nipisiguit, he came back to Bathurst and examined the coast and adjacent country to Campbelltown. In the districts above referred to were found pre-Silurian rocks (supposed to be partly Laurentian and partly Huronian), Lower Silurian (Hudson River formation), Upper Silurian, Carboniferous, and supposed Devonian, besides intrusive granite, believed to belong to the Devonian period. The Silurian rocks were occasionally found to be altered to some extent by dykes of diorite. Fossils in abundance were found in the Silurian rocks, which enabled the geologists to identify the formations beyond doubt. The principal economical minerals met with, consisted of manganese and copper, both of which occur in the Lower Silurian formation. Mr. Ellis was not successful in finding any of the precious metal in the supposed gold region of the Serpentine River.

Mr. Ellis, assisted by Mr. Broad, has finished the compilation of a geological map of Southern New Brunswick, on a scale of four miles to an inch. Although it is to be regretted that the scale is so small, still the map, which is now engraved on stone, shews the general geological features of this part of the province with great distinctness.

*Quebec.*—Six members of the staff were engaged in the province, namely, Messrs. Selwyn, James Richardson, A. Webster, T. C. Weston, L. R. Ord and H. G. Vennor. Mr. Selwyn, in company with Professor Hitchcock, made a further inspection of the Quebec group. They believe they have found evidence of the volcanic origin of certain portions of the rocks of this series which were not hitherto supposed to be of this nature; and although there is much to be said in favor of this view, its correctness is denied by Dr. Hunt, who has studied these rocks with care for many years.

The veteran field geologist, Mr. Richardson, made detailed examinations and surveys of the rocks in the region lying between the Temiscouata Road and the Rimouski River, with the result of confirming him in the opinions he had formed as to the arrangement and the age of these rocks, after a more general survey of the same ground made many years ago, and in which he agreed with the late Sir W. E. Logan.

Mr. Webster, who formerly assisted Sir William Logan in his minute and painstaking surveys of the rocks of the Quebec group, continued the work which had ever since occupied his attention. During the summer of 1879 he worked in the country between Lake Memphremagog and the Chaudiere River, being most of the time in the sparsely settled region towards the Maine boundary, where his thorough knowledge of bush-ranging was of great service in enabling him to trace the lines of the formations. Among the results of Mr. Webster's surveys was the mapping out, and, in some cases, the discovery of large areas of granite in the district between Lakes Aylmer and St. Francis and Lake Megantic. This granite is similar to that of Stanstead, which is believed to be of Devonian age. Mr. Webster has also been able this year to point out the fact that the alluvial gold of the Chaudiere region is derived from a particular band of rocks, which he traced south-westward all the way to the United States boundary line. These

gold-bearing rocks appear to lie at or just below the base of the Silurian system.

Mr. Weston's services as a discoverer and collector of fossils were required for a part of the season in the south-western part of the Eastern Townships. Here he has discovered a number of forms in various rocks in which the fossils were so obscure as to have escaped the notice of previous observers.

Mr. Ord has been engaged in tracing out the rocks along the Assumption River, and has added considerably to our knowledge of the geology of that region.

Mr. Vennor, assisted by Mr. J. F. Armour, was engaged in tracing out the limestones and other bands of Laurentian rocks from the upper part of the River Rouge, north of the Ottawa, to which the late Sir William Logan had mapped them, through the country lying to the north-westward and south-eastward of the Rouge. He made a careful examination of an area of this unsettled region, measuring upwards of seventy miles in breadth. His investigations this year are understood to throw considerable additional light on the distribution and the mode of occurrence of the economic minerals of the Counties of Ottawa, Argenteuil, Montcalm, Two Mountains and Terrebonne. Amongst other things in this connection, Mr. Vennor, in the autumn, established and made known the existence of gold, in quartz associated with apatite, near the Peché Village, in Wakefield, just north of Hull.

*Ontario.*—In this Province nothing was done.

*North west Territories.*—The exploration of the country on the west side of Hudson's Bay was continued by Dr. R. Bell. In the previous year Dr. Bell had surveyed the Hudson's Bay Company's boat-route from Lake Winnipeg to York Factory by way of Oxford Lake and Hays's River, and also the Nelson River with the exception of the central part of its course. During the present year (1879) the survey of this great river was completed, and surveys were made of the Little Churchill River and of the Great Churchill from a point twenty-five miles above the junction of the former, all the way to the sea. A survey was also made of the Grass River, a branch of the Nelson, and of the lakes upon its course. In returning through Lake Winnipeg the time-survey of the east coast, which had been made from the outlet to Dog's Head in 1878, was completed.

These surveys were checked by numerous astronomical observations. Photographs were taken to illustrate the general character of the country, the appearance of rivers, places of unusual interest, the natives, &c. Zoological and botanical specimens were collected and notes constantly made on climate, timber, soil and all matters of importance, especially in regard to the resources of the country. Both this year and last, Dr. Bell took special care to advise the Indians not to allow fires to run in the forests as had so frequently happened hitherto. They readily acquiesced in this, and the result has been that bush-fires have entirely ceased in the region under consideration.

While engaged in the foregoing operations, Dr. Bell had instructed his assistant, Mr. A. S. Cochrane, to make track-surveys of the principal lakes lying to the south-eastward of Oxford Lake, together with their connecting waters. These surveys, which were carefully performed by this gentleman, embrace the principal features of an area of about one hundred and twenty miles in length by fifty miles in breadth. The two largest sheets of water surveyed by Mr. Cochrane are God's Lake, fifty miles in length, and Island Lake, which measures about seventy miles from one extremity to the other.

In regard to the geology of the district extending from Lake Winnipeg northward and north-eastward to Hudson's Bay, the prevailing rocks consist of Laurentian gneiss, with a wide border of flat-lying Silurian limestone towards the sea. This border of limestone extends upwards of one hundred miles inland on the Hays's and Nelson Rivers. On the Churchill, an area of gray quartzite, probably equivalent to the gold-bearing rocks of Nova Scotia, was found between the limestone country and the mouth of the river. The Huronian rocks were met with on the east shore of Lake Winnipeg, between Fort Alexander and



**Dog's Head.** The principal belt of this system which has been discovered in the region under consideration is that extending from Cross Lake, on Nelson River, to the outlet of Knee Lake, a distance of 148 miles, and having an area of some 2,000 square miles. Smaller belts were observed near Split Lake and Gull Lake, on the Nelson River, and on Island and God's Lakes.

Amongst the economic minerals of the above district may be mentioned considerable deposits of magnetic iron ore, on Knee Lake, and soapstone, on Island and Pipestone Lakes. Iron pyrites is said to occur abundantly between Fort Churchill and Marble Island.

**British Columbia.**—The operations of the Survey in this Province were again carried on by Dr. G. M. Lawson, assisted by Mr. R. G. McConnell, B.A. These gentlemen were associated during the greater part of the season with an exploratory party of the Canadian Pacific Railway, in ascertaining the physical features, the resources and the geological structure of the country in the vicinity of the Pine River Pass and in the Peace River and Athabasca districts. The country was entered from the Pacific coast by the Skeena River and Babine and Stuart Lakes. After concluding the surveys on the eastern side of the Rocky Mountains, it being too late to return to the Pacific coast, the party came southward to Edmonton, and thence to Winnipeg, which was reached on Dec. 8rd. Besides collecting a large amount of geographical and general information, and various kinds of specimens, a general geological section from the Pacific Coast to the Peace River was obtained, and additional facts were observed in regard to the coal-bearing horizons of the strata of the Rocky Mountains.

Although the field-work, (which has just been noticed for the year 1879), is the great object of the Survey, a certain amount of palæontological and chemical assistance is required by the officers in order to render their investigations more complete. Mr. Whiteaves, the Palæontologist to the Survey, has been engaged during the year in determining a collection of fossils from the Primordial rocks of the vicinity of St. John, New Brunswick, collected in 1878 by Messrs. Bailey, Ellis and Broad, and in cataloguing the former collections in the museum. He has also made up twelve collections of fossils for distribution to other Palæontologists and to educational institutions in Canada, and has catalogued a collection of shells and other marine invertebrates from the Pacific Coast. In all these labors he has been aided by Mr. A. H. Foord, as Assistant Palæontologist. Mr. T. C. Weston has also assisted in the palæontological work both in the museum and the field. In the south-western part of the Eastern Townships this gentleman has made discoveries in this line which throw some additional light on the relative ages of the limestones of that region.

Dr. B. J. Harrington having resigned his position as Chemist and Mineralogist to the Survey on the 1st July, the work of the laboratory has been carried on by his assistant, Mr. C. Hoffmann, aided by Mr. Frank D. Adams, a talented young chemist who had pursued his studies at McGill University and afterwards at the Sheffield Scientific School in connection with Yale College. Mr. C. H. Willmott, Museum Assistant, has, during the year, put up and distributed eighteen collections of rocks and minerals, embracing upwards of 2,000 specimens, mostly to schools, colleges and other institutions in the Dominion. Heretofore, the museum and offices of the Geological Survey have been in Montreal, but the government having concluded that its headquarters would be more advantageously situated at the capital, determined to remove it thither. Accordingly a building was secured in Ottawa, and the removal is to take place during 1880.

#### PALÆONTOLOGY.

The palæontological work of the Geological Survey have already been noticed in reviewing the operations of the staff for the year. Besides the labors of the Palæontologist of this institution, several valuable contributions to this branch of science have been made by others. Our space will only admit of a brief ref-



erence to these. In the *Canadian Naturalist*, Dr. Dawson has described a Canadian *Pterygotus*, discovered at Hamilton, Ont., by Colonel Grant, the indefatigable collector of fossils of that vicinity. The true nature of the form known as *Eozoon Canadense* is still a subject of controversy amongst Palæontologists. Its organic origin is questioned or denied by King and Rowney, J. Carter, Max Schultz, and more recently by Hahn, Möbius, and others; neither did the late E. Billings believe in its animal nature. On the other hand, such authorities as Dr. Dawson, who first suggested that it was a fossil, and Dr. Carpenter, claim to have discovered additional reasons for considering it as related to the Foraminifera. This view is also strongly supported by Dr. Hunt on mineralogical grounds. During the year, Dr. Dawson published two valuable papers in reference to this subject, one in the *American Journal of Science*, on the Microscopic Structure of Stromatoporidae and on Palæozoic Fossils mineralized with silicates in illustration of *Eozoon*; the other in the *Canadian Naturalist*, on Recent Controversies respecting *Eozoon Canadense*. In both of these the doctor's own views are well maintained, and he appears to have the best of the argument. Still it is only fair to say that the other side of this question has its advocates.

In the *Quarterly Journal of the Geological Society of London*, Mr. G. Jennings Hinde, formerly of Toronto (now of England), has published two very valuable papers—one on fossil annelid jaws, accompanied with numerous illustrations, and the other on Conodonts from the Cambrio-Silurian and the Devonian rocks of Canada and the United States. The same gentleman has also published in the *Geological Magazine* a description, with illustrations, of a new Favosite Coral from Manitouaning, Ontario. The first mentioned journal contains a description, illustrated by a plate, of a new species of *Loftusia* from British Columbia, by Dr. G. M. Dawson.

Professor H. Alleyne Nicholson has published a new and enlarged edition of his *Palæontology* in two volumes, and also a work on fossil corals, in both of which are found important notices of Canadian organic remains, with which Dr. Nicholson became familiar during his residence in this country.

Mr. J. T. Donald, of Montreal, read a paper before the Natural History Society of that city, descriptive of elephant remains from Washington Territory, U.S. The same gentleman has studied the Helderberg rocks of St. Helen's Island, opposite the city, and has added largely to the list of species of fossils known to occur therein.

Professor J. W. Spencer, Ph.D., now of Windsor, N. S., has prepared a monograph of the graptolites of the Niagara formation, which he proposes soon to publish, with numerous illustrations.

Mr. Walter R. Billings, of Ottawa, (a nephew of the celebrated Palæontologist,) in collecting fossils around the capital, has discovered some fine and interesting forms. Mr. E. A. Walker, of Hamilton, and Mr. B. E. Walker, of Toronto, have also made valuable collections of fossils during the year.

His Excellency the Governor General, who is well known to be a proficient geologist, has devoted some attention to the palæontology of the vicinity of the Capital. Among the discoveries which he has made, one of much interest is a feather, apparently of a duck, in one of the nodules which occur in the Post Pliocene clays not far from Rideau Hall.

#### MINERALOGY AND LITHOLOGY.

An interesting account of the mineralogical researches of Dr. B. J. Harrington, made in 1878, is contained in the *Report of Progress of the Geological Survey* for that year, which has been already noticed. Mr. Frank D. Adams, Assistant Chemist on the Survey, has contributed to the *American Journal of Science* a paper on the Presence of Chlorine in Scapolites, in which he gives the results of his own analysis of this mineral. The *Transactions* of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Sciences for the year contain a description of a new mineral,

Loulsite, from Blomidon, N.S., and also a paper on the Ankerite Veins of Londonderry, by Mr. H. Louis. Mr. Edwin Gilpin, Inspector of Mines of Nova Scotia, has a paper in the same volume on the Limonite and Limestones of Pictou County. The results of Mr. Hoffmann's mineralogical work in the laboratory of the Geological Survey will be published with the Report of Progress for the year. Mr. Willmott, the Museum Assistant, has made good progress in arranging and classifying the Survey collections of rocks and minerals, and has found new Canadian localities for several species of the latter. Mr. T. C. Weston has continued his studies in microscopic lithology, and has produced enlarged colored drawings of a considerable number of his sections. Mr. Henry S. Poole's paper on the Gold Leads of Nova Scotia has been already referred to. Mr. A. Garrett, of Ottawa, Sheriff Coutlee, of Aylmer, and Mr. J. G. Miller, of Toronto, have been making interesting collections of the minerals of the Ottawa valley. A meeting of the American Institute of Mining Engineers was held in Montreal in the latter part of September at which a considerable number of the members were present. One of the most interesting papers read was by Mr. Thomas Macfarlane of Actonvale, P. Q., on the Silver Islet Mine.

#### CHEMISTRY.

In this department, but little original work of a scientific nature appears to have been done by the chemists of the Dominion. Dr. T. Sterry Hunt has contributed to the *Comptes Rendu* a paper on the cosmic nature of the atmosphere. It is understood that he is about to publish a more elaborate article on this subject in the *American Journal of Science*. The various district chemists connected with the Inland Revenue Department, have continued their researches in regard to the adulteration of food, &c. Their last reports show that a smaller proportion of these articles was adulterated than in the previous year, an average of only about one-third of the samples being found impure, against one-half the previous year. Dr. J. Baker Edwards, Public Analyst and Professor of Chemistry in Bishop's College, has analysed the waters of the St. Lawrence and Niagara Rivers and of Lake Ontario. He has also made numerous analyses of the water supplied to Montreal and its suburbs, and has published a paper on the subject in the *Canadian Naturalist*. The same gentleman kindly analysed samples of waters of the Assiniboine and Red Rivers which had been brought from Manitoba by Dr. R. Bell, who afterwards embodied Dr. Edwards's analyses in an article on the Water Supply of the City of Winnipeg, which he contributed to the Manitoba Historical and Scientific Society, and which was published in full in the Winnipeg newspapers. Mr. Thomas Macfarlane has been engaged during the latter part of the year in making some important experiments on a practical scale, with a view to discover some profitable method of extracting the gold of the sulphuretted ores of Marmora.

In regard to personal matters, under this head it may be noted that owing to the lamented death of Dr. How, of King's College, N. S., Dr. J. W. Spencer, formerly of Hamilton, Ontario, has been appointed to the chair of Chemistry and Natural Sciences in that institution. Dr. Robert Craik having resigned the chair of Chemistry in the Medical Faculty of McGill College, Dr. Girdwood has been appointed in his place. Professor Croft, of University College, Toronto, having resigned his chair in that institution, Professor William H. Pike, formerly of Oxford, England, has been appointed as his successor. Dr. Harrington's resignation of his position on the Geological Survey has been already noticed. During the year, Mr. F. W. Best, of St. John, who had studied in Germany, was appointed Public Analyst for New Brunswick under the Adulteration of Food Act. The duties of Provincial Assayer are still assigned to the Rev. John Burwash, M.A., of Sackville.

#### PHYSICS.

*The Transactions of the Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Science for 1879 con-*

tain a thoughtful paper by Mr. Andrew Dewar, entitled Magnetism, the Life of the World. Dr. J. Sommers, of the Halifax Medical College, contributes a paper on Experimental Microscopy to the same volume. In the *Canadian Journal* is an article by Professor Charles Carpmæl on the Reduction of the Barometer to the Sea Level; another by Prof. James London, on Euler's Equations of Motion.

#### GEOGRAPHY.

Two illustrated papers by Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., F.G.S., on Time Reckoning and Longitude, are published in the *Canadian Journal* for 1879.

Mr. Robert Barlow, the Chief Topographer of the Geological Survey, has been engaged in preparing a second edition of his great steel-plate map of Canada, on a scale of twenty-five miles to the inch, which was first published in 1868. The new edition is being engraved, and will soon appear. Its principal feature as compared with the old map, consists in the filling up of the extensive region between the Great Lakes and Hudson's Bay from the surveys and explorations made by Dr. R. Bell since the year 1868, and which, with the exception of Lake Nipigon, will now appear for the first time. Mr. Barlow had also completed the copper-plate map of the Eastern Townships on a scale of four miles to an inch, and it will be issued during the current year. It is understood that a map of the North-west Territories, on a scale of forty miles to the inch, is being prepared for publication in the Dominion Lands Office.

In connection with the explorations for the Canadian Pacific Railway from the west coast to the Pine River country, considerable additions have been made to our knowledge of the geography of that region. During the summer Mr. D. C. O'Keefe, D. S. and Professor E. L. Clarke, assisted by Messrs. R. S. Hodgins, T. Dillon, T. Smith, D. Hall, J. Waters and T. Brady explored the country north of the Saskatchewan between latitude  $53^{\circ}$  and  $56^{\circ}$ , and longitude  $102^{\circ}$  and  $109^{\circ}$ , and located a number of lakes and rivers, besides collecting much valuable information. Progress has been made with the accurate base line which is being laid down by the Dominion Lands Office in a north-westward course, through the territory. Dr. Bell's surveys of the Little and Great Churchill Rivers and of the Nelson River during the year have been noticed along with the other work of the Geological Survey.

Dr. Huribert is engaged in preparing a work, soon to be issued, illustrated with a number of maps compiled from various sources, showing the physical conditions of the Dominion with reference to climate, soil, rainfall, the distribution of habitable land, the different kinds of timber, the geological formations, economic minerals, the areas in which the grains and grasses will grow; &c., &c. The book will be very comprehensive, but necessarily very general and elementary as to each subject.

The Geographical Society of Quebec will be noticed under the head of Scientific Societies.

During the year, Mr. John Lovell, of Montreal, has prepared and will shortly publish an *Advanced Geography*, which will be a credit to the country. The maps are all up to date, and shew the recent additions to natural geography and the latest sub-divisions and boundaries of countries, provinces, &c. Mr. Lovell published an excellent *Elementary Geography* in 1879.

#### METEOROLOGY.

About the close of the year, Professor G. T. Kingston, of Toronto, who had for many years been the Superintendent of the Government Meteorological Service of Canada, was superannuated on account of failing health. He has been succeeded by Prof. Chas. Carpmæl, M. A., late Fellow of St. John's College, Cambridge, England, and Fellow of the Royal Astronomical Society, who is spoken of by Prof. Kingston as a gentleman of distinguished ability. During the year, the Signal Service has been carried on, and has continued to give satisfaction to

the public. Mr. Charles S. Blackman, an amateur meteorologist of Montreal, has very generously presented his valuable collection of meteorological and astronomical instruments, the latter including a 6½-inch telescope, to McGill College.

Professor Vennor, of the Geological Survey, has worked industriously at his studies of meteorological phenomena with a view to forecasting the weather for considerable periods ahead. His plan has been to go back through the longest period for which we have reliable data, and to lay down all the weather-elements, such as the temperature, pressure, rainfall, wind, &c., for each year on a graduated scale or a plan. On inspecting these, he finds a certain similarity of recurrent seasons, and in some one of them a succession of events which corresponds with those of the weather of the existing year. By following daily a close or detailed comparison of such a year with the one in hand, he is able to judge of the weather which may be expected for some months to come. Guided mainly by this "law of recurrences," Professor Vennor has reduced his system of "prophecy" to a scientific basis, and it must be acknowledged that he has already succeeded very fairly, and in future still better results may be expected in regard to this most important subject.

#### ZOOLOGY.

Mr. J. B. Guipin contributes an interesting article to the *Transactions* of the Institute of Natural Science for 1879, on the Salmon of Nova Scotia, and Mr. J. T. Mellish, another on Fish Culture. The same number of the *Transactions* contains a complete list of all the fishes known to occur in Nova Scotia up to the present time, compiled by Mr. J. Matthew Jones.

The *Naturalist* contains an article by Mr. Henry Montgomery on Some Observations on the *Menobranchus maculatus*, in which the author describes the anatomy of this creature and its habits, as observed by himself, in Lake Ontario.

In the *Canadian Journal*, Professor Ramsay Wright, in a paper entitled Contributions to American Helminthology, illustrated by two plates, describes several new species of parasites. The numerous articles in regard to insects published in the *Canadian Entomologist*, contain much valuable and original information in reference to this important branch of Zoology.

Mr. J. M. LeMoine, President of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, has prepared an excellent Synoptical Table of the Birds of Canada, embracing about 300 species. The copyright of this table, which cost the author much labor, was presented by him to the Education Department, and 4,000 copies were printed for the use of the schools.

It is to be regretted that during the year, the *Naturaliste*, edited by the Abbé Provancher, and published at Quebec, has suspended, owing to want of sufficient encouragement. We hope before long to see this deserving magazine resume publication.

Mr. George A. Boardman, of Milltown, who has made several discoveries in regard to the ornithology of New Brunswick, continues to add to his large and fine collection of birds and eggs. Mr. Vennor and Dr. Bell, of the Geological Survey, have obtained, during the year, several rare birds in the regions north of the Ottawa and west of Hudson's Bay, respectively.

Mr. Gilbert Clifford Heron, of the City of Ottawa, has been paying special attention to the conchology of the Ottawa Valley, and has discovered some species of shells not hitherto known to exist in Canada, the most interesting of which is, perhaps, *Physa Lordii* (Balld), hitherto found only in the elevated portions of British Columbia and Washington Territory.

In reference to Pisciculture, the various Government fish-breeding establishments continue to be maintained, and it is said that good service is being rendered in stocking our rivers and lakes with food fishes. In the United States, where the artificial propagation and diffusion of fish have been carried on extensively for a number of years, the general results appear to shew that much

## SCIENCE—1879.

success has attended the re-introduction of fish into waters in which they have once been abundant, but had become almost or entirely exterminated. Many of the attempts to "plant" useful fishes in waters which they have never been known to inhabit naturally, proved comparative failures. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that "nature" has already had time to fill all waters with such fishes as are calculated to thrive in them.

Besides articles on botanical subjects in the fourth report of the Montreal Horticultural Society (published in 1879), we find an interesting chapter on the Migrations of European Animals to America and of American Animals to Europe by Professor E. W. Claypoole, of Antioch College, Ohio. Fyles has a paper in the same report on some of the insects that infest the Orchard and Garden, and Mr. Wm. Couper, a practical naturalist, contributes notes on birds, insects and plants.

### BOTANY.

The *Transactions of the Institute of Natural Sciences* contain a paper by John Sommers on the Mosses, and one by Rev. E. N. Ball on the Ferns of Nova Scotia. Mr. J. B. Goode, of Montreal, contributed a paper to the *Nova Scotia Canadian Ferns*, having special reference to those found about Gaspe.

The Rev. Mr. Fowler of the Normal School, Fredericton, N. B., and Walter Butler, M.P.P., have worked up the botany of the Grand Lake. Professor George Lawson, LL.D., of Dalhousie College, Halifax, has a work on the botany of Nova Scotia. Principal Dawson, of McGill, contributed to the *Princeton Review*, a very interesting article on the Migrations of Plants.

The Government Botanist, Professor John Macoun, of Belleville, extended his tour from Manitoba westward to the foot of the Rocky Mountains, occupying the whole summer. The object of the exploration was to determine the quality of the soil and the general nature of the country from Saskatchewan to the mountains, between the 51st and 53rd degrees. In the course of these explorations, Professor Macoun made discoveries of excellent coal, added a large number of species to the Canadian flora, and found that the good land extends much further southward than has been supposed. On his return to Winnipeg he gave an interesting lecture under the auspices of the Historical and Scientific Society, which was very largely attended. His official report will shortly be issued. Prof. Macoun is now engaged on a book on the Botany of the St. Lawrence Valley, to be published next summer. An *Outline of Botany* of a very concise nature and well adapted for the use of students, was issued during the year by Prof. Macoun and Mr. H. B. The book is well illustrated from drawings by the authors.

The Rev. Dr. Kemp, of Ottawa, has made a curious and interesting discovery in regard to one of the commonest of our fresh-water algae, *Palmerella*. He has noticed that the cells of the living frond, under the influence of light, are subject to slow elongation, chiefly from the base backward, during which time the contained spores leave the front and crowd to the middle of the cell. After a short pause the cell resumes its former shape, suddenly, or by a series of small intervals of each complete movement varying from twenty to sixty seconds. Kemp thinks these movements serve some end, either of nutrition or of escape from enemies, and that the expansion is caused by some force due to the life of the cell, analogous to the vital force which produces the contraction in the case of the direction of rest and of activity in the two cases being the opposite. These movements appear to have escaped the notice of F. Cohn, Hassal, Harvey, Wood, Berkeley and Darwin, and Dr. Kemp hopes by careful watching, when next season comes round, to make out the history.

The fourth report of the Montreal Horticultural Society, published in 1879, contains a valuable paper by Mr. A. T. Drummond, of Montreal, on

**Timber Trees, their Destruction and Preservation.** This paper is accompanied by a map, compiled principally by Dr. R. Bell, of the Geological Survey, from his own observations, shewing the northern limits of most of our forest trees, between Newfoundland and the west end of Lake Superior and northward to James' Bay. The tree-lines shewn on the large map of Canada, prepared by order of the Canadian Government for the Paris Exhibition of 1876, were copied from the original map, of which the above is a reduction. The same report contains a useful list of Timber and Ornamental Trees for the Province of Quebec, by Dr. G. M. Dawson. This valuable publication is referred to in another portion of this Review.

#### MEDICINE AND ALLIED BRANCHES.

In this department several works have been published during the year. Dr. Bucke, Superintendent of the London (Ontario) Lunatic Asylum, has written an exceedingly interesting volume, entitled "*Man's Moral Nature*," in which he endeavours to shew that the sympathetic system is the seat of the moral nature. In a small work, "*Physiological Therapeutics*," Dr. Poole, of Lindsay (Ontario), discusses various problems of physiological interest. A second edition of Dr. Fulton's excellent Text-book of Physiology has been issued. A volume of pathological and other reports from the Montreal General Hospital is announced. It is edited by Dr. Osler, and will contain seventeen separate papers, being a much larger volume than Dr. Osler's first pathological report, published in 1874.

#### ETHNOGRAPHY.

The Rev. Professor Campbell, of Montreal, has written an elaborate article in the *Canadian Journal* on the Affiliation of the Algonquin Languages, and two interesting and erudite papers in the *Canadian Naturalist* on the Origin of some American Indian Tribes. The latter journal also contains a somewhat voluminous article by Dr. G. M. Dawson, entitled Sketches of the Past and Present Condition of the Indians of Canada, in which the author describes the numbers and geographical distribution of the Indians and their relations with the Government.

The *Naturalist* contains a note on the Mound-builders of the West, originally contributed to the *Manitoba Free Press*, by Hon. Dr. Schultz, M. P. The article is based on the results of an opening made for the doctor into a mound on the west bank of the Red River in Manitoba. Last autumn the same mound was systematically explored by Dr. R. Bell, of the Geological Survey, and a committee of the Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba, and a summary of the result was published in the provincial newspapers in October. During the year, Dr. Bell has received from various parts of the country, a number of interesting additions to his collection of Canadian archaeological specimens, which he is engaged in studying with the view of throwing some additional light on the history, habits and distribution of the ancient tribes of the Dominion. He will be glad to receive any assistance in this undertaking. Dr. Powell, the Indian Superintendent of British Columbia, is making a valuable collection of antiquities and of modern articles illustrative of the Indian population of that Province, especially the Haidas and Tsimshians.

The *Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal*, published at Montreal, and the *Transactions* of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, contain much that might be noticed under the present heading, if space permitted.

We are indebted to the Rev. Prof. Campbell for information in regard to *L'Institut Ethnographique*, which has recently established a footing in Canada. This Institution, under the protection of the French Government, is represented in Paris by the *Conseil Central*, of which the Count de Sartiges is President, and Professor Lion de Rosny, Director; and, also, by four learned societies, which constitute its several sections, namely, *La Société d'Ethnogra-*

*phie, L'Athenée Orientale, La Société des études Japonaises, Société Américaine de France.* The Institution is represented abroad by legations, which are now to be found in nearly every country. Prior to the institution had no officers in the Dominion, but during the organization of a *Délégation Générale du Canada*, with headquarters at Montreal, was nearly completed, as follows:—

- Délégué général—Professor John Campbell, M.A., Montreal.
- " correspondant at Montreal—Prof. P. J. Darcy, M.A., D.C.
- " régional at Halifax—G. M. Greer, M.A.
- " régional at Quebec—J. M. LeMoine, Esq.
- " régional at Toronto—W. H. Vander Smassen, M.A.
- " correspondant at Winnipeg, Prof. G. Bryce, M.A., LL.D.

It is expected that additional delegations will shortly be established at Vancouver and Victoria, B. C.

Délégué LeMoine and Mr. A. N. Monpetit, of Quebec, are gathering Huron traditions. Délégué Greer has sent to the institution some Glipin, of Halifax, on the Micmacs, and Délégué Bryce is translating documents regarding the Indians of the North-west.

#### SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES.

*Nova Scotian Institute of Natural Sciences, Halifax, N.S.*—The Transactions of the Institute for the session 1878-79, forming Vol. v., part 1., contain papers on a variety of topics. These have already been noticed under the various subjects to which they severally belong.

*Historical Society of Halifax.*—No particulars have come to hand regarding the operations of this society during the year.

*New Brunswick Natural History Society, St. John.*—Since the destruction of its museum by the great fire of 1877, this society had become almost dormant. Early in 1880 it was resuscitated and the following gentlemen were elected officers for this year: Wm. Jack, Q.C., President; Dr. Botsford, first vice-president; General Warner, second do.; J. A. Ealey, Treasurer; G. E. B. Recording Secretary; Dr. P. B. Inches, Corresponding Secretary; J. M. LeMoine, Librarian; W. N. Gould, Curator. The council is composed of the following members: Rev'd G. M. Armstrong, Dr. Steeves and Mr. G. U. B. It has resolved to select a person to prepare a biographical sketch of the life of the late Professor C. F. Hartt, who was one of the original founders of the society. The meetings of the society are held fortnightly, on Friday evenings.

*Literary and Historical Society, Quebec.*—At the annual meeting of the society, held in the rooms on the 14th of January, 1880, it was stated that the past year had been one of prosperity for the Society. Twenty-one associate members had been elected. The library had been increased by two hundred volumes, and now contains about 12,000 good books, besides an extensive selection of reviews and scientific periodicals. It is open daily and continues to attract large numbers of readers. Dr. Hubert Nelson, curator, reported that different objects had been donated to the museum during the year. Mr. J. M. LeMoine, the president, stated that the society had been in a more flourishing condition. During the year the latter gentleman made the Quebec délégué régional of the *Institution Ethnographique*, and had been appointed by His Excellency the Governor General as Honorary Member of the Canadian Academy of Art. Owing to the representations presented by the Hon. Geo. Baby, the Dominion Government, last year, £1,000 towards the preservation of historical records in the Dominion. At the winter meetings a paper was read by Mr. George Stewart, Jr., on the "Thinker," and one by Mr. James Stevenson on the "Causes and Consequences of the War between Great Britain and the United States." An eloquent lecture was delivered by Mr. LeMoine, the president, on the "Glimpses of Quebec during the last ten years of French Rule," which has been made elsewhere.



"The following are the officers of the society for the year 1880: President, J. M. LeMoine, re-elected; Vice-Presidents, H. S. Scott, Dr. Boswell, Lieut.-Col. T. B. Strange, Cyrille Tessier; Treasurer, Wm. Hossack; Librarian, Roderick McLeod; Recording Secretary, J. F. Belleau; Corresponding Secretary, W. Clint; Council Secretary, A. Robertson; Curator of Museum, Dr. Neilson; Curator of Apparatus, F. C. Wurtele; additional Members of Council, Joseph Whitehead, George Stewart, Jr., P. Johnston, James Stevenson.

*The Geographical Society of Quebec* was founded on the 26th of January, 1878, a preliminary meeting having been held on the 17th of December preceding. It owes its existence largely to the exertions of Hon. Dr. Fortin, M.P. In 1879 there were 252 active and 20 honorary members. The society is affiliated with the Geographical Societies of London, Paris, Marseilles, Bourdeaux, Bremen, St. Petersburg, Lisbon and New York, and receives their publications regularly. The object of the society is to promote the science generally, and more particularly to encourage the development of the geography of the Dominion of Canada. The following are the officers of the society: President, Dr. H. H. Miles; 1st Vice President, T. Ledroit, Esq.; 2nd Vice-President, S. Lesage, Esq.; 3rd Vice-President, Lieut.-Col. T. B. Strange; Corresponding Secretaries, E. T. Fletcher, Esq., and N. Legendre, Esq.; Assistant Corresponding Secretary, J. E. Marmette, Esq., and W. C. Seaton, Esq.; Recording Secretary, C. Lindsay, Esq.; Assistant Recording Secretary, N. Levasseur, Esq.; Treasurer, L. P. Sirols, Esq.; Librarian, Oscar Dunn, Esq.; additional Members of the Council, the Hon. P. Fortin, M.P.; the Hon. G. Oulmet, the Hon. H. G. Joly, E. Tache, Esq., and E. G. Deville.

*Natural History Society of Montreal*.—The papers read before this society during the season of 1878-79 have been already noted under the different subjects to which they refer. The Somerville Lecture Fund still remains as part of the outlay in erecting the society's building, but the six popular lectures required to be given by the terms of the bequest were delivered by the following gentlemen: Mr. F. E. Lucy-Barnes, Dr. R. Bell, Dr. G. M. Dawson, Dr. F. W. Campbell, Mr. W. H. Merrit, and Dr. Vineberg. At the annual meeting held on the 19th of May, Dr. Dawson, the president, delivered the customary address. On the 12th of June the society held its annual field excursion at the Calumet, on the Ottawa River, where it was joined by the Ottawa Field Naturalist, Club. The four quarterly numbers of the *Canadian Naturalist* have been published forming Vol. IX. During the year the society was the means of erecting a monument in the Mount Royal Cemetery to the memory of the botanist Frederick Pursh, who died in Montreal, on the 11th of July, 1820, aged 46 years. The effort to erect this monument was begun by the late Dr. Barnston in 1857 and was finally carried to a successful issue principally by the late Dr. John Bell and Principal Dawson, aided by a committee of the society. The following are the officers of the society for the current year: President, Mr. A. R. U. Selwyn; Vice-Presidents, Drs Dawson, De Sole, Hunt, Harrington, Messrs. Whiteaves, Marler, Joseph, Robb, and Prof. Darey; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. J. Baker Edwards; Recording Secretary, Mr. F. W. Hicks; Treasurer, Mr. G. L. Marler; Council, Messrs. Muir, Brissette, Goode, Shelton, Revd. Mr. Empson, Major Latour, Dr. G. M. Dawson, and Prof. R. Bell; Library Committee, Messrs. Hicks, Donald, Brissette, Bemrose and Dr. McConnell.

*Montreal Horticultural Society*.—The fourth report of this society, published in 1879, contains much that is of a scientific nature. Mr. A. T. Drummond's paper on Forest Trees, accompanied with a map prepared by himself and Dr. R. Bell, shewing the northern limits of the principal species, was regarded as an important contribution, from an economic point of view, and also in relation to geographical botany. This report likewise contains three articles on zoological subjects by Prof. E. W. Claypole, Mr. T. W. Fyles and Mr. Wm. Couper, which have been already noticed.

*The Numismatic and Antiquarian Society of Montreal* has published the Cana-



*Canadian Antiquarian and Numismatic Journal* quarterly during the year takes a variety of short papers on subjects of archaeological and historical interest. The office-bearers are:—Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, President; Hon. J. A. D. Lesage, 1st Vice-President; Major L. A. H. Latour, 2nd Vice-President; G. A. Tupper, Treasurer; Wm. McLennan, Curator; Thomas Jubb, Secretary.

The *Field Naturalist's Club of Ottawa*, held five excursions during the year, the last having taken place in October. At the joint competition for collections in different branches, between the members of this club and the *Natural History Society of Montreal* which took place at the falls of the Ottawa River, on the 12th of June, three out of the four prizes were won by members of the club. Papers have been read during the year by Mr. J. H. Harrington, Dr. Kemp, Mr. Halliburton, Dr. Grant, Mr. Small, Mr. J. H. Heron. The office-bearers for the year were:—Lieut.-Col. Wm. J. Smith, President; Jas. Fletcher and W. D. LeSueur, Vice-Presidents; A. I. Macdonald, Sec'y-Treasurer.

The *Literary and Scientific Society of Ottawa* has held several meetings during the year, in which interesting papers have been read by Dr. J. A. Grant, M.D., Dr. J. Griffin, Dr. R. M. Bucke, Dr. Harry Hunt, Dr. Powell, and others. Excursions have been made to the museum. The following are the office-bearers for the year:—W. D. LeSueur, President; F. Robertson and J. Chrysler, Vice-Presidents; W. P. Anderson, Secretary; E. D. Arncliffe, Curator; Joseph Martin, Librarian; James Fletcher, Curator.

The *Murchison Club, Belleville*, has been in active operation during the year and has been the means of promoting a taste for geological and other studies. Its meetings are held (through the courtesy of the County of Hastings) in the Shire Hall. It possesses a collection of natural objects, but its funds are not sufficient to enable it to establish a museum or to publish any of its proceedings. The following are the principal papers which have been read since its foundation, about two years ago:—*Insects in the Farm and Garden*, by Prof. J. T. Bell; *Geological Notes on Marine Shells*; *Notes on the collecting and preserving of insects*, by the same; *Meteorology of British Columbia*, by Prof. John Macoun; *on the Physiology of the Brain and Eye*, by Dr. H. James; *on the Contamination of Air in the City of Belleville*, by the same; *Molluscs of the Bay of Quinte District*, by Mr. W. J. H. Rous, jr.; *Fossils of ditto*, by Mr. F. D. Rous; *Recent Observations of the Solar System*, by Mr. Irwin; *Mineralogy of the County of Hastings*, by Mr. T. C. Wallbridge; *Microscopical Illustrations of Insect Anatomy, Diatoms, Foraminifera, &c.*, by Mr. D. Ackerly.

The officers of the Club for 1878-79 are:—President, Prof. J. T. Bell; Vice-President, H. James, M.D.; Treasurer, Thos. Wills; Recording Secretary, Wm. R. Smith; Corresponding Secretary, J. D. Evans.

The *Scientific Association of Victoria University, Cobourg*, was organized in 1874 for the advancement of scientific knowledge and for the encouragement of practical work and original research. The association has already established a general museum for the use of its members. Meetings are held every evening during the session.

The *Natural Science Association of Victoria University, Cobourg*, organized in 1875. Its objects are the same as those of the last mentioned association. It has also begun the formation of a museum. Its meetings are held every Saturday evening throughout the session.

The *Canadian Institute, Toronto*, is in a flourishing condition. During the year its meetings have taken place regularly, and have been well attended by men interested in the cause of science. At these meetings numerous papers were read. Those already published in the *Canadian Journal of Science* are mentioned above in connection with the subjects to which they respectively related. The fine new building of the Institute is not yet free from debt, but its contributions towards its liquidation are being received.

In addition to the papers read before the Institute early in the

published in the last number of the *Canadian Journal* already referred to, the following have been read but not yet published: Nov. 1st, 1879—On the occurrence of *Trichodina n. sp.* On the gills of *Menobranchus*, by Professor R. B. Wright; On the earlier Indian tribes of Ontario, as illustrated by recent exploration, by Dr. D. Wilson.—Nov. 15th, On the structure of the Ojibwa verb, by Prof. Galbraith.—Nov. 29th, On changes recently observed on the disc of Jupiter, by A. Elvius; on Silver Mining in Canada, by John Notman.—Dec. 13th, On Localization of Function in the Cerebrum, by Dr. Joseph Workman.

The following are the office-bearers for 1879-80: President, Professor D. Wilson, L.L.D.; Vice-Presidents, Rev. H. Scadding, D.D., Joseph Workman, M.D., Sandford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G., F.G.S.; Treasurer, John Notman; Cor.-Sec., W. D. Pearman, M.A.; Rec.-Sec., Professor R. B. Wright, B.Sc.; Curator, G. E. Shaw, B.A.; Council, Professor J. Loudon, M.A., Professor Goldwin Smith, M.A., W. Oldright, M.A., M.D., Kivus Tully, C.E., W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.D., Geo. Murray, Esq.; Librarian, Thos. Heys, Esq.

*The Natural History Society of Toronto* has grown out of the Toronto Entomological Association, which was organized on the 26th of February, 1877. It was afterwards determined to widen the field and to change the name to the Natural History Society of Toronto, which was done on the 26th of May, 1878. The object of the society is to promote the knowledge of biology and related sciences. It is also proposed to form a library and museum in connection with the society. During the winter, papers on scientific subjects are read. The officers for 1880 are:—Professor Croft, D.C.L., F.C.S., President; H. Montgomery, M.A., 1st V.P.; R. Wilkinson, 2nd V.P.; J. C. Tibb, M.A., 3rd V.P.; W. Brodie, L.D.S., Secretary and Treasurer; E. Roberts, Curator.

*University College Natural Science Association*, Toronto. This association was formed towards the close of 1879 for the promotion of the study of the natural sciences. Its membership is confined to graduates of the University of Toronto and such undergraduates as are taking the honour courses in the natural sciences in University College. Original papers are read at the meetings. The President for the first year is W. H. Ellis, M.A., M.B.

*University College Literary and Scientific Society*, Toronto. This society aims at the encouragement of literature and science, more particularly among gentlemen connected with University College. During the winter a variety of papers are read at the meetings. W. H. Vander Smissen, of University College, is President for the present year.

*The Natural History, Scientific and Literary Society of Elora, Ontario*, has lately been developed out of the Elora Natural History Society. At one of the meetings, held during 1879, Hon. Charles Clarke, M.P.P., delivered an excellent address on the objects and duties of the society. It possesses already a fair museum of geological and other specimens. Mr. Boyd, the President, deserves much credit for his energy in promoting the interests of this society and forming its museum.

*The Entomological Society of Ontario* has continued to pursue a steady career of usefulness during the year, and has published the twelve monthly numbers of the *Canadian Entomologist*. Of the forty articles contributed to these numbers, only nine are by Canadians, the remainder being written by residents of the United States. The office bearers for the current year are:—President, Wm. Saunders, London; Vice-President, James Fletcher, Ottawa; Secretary and Treasurer, James H. Bowman, London; Librarian, W. E. Saunders, London; Council, Rev. C. J. S. Bethune, M.A., Port Hope; Wm. Couper and C. J. Bowles, Montreal; J. M. Denton and E. B. Reed, London; R. V. Rogers, Kingston, and W. Harrington, Ottawa. *Montreal Branch*,—President, G. J. Rowles; Vice-President, H. H. Lyman; Secretary and Treasurer, George H. Bowles; Curator, F. B. Caulfield; Council, Robert Jack, Wm. Couper and G. B. Pearson.

*The Historical and Scientific Society of Manitoba* was organized during the year, and owes its origin, to a great extent, to the exertions of Mr. Alexander Macarthur, of Winnipeg. The objects of the society are to promote science

generally and to collect and preserve the documents, traditions, historical objects, &c., relating to the whole North-West Territory. Some progress has already been made towards the formation of a library and museum. The first annual meeting of the society was held at Winnipeg in February, 1880. The reports for the year shewed that the society was in a tolerably prosperous condition. Incorporation had been secured from the legislature, and suitable premises engaged for two years. The society had accomplished some original work. Three lectures had been delivered and arrangements made for the delivery of more. The society had received some 350 volumes, which had formed the library of the defunct Institute of Rupert's Land. The following are the officers for 1880:—Chief Justice Wood, President; Dr. Cowan, 1st Vice President; Alexander Macarthur, 2nd Vice-President; Rev. Professor Bryce, Corresponding Secretary; James Stewart, Recording Secretary; J. Parsons, Treasurer.

The foregoing review of the progress of science in Canada during 1879 is necessarily imperfect, owing to the difficulty of obtaining information. The writer is indebted to his colleagues on the Geological Survey and to others for assistance in its compilation. He has endeavored to notice everything of a scientific nature which has occurred during the year, and any omissions are altogether unintentional. It is very desirable that in future this chapter of the DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW should contain a complete list of the scientific societies of Canada, with the nature of their operations, their publications, names of their office-bearers, &c., together with a brief statement of what they have accomplished during the year. Such a list would be valuable for reference both at home and abroad. The editor will feel obliged, if the secretaries or others interested in these societies, and any person engaged in scientific pursuits will kindly send such information as will make this chapter more perfect at the end of each year to Dr. R. Bell, Assistant Director, Geological Survey of Canada, Ottawa.

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## A R T.\*

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But a very few years ago the word "Art" was almost unknown in the vernacular of Canada. The curve of a plough-share was the nearest approach to Hogarth's "line of beauty" and its maker had more of "go" than grace in his eye when he adopted it. The outcome of a very practical work-a-day world showed but little of the imaginative. Strong, muscular arms and sinewy hands were better prized in man and woman than the delicately set springs of a painter's fingers—hands to grip the axe, to hold the plough, to shape the stone, to wield the blacksmith's hammer, to deal hardly with the hard forces of a hard nature; piercing the forest with roads, laying the iron way across the land, winning from the woods wealth and health. Everywhere there was the buzz of machinery, the whirl of wheels, the stroke of the axe, the tap of the mason's trowel, the shriek of the engine's whistle, the beat of paddles on river and lake. Everywhere the practical, nowhere the beautiful, save in Nature herself. Then with the growth of wealth came easier days, and education grew far more complete. The brain which studied what other lands had written and thought grew dainty and fanciful. The eyes which leisure and means permitted to see the art glories that the old world held in her bosom, learnt to appreciate color and form, and to yearn after the countless charms which art gives to matter. The ear, long tired and dulled by the coarse rough beat and clang of the country's early years, grew soothed and sensitive under the magic influence of the world's great singers. The stage showed the young country its cunning pictures of life in a thousand forms, all new, strange and full of teaching; and the land saw and heard and learnt, with greedy eyes and ears and brain. Painting, music, architecture and the drama, came to her longing arms, and Canada began, with rapid strides, to climb the pleasant slope which leads to the higher life.

Now, there is not a town throughout the length and breadth of the country which does not hold exhibitions, evidencing advance, not only in agriculture, mechanics, and the applied sciences, but also in that finer culture which is the goal of civilization. True, the pictures which hang on their walls are generally crude in colour and drawing, are frequently mere monstrosities, copies of cheap chromos, feeble views of local scenery, ghastly jokes upon the living called portraits, dabs, daubs, scratches and scrawls, with nothing of taste or training, the simple, hideous outcome of complacent self-satisfaction with the bantlings of our own brush. But, underlying all this, there is the fact that though the results are poor, the art *desire* the yearning after the artistic, is present, and the prospect for the future art culture of the country is made most reassuring by reason of the immense numbers of these very abortions—the *wish* is there, it is the opportunity of training which is wanting.

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\* It has not, unfortunately, been found practicable to make the present article as complete as could be desired. The information to be obtained, on somewhat scanty notice, with respect to the various art schools and other features of art development in the country, being insufficient to admit of more than an outline of the subject, while the very important branches of music, architecture and the drama are necessarily left untouched. It is, however, purposed that present deficiencies and a more satisfactory and useful sketch be furnished of the progress of Art in all its branches throughout the Dominion.

Strong efforts are being made to supply this want. Art schools are being established in various parts of the country, supported partly by fees from pupils, partly by local generosity, and partly by pecuniary assistance from the Provincial Governments. In Toronto and Montreal, from whom as main centres of the wealth, education and taste of the country, much might fairly be expected, much has been done. The Art Association of Montreal, incorporated in 1863, has held exhibitions annually, with but two or three exceptions, ever since. These exhibitions have been composed of pictures either loaned from the collections of private citizens, or the work of the members of the society.

A Society of Decorative Art, started with a view to improve the taste in household decoration has been found to work very successfully in the city, while the Art school now numbers some 220 students, of whom 42 are ladies.

During the year 1879, the Association was enabled, at a cost of \$22,000, to complete the erection of a handsome and commodious building, the ground being presented by the late Benajah Gibb, Esq., a virtuoso and collector of paintings well known in the city. Mr. Gibb also presented paintings, sculpture and bronzes to the number of 76, thus forming the nucleus of a Gallery of Art. He further subscribed \$8,000 towards the building fund.

On the 26th May last, the building was formally opened by His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise, 60 works being exhibited, amongst which were several contributed by the Princess herself. Over 600 ladies and gentlemen were present. An address was read by the President, the Hon. Mr. Justice Mackay—Lord Lorne making a reply, which, as being his first utterances upon Art matters before a Canadian audience, and as foreshadowing a very important step in the Art culture, is here reproduced. His Excellency said :—

“LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—This is the first occasion, I believe, on which a large company, representing much of the influence and wealth of this great city, has met together in order formally to inaugurate the opening of the buildings of an Art Institute. Through the kindness of the President and Vice-President, I have already had an opportunity to-day to inspect the works with which this city, through the munificence of Mr Gibb, has been endowed. I think Montreal can be honestly and warmly congratulated, not only upon the possession of a collection which will go far towards making her Art Gallery one of the most notable of her institutions, but on having succeeded in getting possession of funds enough, at a time which is certainly by no means peculiarly propitious for the gathering of money, to give a home to this collection in the Gallery in which we are assembled, and to have erected a building large enough to exhibit to advantage many other pictures besides those belonging to the bequest. It is, perhaps, too customary that the speeches of any one in my position should express an oversanguine view of the hopes and aspirations which find a place amongst the various communities in the country, and I believe the utterances of a Governor-General may often be compared to the works of the great English painter, Turner, who, at all events in his latter years, painted his pictures so that the whole of the canvass was illuminated and lost in a haze of azure and gold, which, if it could be called truthful to nature, had at all events the effect of hiding much of what, if looked at too closely, and too accurately represented, might have been considered detrimental to the scene. If I were disposed to accept the criticisms of some artists, I should be inclined to endorse the opinion I have heard expressed amongst them, that one of the few wants of this country is a proper appreciation and countenance of art; but the meeting here to-day, to inaugurate what I hope will be the reign of art in Montreal, enables me to disprove such an assertion, and to gild over with a golden hue more true than that of Turner's pictures, this supposed blot upon the beauty of our Canadian atmosphere. Certainly in Toronto, here, and elsewhere, gentlemen have already employed their brush to good effect, and I shall not more particularly mention their names because they will readily occur to many here. We may look forward to the time when the influence of such associations as yours may be

expected to spread until we have here, what they formerly had in Italy, namely, such a love of art that, as was the case with the great painter Correggio, our Canadian artist may be allowed to wander over the land scot-free of expense, because the hotel-keepers will only be too happy to allow them to pay their bills by the painting of some small portrait or sign for "mine host." Why should we not soon be able to point to a Canadian school of painting, for in the appreciation of many branches of art, and in proficiency in science, Canada may favourably compare with any country. It was only the other day that Mrs. Scott-Siddons told me that in her readings and recitations of poetry, and especially of Shakespeare's plays, she found her Canadian audiences more enthusiastic and intelligent than any she had met. Our Dominion may claim that the voices of her daughters are as clear as her own serene skies, and who can deny that in music, nature has been most ably assisted by art, when from one of the noble educational establishments in the neighborhood of this city, Mademoiselle Albani was sent forth to charm the critical audiences of Europe and America? Canada may hold her head high in the kindred fields of science, for who is it who has been making the shares of every Gas Company in every city fall before the mere rumours of his genius but a native Canadian, Mr. Edison, the inventor of the electric light? In another branch of art her success must be conceded. In photography, it cannot be denied that our people challenge the most able competition. I have, to be sure, heard complaints with reference to the manner with which, by means of photographs, Canadians are depicted to the outside world. I have heard it stated that one of the many causes of the gross ignorance which prevails abroad with reference to our beautiful climate, is owing to the persistence with which photographers love to represent chiefly our winter scenes. But this has been so much the case, and these photographs excite so much admiration, that I hear in the old country the practice has been imitated, so that if there may have been harm at first, the very beauty of these productions has prevented its continuance, because they are no longer distinctively Canadian, and the ladies, in what, I maintain, are the far more trying climates of Europe, are also represented in furs by their photographer, so that this fashion is no longer a distinguishing characteristic of our photography; in proof of this I may mention that in a popular song which has obtained much vogue in London, the principal performer sings:—

"I've been photographed like this,  
I've been photographed like that,  
I've been photographed in falling snow,  
In a long furry hat."

No doubt these winter photographs do give some of our friends in the old country the belief that it is the normal habit of young Canadian ladies to stand tranquilly in the deep snow, enjoying a temperature of 32° below zero, and it would certainly give a more correct idea of our weather were our Canadian ladies and gentlemen to be represented, not only in bright sunshine, in the spring greenery, now so charming, when the woods are carpeted with fern and the lovely three-leaved white lily, but also amongst our beautiful forest glades in summer, wearing large Panama hats, and protected by mosquito-vells; but I suppose there are obstacles in the way, and that even photographers, like other mortals, find it difficult properly to catch the mosquitoes. To pass to our present prospects, I think we can show we have good promise, not only of having an excellent local exhibition, but that we may, in the course of time, look forward to the day when there may be a general art-union of the country, and when I or some more fortunate successor may be called upon to open the first exhibition, of a Royal Canadian Academy to be held each year in one of the capitals of our several Provinces; an Academy which may, like that of the old country, be able to insist that each of its members or associates should, on their election, paint for it a diploma picture; an academy which shall be strong and wealthy enough to offer as a prize to the most successful students of the year money sufficient to enable them to pass some time in those

European capitals where the master-pieces of ancient art can be seen and studied. Even now in the principal centres of population you have shown that it is perfectly possible to have a beautiful and instructive Exhibition, for besides the pictures bequeathed to any city, it may always be attainable that an Exhibition of pictures be had on loan, and that these be shown besides the productions, in both oil and water-colour, of the artists of the year. It may be said that in a country whose population is as yet incommensurate with its extent, people are too busy to toy with art, but without alluding to the influence of art on the mind, which has been so ably expressed in your address, in regard to its elevating and refining power, it would surely be a folly to ignore the value of beauty and design in manufactures, and in other countries blessed with fewer resources than ours, and in times, which, comparatively, certainly were barbarous, the works of artists have not only gained for them a livelihood, but have pleased and occupied some of the busiest men of the time, the artists finding in such men the encouragement and support that is necessary. Long ago, in Ireland, the beautiful arts of illumination and painting were carried on with such signal success that Celtic decoration, as shown in the beautiful knotted and foliated patterns that still grace so many of the tomb-stones of Ireland and of the west of Scotland, passed into England, and, more strangely, even into France. The great monarch, Charlemagne, was so enchanted with the designs and miniatures of an Irish monk that he persuaded him to go to work at Paris, and for nearly two centuries afterwards the brilliant pages of French Bibles, Missals, and Books of Hours showed the influence of the culture, the talent, and the taste of Erin. Surely here there should be opportunity and scope enough for the production of the works of the painter's hands. The ancient states of Italy, her cities and communities of the Middle ages, were those who cherished most their native painters, and the names of many of those who covered the glowing canvases of Italy with immortal work are known often from the designation of some obscure town where they were born, and where they found their first generous recognition and support. Here, in this great Province, full of the institutions and churches founded and built by the piety of past centuries, as well as by the men now living; there should be far more encouragement, than in the poorer countries of old, for the decoration of our buildings, whether sacred or educational. The sacred subjects which moved the souls of the Italian, German, Flemish and Spanish masters are eternal, and certainly have no less influence upon the minds and characters of our people. And if legendary and sacred art be not attempted, what a wealth of subjects is still left you,—if you leave the realm of imagination and go to that of nature, you will see, living and moving around you, what a choice is still presented in the features of brave, able and distinguished men of your own land, of its fair women, and in the scenery of your country, in the magnificent wealth of water of its great streams, in the foaming rush of their cascades, overhung by the mighty pines and branching maples and skirted with the scented cedar copees, in the fertility of your farms, not only here but throughout Ontario also, or in the sterile and savage rock-scenery of the Saguenay. In such subjects there is ample material, and I doubt not that our artists will in due time benefit this country by making her natural resources and the beauty of her landscapes as well known as are those of the picturesque districts of Europe, and that we shall have here a school worthy of the growing greatness of our dearly loved Dominion.

It now only remains for me to declare this Gallery open, and to hope that the labors of the gentlemen who have carried out this excellent design will be rewarded by the appreciation of a grateful public.

The exhibition was kept open daily during the summer, until the 3rd of September. The first three days of that month were made free days, and there were 9,000 visitors to the Gallery during those days. Since that time every Saturday has been a free day. The entire number of visits paid to the Gallery up to December 31st has been upwards of 24,000,—a very important fact as showing the interest now taken in Art.



The following were the officers of the Association for the past year; the members numbering 820:—

President: The Hon. Justice Mackay.

Vice-President: The Hon. Thomas Ryan.

Treasurer: R. W. Shephard.

Councillors: Rev. Dr. Cordner, F. B. Matthews, Wm. Notman, Peter Redpath, Mr. Hope, Mr. Lambe.

His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness have consented to become Patrons.

In Toronto, the Ontario Society of Artists, instituted in 1874, represents the main strength and vigor of the art element of the country. While it holds in its ranks painters from various parts of Canada the following list of its officers and working members gives a fair estimate, numerically, of the brotherhood of the brush and pencil in Ontario.

#### PATRONS:

His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise.

#### HONORARY PATRONS:

The Earl of Dufferin and the Honorable D. A. Macdonald, Lieutenant-Governor of Ontario.

*President:* W. H. Howland. *Vice-President & Treasurer:* L. R. O'Brien. *Secretary:* M. Matthews. *Accountant:* George Hallen.

#### MEMBERS:

*Painters:*—R. Baigent, Toronto; G. T. Berthon, Toronto; 'Mrs. Blackwell, Dundas; J. S. Crocker, Toronto; W. N. Creswell, Seaforth; Forshaw Day, Kingston; J. C. Forbes, Toronto; D. Fowler, Amherst Island; J. A. Fraser, Toronto; R. F. Gagen, Toronto; Mrs. Hamilton, Yorkville; M. Hannaford, Toronto; Robt. Harris, Prince Edward's Island; O. R. Jacobi, Toronto; T. M. Martin, Toronto; H. Martin, Hamilton. M. Matthews, Toronto; J. F. Maxfield, Munich; O. S. Millard, London, England; L. R. O'Brien, Toronto; H. Perre, Toronto; W. Revell, Toronto; Wm. Raphael, Montreal; F. M. Bell-Smith, Toronto; Mrs. Schreiber, Toronto; K. S. Shrapnel, Orillia; E. B. Shuttleworth, Toronto; Henry Sandham, Montreal; F. A. Verner, Toronto; Miss Westmacott, Toronto; G. H. White, London, England; H. R. Watson, Doon.

*Architects:*—E. Burke, Toronto; D. B. Dick, Toronto; F. Darling, Toronto; H. Hancock, Toronto; J. G. Howard, Toronto; H. Langley, Toronto; Jas. Smith, Toronto; R. Windeyer, Toronto.

*Draughtsmen and Designers:*—Joa. Davis, Toronto; J. W. Bengough, Toronto; W. Doughty, Toronto.

*Engraver:*—J. T. Rolph, Toronto.

The first exhibition of the Society was held in May, 1874, and exhibitions have taken place annually since. In 1876 the "Ontario School of Art" was founded by this Society, the Ontario Government granting a subsidy towards its support. During the last season 150 pupils were in attendance, for whose instruction masters were provided. The school is now fairly established and is performing very valuable work. Convenient rooms have been arranged for both the School and the Society, the latter on King Street. The Society has further organized, and so far successfully, an "Art Union," by means of which, after the manner of the English Art Union, the works of its members find a sale.

During the visit paid to Toronto by Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise in September last, the Society, in view of the well known artistic tastes and accomplishments of the city's guests, held a special exhibition of such of its works as



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could at the time be collected, the art gallery of the Industrial Exhibition in progress having absorbed most of their pictures. Here Lord Lorne occasion to revert to the idea of the formation of a Canadian Academy, founded on the English model, of which he had already spoken while in London. He said:—

"LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,—I am very sorry that time will not permit me to say half what I should like to mention to you this afternoon; indeed we have other engagements and must hurry away at once. The last speaker has mentioned that we have had some conversation in reference to a project we mentioned at a meeting we had in Montreal, in the art gallery there, as proposed to be carried out in the future. I believe that since that time the project found some favor amongst artists and their friends in the Dominion. I briefly suggest whether it would not be advisable hereafter to have a central or national academy. It would be well perhaps—I should say it would certainly be well—to leave all the Provincial associations exactly as they are at present, and to provide that there should be no interference with them what and that they should keep whatever grants they have, and hold in the future whatever meetings they hold at present. It may be in their option to waive their local meeting for a year if the Dominion Academy happened to hold its first meeting in their town during the time at which they hold their meeting; but I think that, as a general rule, the Central Association would hold its meeting at a different time from that which is usually selected for the holding of the exhibition of the Provincial Association. It might be possible, perhaps, that the Central Association could hold its meeting in a different town in a different province annually, and that it should attract to its rooms others besides those interested in the pictures of the year, which it could do by having in addition a collection, and by having also exhibited on the walls of the building and attached to the honors of the exhibition, designs for buildings and perhaps designs for decorated furniture, designs for engineering work, and general designs of industrial nature, which might perhaps give a broader basis of interest, might persuade more people to visit the rooms and take an interest in the Central Association. In regard to this Provincial Association of Toronto must certainly congratulate the people of Toronto that they are already in possession of so excellent an institution. We certainly need not expect the spirit of art to come to Canada, for we have it already with us. I must have been put in the best possible spirits to-day by what we have seen on the walls. Some gentlemen have remarked to me that they have not had many opportunities to compare their works with others; but certainly the great Bo Nature is always open to them, and any one travelling through this country only half an eye for art can at any time find subjects worthy of sketching. I must apologize for the imperfect sketch I have made this afternoon, but I think the suggestion of a Canadian Academy may at all events be considered among you, and that you may, in the course of time, come to some good conclusion."

After the departure of His Excellency and the Princess, it was "Moved by L. E. O'Brien, seconded by Mr. J. A. Fraser and resolved, That the members of this society, having listened to the valuable suggestions of his Excellency regard to the enlargement of the society's usefulness by the establishment of a Royal Canadian Academy to embrace the whole Dominion—leaving all present art organizations intact—desire to express their cordial approval of his Excellency's views; also, that an early meeting of the society be called for the purpose of taking practical steps in that direction."

In the course of the summer an effort was made at the Capital to form a society which should open a School of Art and Design in Ottawa, establish an Art Union and hold annual exhibitions in that city, and further endeavor to promote the creation of a National Gallery. The society was regularly instituted, under the name of "The Art Association of Canada," with a membership of 125, the following being its officers:—

**President:**—The Hon. Chief Justice Ritchie. **Vice-Presidents:**—1st. Allan Gilmour; 2nd. Sanford Fleming, C.E., C.M.G. **Treasurer:**—J. M. Courtney, Deputy Minister of Finance. **Secretary:**—F. A. Dixon. **Executive Council:**—Lt.-Col. J. S. Dennis, Deputy Minister of the Interior; Hon. James Cockburn, Q.C., M.P.; Fennings Taylor; W. Chesterton; J. A. Grant, M.D., F.R.G.S.

Great interest was shown in the undertaking both by Lord Lorne and the Princess Louise, Lord Lorne subscribing \$500 towards a building fund. It being however deemed desirable to obtain if possible the services of a highly trained teacher and to allow the school to be from its inception worked in accordance with his system, a delay has taken place in effecting a start, owing to the necessity of providing an amount in excess of the present funds of the society. The delay is understood to be only temporary and the society will doubtless before long find itself in working order.

Further west, in London, the wave of art progress is represented by a strong organization known as the "Western Art Union," composed of local and western artists. At their second exhibition, which takes place in April, 1880, \$1,000 will be given in prizes. The same city also possesses a School of Design, which is successful as a working institution, but at present lacks both money and members. It receives a subsidy of \$500 from the Ontario Government. From the advanced class, now consisting of some twenty students, several have entered the Academy at Philadelphia and others are preparing to pursue their studies both in that city and in New York.

The scheme referred to by Lord Lorne in Toronto and Montreal, namely, the formation of a Canadian Academy of Arts, grew steadily through the summer and autumn. A thoroughly well-considered and most comprehensive plan was matured by the Governor General, and before the end of the year Canada found herself furnished with an institution through which the art needs of the country might find provision and which should act as a centre and rallying point for art collection and art education. The objects of the Academy, as set forth in its constitution, were described as follows:—

"The objects sought to be attained by the Canadian Academy are hereby declared to be: the encouragement of Design as applied to Painting, Sculpture, Architecture, Engraving and the Industrial Arts, and the promotion and support of Education leading to the production of beautiful and excellent work in manufactures; to be attained by:

**FIRST.** The Institution of a National Gallery at the Seat of Government.

**SECOND.** The holding of Exhibitions in the principal cities of the Dominion.

**THIRD.** The establishment of Schools of Art and Design."

The Society will consist of not more than 40 members who are to be styled Academicians of the Canadian Academy, of these 10 may be Architects, 8 Engravers, 6 Designers.

Besides these the Constitution provides for the appointment of Associates and of Honorary Foreign Academicians, and an indefinite number of honorary members, the last class being composed of persons interested in art work. It further contemplates the creation of Professorships of Painting, Sculpture and Architectural Anatomy and Chemistry. Annual Exhibitions comprising native work and loan collections will be held at the various chief cities of the Dominion, Ottawa, as the Capital, having the honor of the first exhibition in 1881. Each Academician, on his election, presents to the National Gallery a painting to be approved by the Council; and thus the nucleus of a collection will be formed which by constant annual increment will doubtless in time grow into a valuable national property. The following is the list of Academicians, so far elected, Lord Lorne having in the first instance himself made the appointments:—

D. Fowler, A. Edson, L. R. O'Brien, J. A. Fraser, R. Harria, T. M. Martin, H. Sandham, Mrs. Schreiber, W. Raphael, N. Bourassa, F. VanLuppen, T. S. Scott, J. Smith, W. G. Stone, J. Griffiths.

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The officers are as follows:—

*Patron*:—His excellency the Marquis of Lorne  
and the Princess Louise. *President*:—L. R.  
Bourassa; *Treasurer*:—J. Smith; *Secretary*:—

The above scheme has been referred to in some  
lies the most important art movement that Can-  
is now awake to the importance, the absolute n-  
this branch of its education, and to the fort-  
placed in its midst as leaders of its society and  
personages of high culture, conscientious feelin-  
for persistent endeavors, is due the starting of  
will go far, it may fairly be hoped, to raise Can-  
with the cultivated older lands on her southern  
seas than that she now occupies. What applies  
nationalities—that to be attractive one must be  
the mirror, not the honest, dull metal merely  
side.

PROGRESS OF EDUCATION IN THE DOMINION,  
1878-79.

Education is pretty generally diffused throughout the Dominion of Canada. There is, however, no public school system common to the Dominion as a whole. Each of the Provinces, of which it is composed, has a system of its own, adapted to its condition and wants, and developed more or less according to its own circumstances and the foresight and sagacity of its rulers.

At present there are seven Provinces in the Dominion and one outlying Territory. Taken in the usual order they are as follows :\*

Name of Province.	AREA IN		Popula- tion, 1871.	Capital.
	Square Miles.	Square Kilome- ters.		
Quebec .....	198,355	500,789	1,191,516	Quebec.
Ontario ....	107,780†	279,150	1,620,851	Toronto.
Nova Scotia and Cape Breton.	21,731	56,283	837,800	Halifax.
New Brunswick.....	27,822	70,768	287,594	Fredericton.
Prince Edward Island... ..	2,134	5,439	94,021	Charlottetown
British Columbia.....	356,000	922,040	85,500‡	Victoria.
Manitoba .....	14,000	36,280	17,500	Winnipeg.
Keewatin & North West Ter'y	2,465,712	6,386,194	60,000	Battleford.
Newfoundland .....	40,200	106,755	155,528†	St. Johns.
Grand Total.....	3,540,000	9,168,593	3,891,782	Ottawa.

1.—THE PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

Owing to a variety of circumstances, Ontario stands at the head of the other Provinces as an educating country. This is owing to several causes. Among them may be mentioned the fact that it was the traditional policy of the United Empire Loyalists, who settled the Province, to promote education in every way in their power.§ Secondly, at a comparatively early day in the history of the development of the Province, the direction of its educational destiny fell into the hands of the distinguished son of one of the noted United Empire Loyalists—the Rev. Egerton Ryerson, D.D., LL.D.—who was appointed to office in 1844 and retired in 1876. Dr. Ryerson induced the people of Ontario, after years of

\* Canadian Government Census.

† Old area.

‡ Estimated.

§ See article on this subject by the writer in *Belford's Monthly Magazine*, Toronto, for May, 1877, page 751, entitled "Colonial Chapter in the History of American Education."

## EDUCATION—1878-79.

discussion, to adopt in 1871, as a cardinal principle, the system of *Free*. This principle, with its complement of "compulsory education," in a form, now lies at the basis of the Ontario system of education. As a foundation for its educational system, Ontario possesses a highly developed and municipal institutions.\* The municipal divisions of the Province are villages, towns, cities, townships and counties. An incorporated village contains not less than 70 inhabitants; a town 2,000; and a city 10,000. The portion of the Province is divided into townships of from eight to twelve square miles, intersected with roads, or "concession" and "side lines." These townships are further divided into school sections of about two miles square average. Each township has its Council, consisting of the Reeve (or his Deputy Reeve and four Councillors, elected every year by the ratepayers. Each school section is managed by three trustees, one of whom is elected every year. A number of townships, villages and towns "not separated" form a county for municipal and school purposes. Its Council is composed of the Reeve, Deputy Reeves of the minor municipalities, and is presided over by one member elected for that purpose, and styled a warden. On the township Council devolves the duty of forming school sections and raising such school rates as the trustees require. On the County Council rests the obligation of raising a sum equal to the legislative grant to schools and of appointing school trustees possessed of the prescribed qualification. One half of the salary of the school officers is paid by the County Council, and the other half by the Government. The inspectors of schools in cities and towns are appointed and paid by the School Boards. The latest report published is that for 1878, from which we deduce the following information:

The number of public elementary schools in operation was 4,980—a decrease of 180 since 1877—including 178 Roman Catholic Separate Schools—decrease of 10. The school population of Ontario in 1878 was 492,385 between the ages of 5 and 14 of whom 47,148 were attending school (5,281 at the Separate Schools). The number of teachers employed was 8,473—3,413 female and 5,060 male. The religious persuasions of the teachers employed were: Methodists 2,052; Presbyterians 2,042; Church of England 985; Roman Catholic 781 (823 in the Separate Schools); Baptists 837; Congregational 104; Disciples 69; Lutheran 30; Quaker 17; Miscellaneous 112. Of the 8,473 employed only 216 hold First Class Provincial Certificates; 1,408 Second Class; 4,804 Third Class; Old County Board Certificate 470; and 480 Interim. The expenditure on behalf of the public schools for the year was \$2,889,317—or a decrease since 1877 of \$181,142. The payments for Teachers' salaries \$2,011,307—decrease \$25,891; sites and school houses \$41,000—decrease \$61,000; rent and repairs \$22,239—decrease \$-8,218; maps and stationery, &c., \$42,507—decrease \$3,062. (Of these sums \$127,549 were expended on Roman Catholic Separate Schools.) The highest salary paid to a male teacher in a town was \$1,200; in a city \$1,000 and in a rural school \$800; the lowest in a town \$200; in a city \$200, and in a rural school \$125.

The number of High Schools reported in operation was 94, Collegiate Institutions 10, total 104. The number of pupils attending these schools was 10,574—in 1877 11,345. The number of masters and teachers employed was 386. The expenditure for the year was \$364,010—increase \$42,301. The items were:—Teachers' salaries \$222,000; buildings, rent and repairs, \$42,400; fuel, books and contingencies, maps, apparatus, &c., \$5,130. The Report says: "The High School at London was established in 1791; at Cornwall, in 1800; at Brockville, 1818; at Niagara in 1804; at St. Catharines, in 1823. Many of the present High Schools and collegiate institutes represent the old Grammar Schools established in the districts of the former Province of Upper Canada. 183 pupils matriculated at the University during 1878: 413 pupils entered mercantile life; 417 a

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\* These remarks will apply generally to other Provinces of the Dominion need not be repeated.

agriculture as a pursuit; 633 joined the learned professions; 931 went to other occupations. The High Schools abundantly supply opportunities for secondary education, and thus protect the elementary schools from the tendency there would be in neglecting the many, in order to advance the clever few who are sufficiently advanced to call for instruction in secondary subjects. They also constitute the necessary stepping stone between the Public Schools and the University, and are intended to meet in each county the requisites of higher education, just as the Public School in each section is established to furnish elementary instruction." The Report further says "that these Schools have become the chief means for educating candidates in the different subjects prescribed for the non-professional examination for Second and Third class Public School Teachers' Certificates, while uniformity in their work has been secured by making the results of the Intermediate examinations, equivalent to passing such non-professional examination." Further, in regard to the training of teachers, the report says:—The Normal Schools at Toronto and Ottawa are confined to the professional training of candidates for Second-Class Certificates, while in each County of the Province one or more County Model Schools have been established for the professional training of candidates for Third-Class Certificates. In the Normal School the Session for the instruction of candidates for First-Class Certificates extends through the Academic year, from September to July, and is literary and scientific, and also professional—but attendance is optional—while for Second-Class Certificates the attendance is obligatory on all candidates during one of three sessions of twelve weeks each into which the Academic year is divided. The whole time of each session is devoted exclusively to instruction in the theory and practice of teaching. Successful candidates are entitled to be repaid out of Provincial Funds for their travelling expenses. In the County Model Schools the candidate who has passed the examination in the prescribed literary and scientific subjects for Third-Class Certificates is required to be instructed in the actual practice of teaching for one term at least, and he must also satisfactorily pass this examination in order to obtain his Third-Class Certificate.

At the examination of 1878 there were :

1st Class Candidates of Normal School Toronto,	15	in number of whom 12 pas'd.
do do do	Ottawa,	9 do do none do
2nd Class do do	Toronto,	187 do do 136 do
do do do	Ottawa,	108 do do 108 do

The County Model Schools of which were in operation from September till the end of the year 1878, the number was 50 ; No. of Third-Class Candidates in attendance, 1,391 ; No. passed by board of Examiners, 1,339.

The value of articles despatched from the Educational Depository in 1878 was \$53,224; owing to the diminution of the grants and other causes this item has decreased from \$62,169 in 1875, to \$39,908 in 1879. During the thirty years that the Depository has been in operation, the total grants expended by it for all purposes such as books, maps, apparatus, freight, salaries and all other expenses has reached the large sum of \$1,008,500. The total value of articles despatched by it to the schools, including \$3,748 worth sent to the Philadelphia and Paris Exhibitions and not returned, during that time was \$1,019,180, leaving a net balance in favor of the Depository of \$15,680, over and above payments made for all purposes, as above since 1850. The net value of stock reported on hand at end of 1879 was 63,339.

The number of superannuated school teachers (who receive an allowance of \$6 for each year of their service) was 349. The sum paid to them in 1878 was \$41,192. Each teacher on reaching of 60 years age is entitled to a pension and those under that age on establishing a case of disability.

"The Educational Museum," says the report, "forms a valuable part of the system of popular education. It consists of a collection of School apparatus for Public and High Schools, of models of agricultural and other implements, of specimens of the natural history of the country, casts of antique and modern

statues and busts, including busts of celebrated characters in English history also, copies and engravings of some of the works of the great masters of the Dutch, Flemish, Spanish, and especially of the Italian school. It also contains many objects of improved school appliances, lecture, as well as collections for promoting art, science and literature.

#### THE PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

The system of education in Quebec dates almost as far back as the first care of the Franciscan and Jesuit Fathers, on their arrival in the colony. The first care of the Franciscan and Jesuit Fathers, on their arrival was to establish schools for the Indians. The first school was opened at Three Rivers, by Père De Plessis; the next at Quebec, by Père Le Jeun, a Jesuit. The first Jesuit College at Quebec was founded as the Seminary de Notre Dame in 1636; and in 1639 Madam La Peltrie established the Ursuline Convent in the same city. In 1657 the clergy of St. Sulpice of Paris founded the Séminaire de Montreal; and in 1678, the distinguished Mgr. de Laval, founded the University now known as the Laval University. Between 1654 and 1697 the Jesuit Ursulines, and the order of the Congregation established convents at Montreal, Three Rivers and Quebec. In 1737 the Frères Chrétiens established schools throughout the settlements, but they met with great opposition in their efforts. In 1774 the order of the Jesuits was suppressed, and their estates vested in the government for educational purposes. In 1777 an act was passed for the "Advancement of Learning" but the object failed through want of funds and the unsuitableness of the scheme. In 1824 the Fabrique Act authorized the parish curé and churchwardens to establish a school for the poor, and in 1840, when Upper and Lower Canada were united. In 1841 a comprehensive act was passed which formed the foundation of the present system of education in both provinces. The Department of Education in Quebec is at present administered by a Superintendent of Education. He is under the direction of the Council of Public Instruction, which is divided into Roman Catholic and Protestant sections. The first Superintendent of Education was Dr. J. B. Melville, who held office from 1841 to 1855, and then came Post Master of Montreal. He was succeeded by Hon. P. J. O. O'Brien, LL. D., an able and energetic administrator. He was succeeded as Superintendent of Education by Hon. C. B. de Boucherville; but in 1875 the old system of education was revised, and Hon. Gédéon Oulmet, Q. C., LL. D., was appointed Superintendent. From the last report of this officer for 1877-78 we have the following information:—

The number of municipalities reported is 967; school divisions, 4,233; school houses, 3,945, increase, 119; schools, 4,309, increase 94; number of pupils, 234,828, increase, 2,761; average attendance, 180,294, increase, 1,673. The Superintendent lays marked stress on the increase of the number of pupils, and the principal subjects of the "compulsory programme," viz:—

Number in Arithmetic, 124,824, increase, 4,192; in History, 70,822, increase, 1,022; in Geography, 61,668, increase, 4,452; in Agriculture, 19,631, increase, 1,022; in Bookkeeping, 11,809, increase, 1,754. In regard to the important and new subject of Mechanical Drawing the Superintendent reports 20,914 pupils in it, increase, 12,563. The Superintendent speaks highly of the opera Depository. He says that it "has been productive of really surprising results. Over 20,000 general Geographical maps in French and English have been distributed to the schools, besides 50 of Taché's Map of the Province of Quebec, 170 the Ontario Depository and 50 terrestrial globes.

The number of Model Schools reported as in operation was 115—78 for boys and 37 for girls. The boys' Model Schools were attended by 6,087 pupils—3,043 in the "elementary course," and 3,044 in the "superior course." Of mixed Model Schools there were 145, attended by 5,372 boys—2,943 in the "primary" and 2,429 in the "superior course," and 5,306 girls—3,081 in the "primary" and 2,225 in the "superior course." Of Separate, or distinctively Roman Catholic or

"dissentient" schools there were 233—73 Roman Catholic "primary," and 3 "superior," and 147 Protestant "primary" and 10 "superior": attended altogether by 7,581 pupils—4,068 boys and 3,511 girls. The number of classical and industrial Colleges, or County institutions for higher education\* reported was 40, attended by 7,874 pupils—3,394 in the "primary" and "4,480 in the "superior" course. There were three Normal Schools attended by 642 pupils during the year—244 boys and 358 girls. The total number of educational institutions of all kinds in operation in 1878 was 4,681—attended by 284,828 pupils—119,472 boys and 115,256 girls. The number of teachers employed in the elementary schools was 6,132—1,167 male and 4,965 female. Of these there were 4,299 teachers with "diplomas," 581 male and 3,718 female and 1,485 religious, i.e. belongs to some religious order, 541 male and 974 female. 253 are reported as "without diplomas"—45 male and 213 female. The number of public libraries reported was 211, containing 129,794 volumes of books.

The total expenditure under warrants from the Government for the year ending June, 1879, was \$572,724, distributed as follows;—Common Schools, \$155,000; High or Superior education, \$81,814; 3 Normal Schools, \$115,081; Institution for Deaf Mutes, \$12,000; superannuated teachers, \$8,000; Inspectors' salaries, \$31,759; Poor Municipalities, \$8,000; Book Depository, \$16,608; Prize books, \$6,500; *Journal of Education*, \$4,000. *Note.*—The total of the sums raised by local taxation is not given. It is however presumed to be at least double that of the Parliamentary grant.

#### THE PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

The general machinery of the Public School system of Nova Scotia is similar to that of Ontario. In its administration it differs, however, in the following particulars:—(1) The ten County Inspectors are appointed by the Government; (2) the County School Rate is fixed at 20 cts. per capita; (3) The Local School rate, if approved by the ratepayers, is fixed at \$1 for each male resident: any balance required must be raised by a general rate upon property†; (4) the duties of the Township and County Councils as prescribed by the Ontario School Law, are in Nova Scotia discharged by a board of seven commissioners appointed in each county by the Government; (5) the text books are purchased by the Trustees at prices fixed by official authority and are loaned to the pupils; (6) there are four provincial examiners of candidates for teachers' certificates, paid by fees, with a deputy or presiding examiner in each county who receives a per diem allowance of \$3; (7) the Normal Schools give a classical education to High School Masters; (8) new schools are provided for and a grant in aid given to them; (9) teachers receive special grants in addition to their regular salary, according to the grade of their certificate: after a service of five years they are entitled to an annual bonus; (10) the Superintendent of Education (at present David Allison, Esq., LL. D.) is Secretary to the Education Council of the Government. From the last report for 1878 we select the following items:—Number of School Sections, 1,797; schools open, 1,672; pupils, 141,538—boys, 54,668, girls, 46,870; teachers employed, 1,947—male 668, female, 1,279; expenditure, \$657,417, derived from the following sources: Government grant, \$182,215; county assessment, \$106,920; school section rate, \$368,282; poor school grant, \$5,382. There are ten County Academies, partially under official supervision, and two special

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\*The Superior Educational Institutions are classified in the Report under the heads of (1) Universities, (2) Colleges—classical and industrial: (3) Academies—boys, girls and mixed; (4) Normal and Model Schools. The total number of students and pupils attending these institutions was 62,891—57,491 Roman Catholic and 4,400 Protestant. The number of Professors and teachers employed was 2,308—961 male and 1,347 female, 1,721 religious and 687 lay. The expenditure of these institutions is given elsewhere.

†In Ontario, every school rate collected, by whatever authority, must be levied upon property according to its assessed value.



Academies and a High School at Halifax not under local supervision. The number of Pupils in attendance was 660. The County Academies receive a grant of \$600 each. The total expenditure was \$12,416. The special Academy received grants to the amount of \$5,490. There is one Normal School at Truro; attendance, 127; expenditure, \$9,776. There are six teachers' colleges in Nova Scotia, attended by 257 pupils; the expenditure was \$42,269, including grants to the amount of \$15,200.

#### THE PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

As in Ontario the first educational effort put forth in New Brunswick was to establish a University College. This was in 1800. In 1833 the first School Act was passed. \$80 was the Government bonus to a school taught by a male and \$40 to one taught by a female. The general structure of the public school system in New Brunswick is like that of Ontario. It differs from it in the following particulars, viz.:—(1) The President of the University and the Chief Superintendent of Education with the Governor in Council constitute the Provincial Board of Education, of which the Chief Superintendent is Secretary. (In Ontario the Executive Council or a Committee of its six members constitutes the Education Department, of which the Minister of Education is chief.) (2) The Inspector has a right to sanction school sites chosen by trustees, and in some cases appoint trustees themselves. (3) The payment to teachers is governed by the quality of the instruction imparted, and, as in Nova Scotia, by the grade of the certificate held. (4) Special aid is given to a grade of schools superior to elementary schools and inferior to grammar schools. (5) There are no Roman Catholic Separate Schools. The present Chief Superintendent of Education is Dr. Theodore Rand, who formerly held the same position in Nova Scotia. The Educational Statistics of New Brunswick for 1877-78:—The number of schools in operation was 1,385; pupils, 54,472; teachers and assistants, 1,350—510 male and 840 female; expenditure, \$216,517—\$182,565 Provincial grant and \$33,952, county grant. There were 51 "superior schools," and 14 grammar schools. Pupils in the superior schools, 2,683; in the grammar schools, 2,396—total 5,079. The grant to superior schools was \$7,114; grammar schools, \$5,297—total \$12,411. The total parliamentary grant for education was \$151,584. A new course of instruction for the schools was issued in October, 1879.

#### THE PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

The condition of this island up to a late date was both singular and anomalous. In 1767 the land of the Island was distributed by Lord Wm. Campbell, the then Governor, by lottery among army and naval officers (and others who had claims upon the government) upon certain prescribed conditions of settlement and on the payment of a quit rent. In making the distribution Lord Wm. Campbell reserved thirty acres in each township for a schoolmaster's residence. No school was however established until 1821, and a central Academy in 1830. In 1852 a free School Act was passed which gave a great impetus to the schools in the Island. In 1856 a Normal School was established at Charlottetown. In 1887 there were but 50 schools in the Island, now there are 417. The school system is under the control of a Board of Education of eleven members. Each school has five trustees, (instead of three, as in Ontario). There are two provincial examiners of teachers, who hold examinations every two months. There are three "visitors," or inspectors, for the Island. One of the provisions of the School Act is that no teacher shall be allowed "to follow the occupation of a tavern-keeper." The School Statistics of the Island for 1878 are as follows:—

The number of schools was 465 (52 vacant), attended by 19,246—10,287 boys and 8,958 girls; teachers, 418—237 males and 174 females; of the 418 teachers, only 38 were 1st class, 89 2nd class, and the remainder (390) 3rd or lowest class; expenditure, \$71,432—\$61,689 "statutory allowance," and \$9,742 "government supple-

ment." The attendance at the Normal School was 90. In June, 1879, the Prince of Wales' College was amalgamated with the Normal School and placed under the control of the Board of Education.

#### PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

The first educational effort put forth in British Columbia was in the direction of private schools. In 1869 (ten years after settlement) a Common School Ordinance was passed by the Governor in Council. It was amended and its provisions extended in 1870. In 1872 a School Act was passed by the Legislature, based upon the School Acts of Ontario. This Act was amended in 1873, 1874 and 1876, when it was consolidated. In this Act the principle of compulsory education is embodied. It also provides for the setting apart by the Governor in Council such a quantity of waste land in a school district as might be considered necessary for the school purposes of such district. The number of schools in existence in 1878 was 51, taught by 58 teachers—81 male and 27 female. The number of pupils in attendance was 2,198—1,242 boys and 956 girls. The expenditure was \$48,411—about \$20,000 of which was derived from school tax. \$80,732 were paid to teachers. The total value of school property was estimated at \$78,000—\$63,400 in buildings, \$11,800 in sites and \$2,800 in furniture. There is one High School with an attendance of 61 pupils. John Jessup, Esq., trained at the Toronto Normal School, was the first Superintendent of Education. He was succeeded by C. C. Mackenzie, Esq., the present Superintendent.

#### PROVINCE OF MANITOBA.

The first School Act in Manitoba was passed in 1871. It provided for a two-fold system of Education—Protestant and Roman Catholic—under separate Superintendents and Inspectors. There are about 50 Protestant and 25 Roman Catholic schools, taught by 80 teachers. The number of pupils in the Protestant schools was 2,628—1,446 boys and 1,242 girls. The number of pupils attending the Roman Catholic schools was nearly 2,000—1,020 boys and 980 girls. The expenditure by the Government on behalf of Protestant schools was \$5,589, Roman Catholic, \$——, total, \$——. The Legislative grant averages about \$150 to each school. No school system has yet been established in the Keewatin District or in the North West Territories.

#### THE ISLAND OF NEWFOUNDLAND.

This island is not yet incorporated into the Dominion, although it is the oldest of the British Colonies in America. Its educational progress has been slow. In 1803, Lieutenant-Governor Gambier, with the concurrence of the R. C. Bishop and the Protestant Clergy, established a system of charity schools. In 1823 a society provided free schools; and in 1843 the first School Act was passed establishing a denominational school system for the Province and appropriating \$25,500 a year for its support. The schools of the island are respectively under Roman Catholic and Protestant Boards of Education, and Roman Catholic and Protestant Inspectors. There are some excellent denominational academies which receive aid from the Legislature. The number of public schools in the island is 366—150 Roman Catholic, 126 Church of England and 90 Methodist, and attended by 14,796 pupils—5,878 Roman Catholics, 5,030 Church of England and 3,888 Methodist. The expenditure was \$74,160—Roman Catholics, \$23,622; \$23,265 Church of England, and \$18,673 Methodist. There is a Roman Catholic Benevolent College at which teachers are trained, and 14 convent schools attended by 2,157 pupils; a Church of England Academy and a Central Training School, attended by 117 pupils; and 4 Methodist, Presbyterian and Congregational Grammar and Training schools attended by 230 pupils.

## EDUCATION - 1878-79.

The names of the graduates at the various Universities of the Dominion 1879 are as follows:

### PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

#### *University of Toronto.*

*M. D.*—C. K. Clarke, J. L. Langstaff, S. Lett. — *M. A.*—J. H. M. Campbell, W. A. Hunter, J. W. Russell — *L.L.B.*—E. Furlong, C. J. O' H. Smythe (Silver Medalist), J. L. Whiteside. — *M. B.*—J. D. Anderson, Armstrong, D. A. Bowlby, W. W. Bremner, D. C. Buchner, F. Bui (Medalist), J. W. Caughlin, W. F. Chappell (Silver Medalist), T. Chisholm, Clapp, J. R. Dryden, W. B. Duck, A. J. Geikie, D. H. Gould, C. J. Ham, G. Head, J. G. Hyde, T. A. Kidd, W. Lehman, J. W. Lesslie, R. P. Mills (Medalist), H. G. MacKie, J. McCarroll, A. McDiarmid, J. J. McFadden, McIlhargoy, P. D. McLean, J. A. McKinnon, G. W. McNamara, D. A. T. J. Park, E. Prouse, G. G. Rowe, J. W. Sharpe, F. W. Shaw, B. Spence, Stevenson, E. Sullivan, J. A. Todd, H. C. Van Norman. — *B. A.*—J. J. O. F. Bown, E. R. Cameron, (Gold Medalist), J. D. Cameron (Medalist), W. E. Carroll, J. Carruthers, R. S. Cassels, J. Chisholm (Gold ist), D. K. Clarke, B. Cleaver, E. N. Clements, A. Cole, F. T. Condit, T. Corcoran, J. A. Culham (Silver Medalist), G. Davis (Silver Medalist), J. W. Delany, J. E. Dickson, G. B. Douglas, M. M. Fenwick, J. Gibson (Medalist), W. H. Graham, J. A. Hamilton (Silver Medalist), F. W. G. H. T. A. Haultain, J. M. Hunter, A. W. Marling, C. C. McCaul (Silver Medalist), A. G. MacLachlin, W. G. MacLachlan, D. MacLaren, W. J. R. McMin, McMurrich, J. Neil, J. W. Patterson, A. Shields, D. E. Smith, G. Sn Toews, W. G. Wallace.

#### *University of Victoria College, Cobourg.*

*B. A.*—Cornelius A. Masten (Gold Medalist), Rufus A. Coleman (Silver ist), Robert N. Burns (Prizeman), Edward Lee Bymington, Fred. W. Crow ward Odium, Alex. E. W. Peterson, Wm. H. Sparling, Eph. B. Stevens, A. Thomas, Jas. Tremur (Prizeman), Robt. Whittington, John R. (Prizeman). — *Ad Eundem*—Samuel Smoke (Silver Medalist for alty.) — *M. A.*—John J. Han, Wm. S. Jamieson, James S. Jamieson, V Jamieson, Geo. B. Sparling. — *B. D.*—Thomas W. Campbell, Andrew B Robt. A. Waddell, Robt. W. Wallace. — *L.L.B.*—Richard W. Wilco *M. D.*—John S. King, Rev. John McCarroll, Robt. W. B. Smith, E. C. L L de Grandpré, R. B. Chagnon, J. R. St. Jacques, J. A. Leblanc, L. J. Pi O. A. Laurendeau, J. L. Germain, S. Desjardins, L. G. E. Boucher, A. A. F A. Plante, L. Z. Normandin, J. A. Provost, R. N. Forté, W. E. Aubin, S Z. Falcon, P. E. Marier, G. A. Lacerte, J. N. Bergeron, L. A. Massé, M. G. taine, E. C. Jesiger, J. A. Lafortune, E. Bellemann, L. Z. Auclair, C. Cot Côté, G. A. de Laval Thierney, O. Goyer, A. F. Fleury, L. A. Oliver, L. L. B. Durocher, F. X. R. Lafleche, E. Th. Gaudet, G. L. La Forest, J. H E. E. Duquette, J. A. M. Elie, M. E. F. de Laval Thierney, L. J. A. La Auger, J. E. V. Mathieu, P. O. Renaud, Z. Laroche, M. J. Girouard, C Gauthier, A. J. H. de Grandpré, M. J. E. Legris, M. A. Guestin, A. A. L L de G. Routhier, G. E. Letourneau, G. N. Mala.

#### *University of Queen's College, Kingston.*

*B.D.*—Rev. John Ferguson, M. A. — *M. A.*—Robert Walker Shannon. — *B. A.*—James Awde, Thomas A. Elliott, Joseph McCormick, M McKay, (Gold Medalist in History and Prince of Wales Prizeman), Fin MacLennan, Robert Nairn, William Stewart, (Gold Medalist in Mathes — *M. D.*—(In order of merit.) Wm. H. Henderson, J. C. C. Cleaver, Ge Ward, P. C. Donovan, W. A. Lafferty, R. A. Leonard, R. N. Horton, G Judson, Wm. F. Cleaver, Geo. Newlands, Thos. R. Howie, R. K. Kilborn Abbott, Jas. A. McCammon, Wm. Clark.

*University of Trinity College, Toronto.*

*D.C.L. (hon.)*—Lt.-Col. C. W. Robinson, B.A., of the Rifle Brigade. — *M.A.*—R. W. Garrett, W. M. Tooke, W. H. Clarke, R. G. Gordon. — *B.A.*—Alex. Allen, R. T. Nichol, A. J. Belt, W. Farncomb, C. H. Shortt, J. E. Halliwell. — *M.D.*—J. W. Sharpe, A. J. Geikie, W. Cornell, C. O'Gorman, W. B. Duck, N. C. Graham, J. D. Anderson, R. H. Barkwell, W. E. Winskill, John D. Bomar, R. A. Ross, A. M. Lynd, W. H. Doufe, K. Henderson, W. A. Dafoe. — *M.B.*—R. P. Mills, J. A. McKinnon, W. B. Duck, J. D. Coughlin, J. McIlhargy, T. A. Kidd, C. O'Gorman, J. W. Sharpe, E. W. Thureson, J. D. Anderson, G. O'Reilly, E. Prouse, A. J. Geikie, R. M. Eccles, D. Lowrey, A. C. Graham.

*Albert University, Belleville.*

*LL. D.*—Samuel Barton Burdett, LL. B. — *LL. B.*—Dugald Graham, B.C.L. — *M.A.*—John Wellington Wright, B.A. M.D.; Wm. Piritte Dyer, B.A., Clk. — *B.A.*—Edward Norcliffe Baker, gold medalist; Charles Lane, gold medalist; Mathew Munsell Brown, gold medalist; William Henry Anger, silver medalist; George Strauchon, Mathew Howard Davis, John Burton, Alonzo Cyrus Crosby, James Montgomery Boyd.

*Ottawa College University.*

*B.A.*—Charles Sullivan, James Kelly, William Barry. John O'Meara.

*Theological Colleges and Schools, Ontario.*

Queen's College, Presbyterian, Kingston; Albert College, Meth. Epis., Belleville; Victoria College, Canada Methodist, Cobourg; Trinity College, Church of England, Toronto; Protestant Episcopal College, Church of England, Toronto; Knox College, Presbyterian, Toronto; Woodstock College, Baptist, Woodstock; Huron College, Church of England, London.

*Special Professional Schools.*

School of Practical Science, Toronto; Schools of Medicine in connection with the several Universities; Law School, Toronto, (———); the Normal School, Toronto; the Normal School, Ottawa; the Agricultural College, Guelph; various private Commercial Colleges and Schools.

*Other Educational Institutions.*

School for the Deaf and Dumb, Belleville; School for the Blind, Brantford

*Ladies' Colleges, Ontario.*

Wesleyan Female College, Hamilton; Wesleyan Female College, Whitby; Presbyterian Female College, Brantford; Presbyterian Female College, Ottawa; Alexandra Meth. Epis. Female College, Belleville; Alma Meth. Epis. Female College, St. Thomas; Hellmuth Ch. of Eng. Ladies' College, London; Bishop Strachan Ch. of Eng. Ladies' School, Toronto; Dufferin House, Miss Dupont's Ladies' School, Toronto; Rolleston House, Mrs. Neville's Ladies' School, Toronto; Mrs. Nixon's Ladies' School, Toronto; Mrs. Rolph's Ladies' School, Toronto.

*Colleges for Boys, Ontario.*

Upper Canada College, Toronto; Dufferin College, Ch. of Eng., London; Trinity College School, Ch. of Eng., Port Hope; Collegiate Institutes at London, Brantford, Galt, Hamilton, St. Catharines, Toronto, Collingwood, Cobourg, Peterboro. Kingston, Ottawa.

## EDUCATION—1878-79.

### PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.

#### *McGill University, Montreal.*

**B.C.L.**—Armine D. Nicolls, B.A.; Robt. D. McGibbon, B.A.; George E. ton, William F. Ritchie, B.A.; E. B. Busted, George F. Carter, Charles B.A.; Paul G. Martineau, B. C. McLean, Albert Leblanc, Z. E. Cornell, B. J. Trudel, Walter Lord Ross, Leandre Ethier, Alexander E. Duncan, McNaughton, Edmond B. St. Jean, J. Henri Pillet, Leon Ledieu, Alderic Beth P. Leet.—**M.D. C. M.**—J. I. Brown, Henry J. Burwash, Billie P. Philip E. Carman, Murdoch Chisholm, William Case, Thomas Gray, G. Groves, David F. Gurd, George C. Hart, Franklin Hanna, Alfred J. H. Andrew D. Imrie, Joseph A. Jackson, Charles J. Jamieson, John B. I. John M. Lefebvre, Hoyes D. Lloyd, Charles C. Lyford, John A. McArthur J. McCully, M.A.; George McCullough, William J. McGuigan, Stuart George B. Menzies, Oscar B. Riley, M. C. Rutherford, John G. Scott, Ma Seymour, William J. Shaw, John Smith, Richmond Spencer, William R. land, Clarence A. Weagant, Hedley V. Williston, M.A.—**B. A. in Ac** Alexander S. Cross, Robert J. B. Howard, William D. Lighthall, Will Clure, Richard G. McConnell.—**B. A. in order of merit**—William H. Holton H. Wood, Campbell Lane, William W. Redpath, Robert McKibb **M.A. in course.**—William B. Dawson, B.A.; John Simpson, B.A.; Ge Chandler, B.A.—**LL.D. & D. C. L.**—Richard J. Wicksteed, M.A.; Cushing, M.A.; Rev. Henry Wilkes, M. A., D. D., LL.D.; Rev. John J. D. D., LL.D.; Francis Parkman, M.A., LL.D.

#### *University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville.*

**D. D. (Hon.)**—Rev. Henry Roe, M.A.—**M.A.**—Frederic C. Boulbee Leray, Armine D. Nicolls, James Simpson.—**B. A.**—William Percy Ch prizeman; W. J. Harper, Peter H. Keays, James A. Keays, prizeman.—**C. M.**—Denis D. Gaberty, gold medalist; George Washington Nelson, pr George Oliver Gernon, George G. Gale, James F. T. Jenkins, Charles M Mathew Mark Kannon, Charles E. D. Comeau, Rudolphe E. C. Leproh **M.D. ad Eundem.**—Dr. Laphorn, Laval; Dr. George E. Armstrong, Dr. Brodie, McGill.

#### *University of Laval, Quebec.*

**B.S.**—Arthur Vaillancourt, prizeman; Rodrigue Laberge.—**B. L.**—ippe E. Panet.—**B. A.**—Gilbert Miville Dechêne, prizeman Philippe prizeman; Daniel Hennessey, prizeman; Avila Bourbonnais, Fernand Alfred Richard.—**M. B.**—Damase Carrières, prizeman; Samuel J. E Clovis Mayrand, Joseph A. Pelletier, Auguste C. Hamel, Emile Portier, H. Blaydon, Edmond H. Provoet, prizeman; Aime Trudel, prizeman; Stanislas Glasston, Joseph Eusèbe Bergeron, Charles Noel Barry, pr George Théophile Moreau, L. G. Philéas Deblota.—**M. D.**—Charles h trault, Norbert Fafard, Elzéar Berthelot, Severin Lachapelle, Bailuste Asarie Brodeur, A. A. Foucher, L. S. A. de la Chevrolière, prizeman.— (cfvll) **LL.B.**—Cusack P. Roney, L. Felix M. Pinault, Eugène Simard, Eugène Pouliot, prizeman; François Xavier Gosselin, Joseph Evariste Archibald Cook.—**B. C. L. (Cancr.)**—John Seubert.—**B. D.**—John McDonald, Narcisse Alph. Lemieux, William Grant, John Seubert, Emile George Pelletier, Louis St. Pierre, Louis Lessard, A. Percy Phillips.— Joseph Quinn, M. A.—Emmanuel Gullbert, Pierre Girard.—**LL.D. (J en Droit.)**—Pierre Eugène Lafontaine, prizeman; Thomas Chapais, pr Bruno Nantel, Charles Alphonse Léveillé, Joseph Adolphe Chauret, Métari Descarriers, Jules André St. Julien.—**L. M. (Licencioles en M)**—Charles Narcisse Gauvreau, A. Israel Joncas, François Xavier Gosselin A. Langlois, Eugène Bédard, prizeman; Pierre H. Brassard, Simon prizeman; Charles E. A. Côté.

*Theological Colleges, Quebec.*

Laval College, Roman Catholic, Quebec; the Seminary, Roman Catholic, Montreal; Bishop's College, Church of England, Lennoxville; Protestant Epia. College, Church of England, Montreal; Presbyterian College, Montreal; Methodist College, Montreal; Congregational College, Montreal.

*Ladies' Colleges and Schools.—No list.*

*Boys' Colleges and Schools.—No list.*

## PROVINCE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

*University of Halifax.*

NOTE.—With this Institution is affiliated King's College, Windsor; Acadia College, Wolfville; Dalhousie College, St. Mary's College, Medical College, and Technological Institute, Halifax; St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish; Mount Allison Wesleyan College, Sackville, N.B.; and Trinity Medical School, Toronto, nine in all. Graduates, 1879: *M.B.*—Morman E. Mackay, Halifax Medical College.

*B.S.*—Alexander Howard McKay—Private Study.—*LL.B.*—William E. MacLellan, Private study; James M. Oxley, ditto.; John H. Sinclair, ditto.

*King's College University, Windsor.*

*B.A.*—C. W. Brown, T. F. Draper, F. G. Forbes.—*D. C. L. (hon.)*.—Rev. R. H. Bullock, Sir E. A. Inglefield.—*B.E.*—R. F. Unlacke, Prizeman.—*B.D.*—Rev. F. Partridge.

*Dalhousie College and University, Halifax.*

*B.A.*—Charles S. Cameron (honour man), Frederick B. Chambers, Alfred Dickie, R. R. J. Emerson, Isaac M. Maclean (honour man.)

NOTE.—A Canadian living in New York has made the largest donation ever given to a College in these British Provinces. The donor is Mr. George Monro, a Nova Scotian, now an American publisher, who has given forty thousand dollars (\$40,000) to Dalhousie College, Halifax. The money will be applied to the endowment of a Professorship in the department of physics, to which a salary of \$2000 per annum will be attached. It has been decided that the new Professorship shall be offered to Dr. J. Gordon McGregor, a young Nova Scotian, who, after a brilliant career in Dalhousie, won high honors in European Universities, and ultimately obtained an important appointment, which he still holds, in an English college.

*Acadia College and University, Wolfville.*

*B. A.*—Charles K. Harriston, Adonirour J. Denton, Granville B. Healy, Arthur W. Armstrong, Wm. P. Shafner, Robert G. Healy, Charles D. Rand, Ralph Hunt, Henry B. Ruggles, H. Albert Spencer, Ormond Forayth, Horace L. Beckwith, A. Hobart.—*M. A.*—Benjamin Rand, B.A.

## PROVINCE OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

*Mount Allison Wesleyan University, Sackville.*

*B.A.*—Frederick A. Bulkley, W. Arthur Black, Prizeman, Rolph Colfitts; Thomas E. Colfitts, Benjamin Hills, Harvey E. Kennedy, Alfred E. McAlpine, Daniel D. Moore, George O. Robinson, John W. Wadman.—*R. S.*—Albert J. Chapman.

## PROVINCE OF PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.

Mr. D. A. Ross, of Wigg, P. E. I., won, in September 1879, the John Stewart MUI Scholarship at University College, London.

**EDUCATION—1878-79.**

## SUMMARY OF DEGREES CONFERRED.

[illegible]

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW.

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### CANADA.

At the opening of 1879 the prospect in Canada, viewed from the commercial and financial stand-point alone, was certainly most discouraging. Prices of farm produce ruled low—much lower than at the opening of 1878. The lumber trade still remained as dull as ever, and though those engaged in it must have felt reasonably sure that the revival of business, then already begun in the United States, could not fail to make itself felt ere long in an improved American demand, yet the hopes they may have entertained were not definite enough to fix a date for extension of operations, and for the first half of the year things went on very much as before. All the influences usually affecting commercial prospects were for a time put in the shade by the question of what the new tariff would be, and what effects it would probably have on the country's business. Whatever views business men may have entertained in private, nearly all public expressions of opinion were so strongly coloured by political feeling that scarcely any opinion based on considerations purely commercial could be obtained. Much of the excitement incident to the general election of 1878 yet remained, and the inevitable tariff discussion in Parliament was looked forward to almost as a renewal of the battle. That the new Government had a large majority in the House was certain, and it was next to a certainty that important tariff changes would be proposed, but as to the precise scope and extent of these changes the public had nothing but conjectures. It is much to be desired that it were possible to present the actual condition of business during the year, and the changes in the general prospect from time to time, apart from the tariff question as a political issue. But this it would be simply impossible to do, commercial opinion being on both sides so closely intertwined with political opinion that its unbiassed expression was scarcely to be looked for at all. With regard to the discussions on the comparative merits of Protection and Free Trade, both in and out of Parliament, which were carried on before and during the session, the present record has merely to state facts as they occurred, which so far is not a very difficult task; and the period of time thus indicated may fairly be extended to the end of June, the close of the fiscal year 1878-79. But it is otherwise with the history of the latter half of 1879, during which time the question of how a protective tariff would work gave place to that of how it was actually working. Before, the conflict was one of opinion mostly, but afterwards the facts themselves became the chief subject-matter of dispute. Did business and employment improve during the year, or did they get worse instead of better?—that is the question which has to be answered. It may be said that, excepting the one great event of the adoption of the new tariff, the first half of the year has little of importance to leave behind it on the commercial record. During the few weeks next preceding the 15th of March there was an unprecedented rush of imports through the Custom House, and largely increased payments of excise duties on spirits taken out of bond, as is shown by figures elsewhere given. After that date there was of course a corresponding decrease in the business of both Customs and Excise, the country's probable requirements having been largely anticipated and provided



## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW—1879.

for in advance. We may fix upon July 1st, in the very middle of the time when importation of goods under the new tariff began comparatively unaffected by the extra supplies taken in during weeks of the year. Not that these extra supplies were as yet exhausted to a large extent they still remained on hand, and, strictly speaking, the beginning of a new year's business should be dated from the 1st of September. But, all things considered, the beginning of the year—July 1st—coincides nearly enough with the opening of a new situation in business matters to be taken as a starting point; the advantage of being convenient for the comparison of official statistics already observed, the first half of the year may be said to have left the record only one commercial event of great importance—the adoption of a new tariff—and it is in that event, and in the events of the last six months, that the interest of the year's history lies.

The earliest and most striking events of the new period were rather and unpleasant in their nature, to say the least. The season when the banks hold their annual meetings had come, and the results disclosed meetings were, in a general way, far from being satisfactory to the shareholders. At the regular annual meeting of the Consolidated Bank, held at the end of June, the fact that unusually large losses had been incurred was enough shown, though it did not appear on the face of the statement that the existence of the bank was actually in danger; but a feeling of distrust had evidently set in, even before the meeting, and there had been considerable withdrawals of deposits in consequence. Following the meeting, the situation got worse instead of better, and on July 15th the Directors issued a statement, in response to numerous appeals, as was added. In this statement the assets of the bank were estimated to be good value for an amount from \$1,250,000 to \$1,500,000, or from 60 to 75 per cent. of the par value of the stock. Confidence was not restored, however, the run on the bank continued more pressing, and on the 31st of July its doors were closed, and it was suspended. As the Consolidated was the fourth largest bank in the Dominion, its general statement submitted at the annual meeting, and dated May 1st, has sufficient interest to be here reproduced:

### LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid up .....	\$ 23,504 74
Reserved Interest .....	7,178 01
Unclaimed Dividends .....	7,178 01
Notes in circulation .....	\$ 777,846 00
Deposits payable on demand .....	2,101,036 94
Deposits payable after notice .....	1,480,164 73
Balances due to Foreign Agents .....	25,313 28
Balances due to other Banks ....	10,181 08

### ASSETS.

Gold and Silver Coin .....	\$ 27,570 08
Dominion Notes .....	27,941 25
Notes and Cheques of other Banks .....	182,325 69
Government Debentures .....	\$ 5,105,447 50
Notes discounted Current and Loans to Corporations	267,923 25
Loans secured by Mortgages and other securities.	181,148 08
Real Estate and Mortgages on Real Estate, the property of the Bank .....	244,807 49
Overdue Debts not specially secured (Estimated Loss provided for) .....	244,807 49
Bank Premises .....	
Total Assets .....	
At debit of Profit and Loss .....	

It soon appeared that other banks too were in trouble. The Mechanics' Bank had closed on May 18th, but it was only a small concern, and the event was no surprise to the business community. The case was very different, however, when the stoppage of the Consolidated Bank, July 31st, was followed by that of the Exchange Bank on August 7th, and of the Bank of Ville Marie on the 8th. All these banks had their headquarters in Montreal, the Consolidated being the only one of them that had a western business, in Ontario; and in and around Montreal a panic set in among depositors. On the 8th a run commenced on the old-established City and District Savings' Bank, and in one day, the 9th, the alarmed depositors drew out nearly half a million dollars. That institution, however, weathered the storm,—the same day the panic appeared to have spent its force, and ere the close of business hours on the 10th the run had practically ceased. The Mechanics' Bank, as was well known, had for long existed merely on sufferance, and the Bank of Ville Marie had to be wound up for want of business to keep it going, there being in its case no loss to the general public, however, but only to the shareholders. The Exchange Bank, with a strong constituency of wealthy shareholders, emerged from its temporary eclipse, and resumed business on November 3rd. But the fall of the Consolidated Bank, with its larger capital and more extensive business, was a more serious event, and was disastrously felt in the West as well as in Montreal. On August 27th a meeting of lady shareholders of the Bank was held in Montreal, a significant circumstance, showing that much of the losses incurred had fallen on people who were ill able to bear them, or to protect their own interests. Referring to this the *Montreal Herald* said:—"The meeting was a very painful one indeed, and the report of the proceedings shows the misery which must be endured by so many dependent upon the revenue derived from their investments in shares of this Bank." A special general meeting was held on Sept. 18th, when various papers, including the resignation of the General Manager, Mr. J. B. Renny, dated July 3rd, were submitted. The meeting was adjourned without any action taken beyond authorizing the Directors to make the most they could of the bank's assets. In the September term of the Court of Queen's Bench a criminal prosecution was entered against Mr. J. B. Renny, General Manager; Sir Francis Hincks, President, and Messrs. R. J. Reekie, John Grant, John Rankin, Hugh Mackay, and W. W. Ogilvie, Directors. After various delays, the trial of Sir Francis Hincks was opened on October 16th, Mr. Justice Monk presiding. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but on motion of defendant's counsel certain points of law were reserved for further consideration, and judgment was deferred. On review of the whole case judgment was given in favour of Sir Francis Hincks, and the prosecution of the other Directors also fell to the ground. The charge had been that of making false returns to the Government, respecting the condition of the Bank, and the final decision of the Judges was substantially to this effect, that the returns made by the Consolidated Bank were so much like those of other Banks that it was impossible to condemn one without condemning the whole. The necessity of more precise statements from the Banks was clearly shown, and the law has since been amended in accordance with the general demand. It has been stated that the assets of the Consolidated Bank have been turning out better than was expected, though at best the losses to shareholders must be large.

Strange as it may appear, at the very time when failures of banks and of commercial firms seemed alarming enough, a decided improvement in business was at hand. On this point certain remarks of the *Journal of Commerce*, Aug. 29th, are worth preserving:—

"It is a notable feature, and one we venture to suggest our business men should ponder well, that during the very month that witnessed the collapse of three considerable banks, together with many mercantile failures involving large amounts, and also a quasi-monetary panic,—during and at the close of this month of August we are able to record a better general business than at any previous time throughout the season. We have taken occasion repeatedly

to utter the caution that failures are not in themselves disasters, but rather the announcement of conditions, the full practical effects of which may have been felt long before, and we think it helpful to a good understanding of the commercial situation that the present close juxtaposition of comparatively healthful business with widespread insolvency should be brought into full view."

The bank losses fell upon shareholders only; except in the case of the Mechanics' Bank, both depositors and note-holders have been paid in full. The collapse came in 1879, but business men know full well that the losses which caused it were actually made years before. That so much banking capital should have been wiped out, and that many shareholders of small means should have lost nearly their little all, was unfortunate enough. But some such lesson was really needed; we had been going wrong on a vital point with regard to the use of money. Too many people had got it into their heads that they could make themselves safe, while putting upon others all the burden and risk of manufacture, production, transportation, and exchange. It was as if a man should say: "I see people engaging in manufactures and business of various kinds, frequently making great losses, and falling in the hands of the official assignee. But I will act the cunning part, my money shall go into bank stock only, I will have nothing to do but look on at the desperate struggle for existence among those whom it is the fashion to call enterprising men, and, whoever goes to the wall, my dividends will be sure." In other words, a considerable number of individuals, possessed of more or less means, thought that they could isolate their fortunes from those of the rest of the community, and profit by the activity and business enterprise of others, without incurring any of the accompanying risks. It is a positive benefit to the country that this delusion of selfishness is in the way of being dispelled. Say that A and B, who have each \$10,000, start a business requiring bank accommodation to the extent of \$50,000. C, a capitalist, will have nothing to do with the business himself, but he is willing that the bank in which his means are invested should advance the money. If he had instead of that become an actual partner, and put \$25,000 in the business, it would have been safer, and only half as much banking accommodation would have been required. But he wishes not to be troubled with the conduct of business, and so he prefers the indirect to the direct method of investment, thinking that his money, being in the bank, will make more money for him while he is sleeping, and that he will have the profit, no matter who has the labour and sorrow. But the event does not always fulfil such comfortable expectations; mercantile firms fail, and banks make losses. If the "solid" men of the country would invest more of their money directly in business, and as actual partners, and less in the indirect way, as bankers, merely, the general standing of our commercial firms would be higher, and there would be fewer failures. When such men withdraw their capital, their conservatism, and their caution from direct investment in business, they simply reduce by so much the general mercantile strength of the community. Of course, both methods of investment are necessary, both are required to keep business moving, and both we must have. Where we have been going wrong is on a question of degree; too many people have tried to make money out of banking, while too few of our moneyed men have been willing to take a hand in actual business. The lesson that the field for the profitable employment of banking capital is but limited in Canada, and that people must perforce give themselves the trouble of finding other forms of investment, has been pretty well driven home of late. Still, capital to a large aggregate is held by people who refuse to touch real estate, who would think themselves fools to risk anything as merchants or manufacturers, and who look upon banks as institutions through which they can make money without either trouble or risk to themselves. Experience oft repeated must tell, however, and it may be hoped that more and more of our "solid" men will invest their energy and attention, as well as their money, in business, instead of trusting bank investment to do everything for them. These reflections are truly

*apropos* of the year's events; it will remain on record that in 1879 the evil pointed out came to a head in Canada. Too much banking capital, and too little capital more directly and more productively employed, is the great commercial lesson which the year leaves behind it. We have gone beyond the limits of safety in mere buying and selling, and borrowing; and the necessity of turning our energies more to actual production is surely obvious enough after the hard raps of 1879.

It is almost impossible to make anything like a connected statement of facts as to the condition of business which does not involve expressions of opinion as well. But if we would find fair and competent statements of this kind—statements of a character to command public confidence—one knows not where to look for them if they are not to be found in strictly commercial journals, the strength of whose position lies in their keeping clear of party politics, and in the commercial columns of the leading dailies. If from these sources we cannot glean the truth as to business matters, then we had better say at once that proper business journalism does not exist in Canada. It is certain that our business men, who ought to be competent judges, would refuse to make any such damaging admission; and we may therefore have confidence in placing upon the record such extracts from journals of the classes mentioned as appear to be to the point, on the question as to the actual condition of business in Canada during the latter half of the year 1879. The following extracts are given in the order of their dates. Under the heading of "Cheering News from Montreal," the *Toronto Globe* of September 6th gave prominent place in its editorial columns to the following, from the *Herald* of the day before:—

"It is long since it has been in the power of Canadian journals to speak in congratulatory terms on the aspect of commercial matters; but we think we are justified in doing so to-day. We have for some time past mentioned that there were indications of amendment in the condition of the finance and commerce of the country; but have refrained from jumping too hastily at the conclusion that bottom had been touched, and that we were again moving upward. But matters now strongly point to an improved state of affairs. The 4th of September is always regarded as a critical test of mercantile ability to pay up indebtedness, and inquiry at the banks shows that though there was a very large amount of paper maturing to day, engagements have generally been very satisfactorily met. It is not putting it in too strong a light to say that bankers' expectations have been more than realized. We think we may say that the turn has come, and under a *regime* of prudence, the necessity for which has been so strongly impressed upon all by the events of the past, we need not anticipate any retrogression from the upward step which has been taken."

*Montreal Gazette*, Sept. 12th.—"The fall trade of 1879 is being ushered in under circumstances of a peculiarly favorable nature, which augur magnificent results. The abundance of our cereal products at a time when Europe never needed them more, is singularly fortunate, and will prove a powerful stimulus to the revival of trade which set in some time since. A sudden demand for dairy produce has sprung up, large quantities have been purchased, and considerable funds have already found their way into the hands of the farmers, to be transferred in turn to the tills of the country merchants, and thence remitted to wholesale men in the cities. The prices of wheat, peas, barley, rye, butter and cheese are advancing, and the demand therefor bids fair to increase. Dry goods' men speak cheerfully of the situation, and grocers anticipate the best fall business experienced for many years. Hardware and iron merchants have also a more encouraging time before them. Among the leather merchants a very buoyant feeling exists, induced by an increased volume of business at remunerative prices. Boot and shoe manufacturers are quite jubilant over the revival of trade, and predict still better times ahead. In brief, nearly every branch of trade is improving. Manufactures are beginning to flourish, and the signs of

the times indicate that Canada is on the threshold of an era of commercial prosperity."

*Montreal Herald*, Oct. 3rd.—"The best feature in financial affairs this year is the improvement reported by most branches of trade in the way in which finances are coming to hand, while even better results are anticipated as the crops begin to be moved, and the farmers are receiving cash for grain."

*Montreal Gazette*, Oct. 10th.—"The proverbially dull times have passed and we have now reached an active and prosperous period in the commercial history of the Dominion, such an one as has not been witnessed for several years past. Nearly every branch of the wholesale trade is thriving upon an increased volume of business and good paying profits. Our manufacturing industries have sprung into new life and activity, and are now employing more operatives than at any time since the late trade panic commenced. Hoarded commodities, being brought from its vaults and hiding places, and is fast finding profitable employment in the heavy fall trade of 1878. The country teems with an abundance of farm produce, which is being sold at handsomely remunerative prices. In brief, the times are full of profit to all classes of our people."

*Toronto Monetary Times*, Dec. 5th.—"The business done this fall (in dry weather) has been probably the most satisfactory for years. Purchases have been made with caution and some discretion by the retail trade; their stocks are light, mostly staple, increasing in value, besides, and their owners appear more contented upon getting living profits, all good features. Failures are less frequent; one prominent wholesale merchant in this line tells us that his firm has not been interested in an insolvent estate for six months, a most marked improvement from the continuous shower of assignees' notices of previous seasons."

*Monetary Times*, Dec. 12:—"That a wave of new-found prosperity is passing over Canada is too palpable a fact to admit of doubt by the most skeptical; but whether this wave is to continue to flow and to become a constant increasing tide, is a matter of the greatest interest to all connected with business. It is quite possible that the abundance produced by a harvest of extraordinary richness may produce a temporary prosperity which time will prove to be only fitful and evanescent. If this be the case, its effects will pass away as quickly as they developed, and we shall find ourselves, before a year has rolled round, in a deeper valley of depression than ever. Such has been, and they may recur. \* \* \* Then, and as a further aid in the consideration of the matter, we come to the vexed question of National Policy. Whatever theory may be held with regard to the bearings of a protective system, there can be no doubt that thus far a considerable stimulus has been given to many lines of manufacturing industry. Even if there has been much increase of profit to manufacturers as yet, the increased volume of business must produce very sensible advantages in various directions. A demand for labor, and for all the fruits of that labor; an increased demand for machinery, with all that is implied in the fact that much of this machinery is made by ourselves; improved traffic over our railroads, and increased business at the banks, are all certain to flow from it. These things have already begun to show themselves, and they must continue to increase in volume as the development of manufactures under the new system goes on, for that there will be farther development (possibly, in some lines, an excess of it) no one can doubt. \* \* \* Upon the whole, then, we are strongly inclined to the opinion that a real turn in the tide has been reached, and that our present prosperity will not be of a fitful and evanescent character. If this be so, certain consequences will be sure to follow. There will undoubtedly be a gradual rise in the value of all kinds of property. Sawmills and limits that have long been idle in the market will again be enquired for. Debts will be better paid. Credit will be dispensed more safely, though probably in a reduced volume. The farmer will lose less and pay more. Investments of capitalists will appeal

value. Stocks which have already risen may rise further in price, and the prosperity will pervade all classes of the community."

The extracts which follow, though bearing date in 1880, refer to the business of 1879.

*Montreal Journal of Commerce*, January 2, 1880 :—"The shipping trade has been excellent,—steady engagement of all tonnage offering at good paying rates from shortly after the opening of navigation to its very close. Farmers have been especially favored with the double boon of good crops and high prices, and the outflow of their prosperity has percolated through our whole commercial system, infusing new life into every artery."

*Journal of Commerce*, January 9th, 1880 :—"The year opens well. Expectations of a reasonably good business abound, and these are not based upon theories, but upon the solid fact of good and advancing prices, a profitable fall trade extending up to the close of the year, and more money in circulation, as indicated by prompt payments, than for years past. Under such conditions all branches of industry naturally wear a cheerful aspect, and it is certainly gratifying, especially after so long an era of depression and discouragement as that just passed has been, to come upon a year opening with fair promises supported by recent good performance."

*Montreal Witness*, January 20th, 1880 :—"The increase in the total amount of liabilities during the past year is owing in a measure to the failures of four banking institutions, whose liabilities were, of course, far above the average. Were it not for the failure of these banks, the year would probably be, with respect to the total amount of liabilities, the most favorable since 1874. Thus the average liabilities have also been greatly increased, being in 1879 \$15,490 against \$14,088 in 1878, and \$14,657 in 1875. The number of failures is very large, but there can be no doubt that these have also been increased in consequence of the general apprehension concerning the amendment, or total repeal, of the insolvent law, apprehensions which were not unfounded, as the repeal bill was only prevented from becoming law by the action of the Senate."

Some events of the year may be briefly chronicled, without attempting to keep strictly in the order of dates. The new tariff was announced in the House on March 14th, and took effect the same day; though, as this was after business hours, its operation may be said to have begun on the 15th. As one of the consequences, the Redpath sugar refinery in Montreal resumed operations on April 7th, after having been closed for about three years. The sale of the River du Loup section of the Grand Trunk Railway to the Canadian Government, for some time before in contemplation, was completed. On August 15th Mr. R. B. Angus, General Manager of the Bank of Montreal, sent in his resignation. Prominent shareholders made much effort to induce him to remain, but he declined, and on Sept. 23rd Mr. C. F. Smithers, for some time joint agent along with Mr. Walter Watson, of the Bank in New York, was appointed to the position. Mr. Angus soon afterwards left for St. Paul, Minnesota, to become General Manager of the St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway. Under the depression of years preceding and a large bonded debt, owned for the greater part in Holland, this enterprise had been for some time in a state of collapse. In 1878 a syndicate was formed, consisting of Mr. George Stephen, Montreal; Mr. Donald A. Smith, M. P.; Mr. W. H. Kiltson, and one or two American gentlemen, and the whole property, bonds and all, including two million acres of land granted by the Government, was purchased at something like 12½ per cent. on face value. In order to carry out the transaction a large sum of money was borrowed from the Bank of Montreal, which was repaid in 1879, after the negotiations of new bonds to the amount of eight million dollars in New York. This was one of the most remarkable operations of the kind ever attempted by only a few enterprising men—remarkable both for its magnitude and for the success which attended it from the first. The closing months of the year witnessed a notable increase of receipts on the Grand Trunk and Great Western Railways; but the great improvement in the fortunes of these roads, the former especially, belong-

to the history of 1880. In spite of determined opposition from the Vanderbilt interest, the Grand Trunk secured a through way of its own to Chicago, thereby immensely strengthening its position. In August Mr. Childers, now a member of the Gladstone Government, resigned his position as President of Western of Canada, and was succeeded by Col. Grey. In July, at a the Dominion Telegraph Company, the leasing of the whole line to can Union Telegraph Company was formally approved of, and the l pany took possession, Mr. Thomas Swinyard continuing as Manager. The year will be remembered for the remarkable rise and expansion phone system in Canada, the various telegraph and telephone compa during its course spread networks of wires through the principal cities. During the year the business of carrying fish for export was largely e the Atlantic coast; and in the fall unusually large shipments of potatoes to Great Britain formed a feature of the export trade. Imp discoveries of phosphates west of the Ottawa and elsewhere near th boundary of the Laurentian formation, were announced by Mr. Ven Canada Geological Survey. In the iron mining districts, especial Kingston, Belleville, Port Hope, and Cobourg, there was a great operations, and large quantities of ore were taken out. It all went, l feed American furnaces, the wealthy and enterprising Province having only the ability to export its treasures of iron ore, but l little more necessary for manufacturing at home. During the latter year, a brisk American demand for timber sprung up, and ere the navigation closed, all the lumber piled up at Ottawa, suitable for the market, had been sold. There was, of course, an advance in freig first time in five or six years. During the winter following, saw ml the Ottawa district largely extended their operations in the wor view to the next summer's business. There was a considerable s freights generally, both ocean and inland, during the closing mo season; and the inland carrying trade especially gave signs of rec its long depression. A rise in the price of hops, and no little spec the market in that article, was one of the features of the fall trade. the most remarkable turn in the market of all that have to be i was that in the butter and cheese trade. Up to the beginning of the wholesale price of butter in Montreal had ruled low, about fro cents, according to quality. That month the rise commenced, by ( September the outside quotation had reached 17½ cents for the bes beginning of October, 22 cents; end of October, 27 cents; middle of 29 cents; and all through December, 29 cents. The range was 10 cent middling down to inferior qualities. At the leading cheese markets Woodstock and Belleville, the wholesale price remained at abou seldom touching 5½ cents, until the second week of September, when vices brought a rise to 7½ cents. There was the same experience in tl New York; prices there scarcely varying more than a quarter of a Canadian prices. The end of September, Canadian quotations were 12½ cents; during October, from 11 to 13; November, 11½ to 13½ cents cember, 12 to 13 cents. The advance of over 80 per cent. in the price with the price of cheese more than doubled, must have brough money " to cheesemakers and dealers, and constitutes a cheering feat year's commercial history.

#### FAILURES IN 1878 AND 1879.

Comparative statement of Failures in Canada in 1878 and 1879.  
Report of Dun, Wiman & Co.'s Commercial Agency:

	No.	Amount.
1878, 1st quarter . . . . .	555	\$9,100,829
" 2nd " . . . . .	192	4,407,400
" 3rd " . . . . .	245	4,639,692
" 4th " . . . . .	373	5,013,941
Whole year, 1878. . . . .	1615	\$23,152,262





In the United States one trader in every 84 failed in 1878, showing an improvement. In Canada there were 30 failures for every 30 traders. Canada, with 50,000 traders, reported 1,500 failures in the United States, with 82,000 traders.

The commercial failures in the United Kingdom of Great Britain were unusually numerous in 1879. The number failed in 1879, given by Seyd's circular with their distribution into trades, was as follows:

Financial, wholesale and manufg branches ..	18
Retail trades, builders, publicans and professional men .....	2,
	8,
	<u>11,</u>

The number is nearly one-tenth greater last year than in 1878, but in the wholesale trades a slight diminution is shown. Of the 15,050 wholesale failures in 1878, England and Wales 13,889, Scotland 853, and Ireland 308.

The following comparative statement is taken from the Bank of England for the month of December, in 1878 and 1879 respectively;

Capital paid up, 1878 .....	1878
" " " 1879 .....	1879
Decrease .....	
Circulation, 1878 .....	1878
" " " 1879 .....	1879
Increase .....	
Discounts, 1878 .....	1878
" " " 1879 .....	1879
Decrease .....	
Specie held ... ..	1878
Dominion Notes .....	1878
	<u>1878</u>
	\$ 13,721,211 34

The capital of the Consolidated Bank, \$3,471,012 70; of the Bank of Montreal, \$1,000,000; and of the Bank of Liverpool, N.S., \$362,250, ceased to appear in the monthly statements; and that of the Bank of Cartier is given at 500,000 00, instead of \$800,745 00—a reduction of \$300,745 00. The total of these reductions is \$4,480,710 91, from which is deducted the paid-up capital of the Halifax Banking Company, \$500,000, the December statement for 1879, but not in that for December 1878. The banks mentioned a net reduction during the year of \$4,480,710 91, decrease on the whole, as given above, is \$3,980,710 91. The decrease of \$4,480,710 91, is accounted for by a small increase in the paid-up capital of the banks. From the following banks no returns are received: Bank of Columbia; Commercial Bank of Windsor, N.S.; Bank of Nova Scotia; and Union Bank, P.E.I.

#### UNITED STATES

In the United States the opening of the year was marked by the first magnitude—the resumption of specie payments after an interruption of seventeen years. The plans of the Treasury for taking the new position and maintaining it were beforehand and they were understood by the leading financiers with whom indeed he had held frequent consultations or else course to be adopted. The consequence was that from

was strong in the ability of the Treasury to sustain its position, and this feeling of confidence largely diffused itself over private as well as public finances. In reviewing the year a good American authority says:—"The leading events were so important in character, and of such controlling influence, that a mere enumeration of them in the order of their occurrence forms in itself a pointed history of the year. The resumption of specie payments on January 1; the negotiation of \$540,000,000 of U. S. four per cent. bonds, mostly at home; an excess of exports over imports of \$270,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30; a net import of gold amounting to \$88,000,000 in five months from August 1; and crops estimated at 448,775,000 bushels wheat, 1,544,889,000 bushels corn, and 5,500,000 bales of cotton—these were the great events of the year 1879, which gave rise to those extraordinary movements in commercial and financial affairs which became the subject of universal interest and congratulation among business men in this country and abroad."

The year was from the beginning one of revival and prosperity throughout the United States. The long period of depression following the crash of September, 1873, had visibly come to an end, and almost every department of trade was flowing high tide. To understand properly the nature of the revival, it would be necessary to understand in the first place that of the depression from which it was a recovery. On this point opinions differ, and what the *New York Financial Chronicle*, the authority already alluded to, says on the subject is worth preserving as a clear statement of one view which may be taken, whether it is to be generally accepted or not. "The question has often been asked," says the *Chronicle*, "why the recuperation from the financial crisis of 1873 did not come at an earlier date, and why it should have taken six years for a country of such boundless resources to regain its equilibrium, after a disturbance which appeared at the time to be little more than a temporary re-action from the effects of excessive railroad building and other expenditure in the shape of fixed capital. The answer to this inquiry is found mainly in the fact that there has been an utter misapprehension as to the character of the crisis of 1873; it was not merely a railroad panic, and the collapse of the prominent railroad enterprises was but a mark of the disaster, as the disappearance of a ship's masts is but an indication of the disaster which is happening to the sinking ship itself. The panic of 1873 will pass into history rather as the paper-money panic than the railroad panic; and as the disease had been of nearly twelve years' growth, from the suspension of specie payments in January, 1862, and the issue of greenbacks afterward, so the recovery took six years for its completion from the culmination of the panic on the 18th of September, 1873. The large crops of 1877 furnished the real starting point for the improvement in business interests, and this was followed by another abundant harvest in 1878, which made the United States a heavy exporter of domestic products, with a balance in her favor of \$281,000,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1878. But during all this period, and up to the first of July, 1879, the liquidation of debts was taking place on such an immense scale that the favorable balances were absorbed; there was no considerable import of specie from foreign countries, because bonds were sent back in payment of balances; there had been no material recovery in prices nor marked activity in commercial business up to that date. About the first of July, 1879, pig-iron was quoted at \$18.50, red winter wheat at \$1.18, mixed western corn at 42c., pork at \$10.25, cotton at 12½c., and raw sugar at 6½c. But following the resumption of specie payments, which inspired confidence on all sides, and after the last of the United States called bonds matured, on the 21st of July, 1879, and when the out-turn of the harvest was pretty well ascertained, the whole scene changed: gold began to pour into the country, business increased with wonderful rapidity, prices of stocks, bonds and merchandise advanced by jumps, and the whole field of commercial and financial transactions was marked by a great rebound from former depression, which will be remembered by the term applied in the forcible slang of the period, as the great "boom" of the Fall of 1879. In 1877 the country appeared as an insolvent debtor weighed down with a great

# FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW—1879.

burden of unpaid obligations; in October, 1879, it appeared as the same; with every matured obligation paid in full, and with abundant capital in rousing himself to engage in a new career of industrial prosperity." It was observed that we have English and American authorities in agreement as to the duration of the great depression, which is placed at six years. But while in the United States the revival has been thorough-going and complete, in Britain it has so far been but halting and partial, doubtless in great measure owing to the unsatisfactory condition of the great agricultural interest in the three Kingdoms. In Canada the very existence of revival has been denied altogether, and, although history will certainly not accept the denial, I have to record that here the revival came with steps much slower than in the neighboring Republic.

The rise of prices during the year was something remarkable, and the following table, showing what it amounted to in a number of leading articles, is worth placing upon the record. Although the table touches the early part of 1880, it is nevertheless a fair showing of what took place during 1879. The figures given are those of the New York market:

	March 1879.	March 1880.	In- crease per
Wheat, No. 2 red winter .....	\$ 1 14	\$ 1 49	
Flour, superfine .....	8 40	4 30	
Corn, steamer .....	45	61	
Oats, Western and State mixed .....	34	40	
Rye, State .....	62	68	
Cotton, middling uplands, 100 lbs .....	9 75	13 25	
Iron, No. 1 foundry .....	18 50	20 50	1
Iron, Scotch Eglinton .....	20 00	22 50	
Rails, iron, eastern .....	36 50	45 00	
Rails, steel .....	43 50	52 50	
Copper, 100 lbs .....	16 00	28 75	
Tin, Straits, 100 lbs. ....	15 50	21 75	
Lead .....	3 80	5 90	
Coal, stove .....	3 00	4 00	
Pork, mess .....	9 30	11 90	
Bacon, city long clear .....	4 87	7 12	
Lard, city .....	6 50	7 00	
Butter, State, tubs .....	23	30	
Cheese, State factory, 100 lbs. ....	9 50	13 50	
Coffee, fair Rio, 100 lbs. ....	13 50	15 00	
Sugar, raw, fair, 100 lbs. ....	6 25	7 75	
Sugar, refined, crushed, 100 lbs. ....	8 87	9 75	
Cotton print cloths, 100 yards .....	3 25	5 87	

The quantity and value of leading products, in 1878 and 1879 respectively, have been estimated as below by the Agricultural Department at Washington:

Crops.	1878.		1879.	
	Product.	Value.	Product.	Value.
Wheat, bush ...	420,122,400	\$ 320,316,424	419,755,000	
Corn " .....	1,398,218,750	441,151,605	1,514,791,000	
Oats " .....	413,378,600	101,915,831	361,251,000	
Rye " .....	25,842,700	13,542,825	23,840,500	
Barley " .....	4,215,680	24,483,315	40,144,200	
Buckwheat, bush. ..	12,266,850	6,451,120	13,145,650	
Cotton, bales .....	5,216,000	193,851,611	5,020,347	
Tobacco, lbs. ....	802,540,700	22,137,428	841,054,650	
Hay, tons .....	89,678,96	287,543,752	37,614,000	
Potatoes, bush .....	124,120,600	73,050,120	181,200,000	
Total .....		1,483,570,808		1,004,49

The crop of 1877 was also a very heavy one, and went far to enhance the good effect of the two following: Three good crops in succession, with good prices on the average, must have greatly contributed to the general revival of 1879.

The year witnessed only one change in the American custom's tariff—the abolition of the duties on quinine and salts of quinine. To what extent the protection of home manufactures contributed to the revival may be debated; that it did not prevent revival is certain. It is also certain that the revival causes home manufactures to grow, to spread, and to diffuse themselves over many and far apart sections of the country, instead of remaining confined in the old localities where first they started. The inference is unavoidable that with this wide geographical diffusion of popular interest in manufactures, protection will take all the firmer hold upon the mind of the people generally. Whether protection be a cause of prosperity in the United States, or merely a concomitant, it has now taken too strong a hold upon the country to be lightly discarded. Alterations there may be, or perhaps a general reconstruction, with a view to a more systematic whole; but the principle itself seems to be established with our neighbors, as something which they will resolutely refuse to part with.

During the year public attention was conspicuously drawn to the attempt of James R. Keene and other capitalists to "make" the price of wheat for the world in Chicago, instead of allowing it, as before, to be determined in the leading markets of Europe. This gigantic "corner," or "wheat deal," commenced in October, 1878, in New York, and was soon afterwards extended to Chicago. Within nine months from the commencement of operations the combination handled some thirty million bushels of wheat, about two-thirds of the quantity in Chicago. That particular "deal" came to a close in midsummer, 1879, but operations for a new one were commenced in the fall of the year. For several months the price of wheat at Chicago was, maintained at figures out of proportion to Toronto prices, in fact, at figures which rendered it impossible to ship to New York or Liverpool at a profit, the consequence being an enormous accumulation of wheat at Chicago, also at Milwaukee. With the opening of 1880 the collapse began, but the record of this belongs to another year.

#### EUROPE.

To go over in detail the commercial history of Europe for the year is not contemplated in these pages. But some prominent features there are, in the record of 1879, which have so important a bearing on American as well as on European affairs, that they must be taken note of, if we would gain anything like a correct general view of what the year has left behind it, as its legacy to future time. The cold, wet summer and deficient harvest over the greater part of Europe, with actual famine in Ireland, will not soon be forgotten. The *Mark Lane Express* has stated that the harvest of 1879 was the worst known in England since that journal began to publish annual returns; and one of its correspondents goes so far as to say that "such a harvest was never known since the birth of man." The *Edinburgh Scotsman* says that to parallel the bad harvest of 1879 we must go back to the disastrous years, 1799 and 1816, of which the former was the worst of the two. In 1879 the total fall of rain and snow in England was 88 inches, which is more than nine inches above the average; and over a third of the whole fell during the months of June, July and August, when sunshine instead of rain was most required. The hours of actual summer sunshine were, of course, remarkably few and far between, in inverse proportion. The last four months of the year showed a great reduction of rainfall, however, (for the season) and the opinion has been advanced that an important change in the cycle of the seasons had actually set in ere the year closed. According to Professor Plazzi Smyth, we are on the verge of a heat-wave, which should reach its maximum about the middle of October, 1880. "This will give us, therefore," says *Nature*, an English illustrated journal of science, "a fine summer, a hot and dry harvest time, and a warm winter. The late cold wave has lasted

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL REVIEW—1

thirteen months (close of 1879); perhaps the hot one will make us hope so." In 1879, with just the right degree of moisture crops in North America, in Europe the crops were drowned out of rain. On the other hand, a season just hot and dry enough possible for Europe, may, in America, be so excessively dry as to cause deficiency, especially in Kansas and other Western States, the conditions of 1879. The unfavourable season, for Europe, brought a crisis with British agriculturists. The pressure of foreign breadstuffs along with several bad seasons at home, came to this year, and in compliance with a general demand a Royal Commission was appointed to report upon the prevailing agricultural distress, and if such could be suggested. The forcing of public attention to the British farmer now, and his prospects in time to come, are events of the year; one of those events, too, that bring consequences in their train. As might have been expected in a season of deficient sunshine, the wine crop of France was the poorest in years, and one result of this is seen in the very largely increased price of spirits in that country from potatoes and various grains. The wine in France for 1879 is estimated at something under 28 millions (the hectolitre is 22 gallons), which is 21 million hectolitres less than of 1878, and thirty millions less than the average of the last ten years, an enormous falling off. Good seasons may come after bad ones, and are sure to come, under natural laws of compensation which since the Deluge. But to the British farmer the pressure of foreign competition together is something of a permanent threat, and remains to rest and remain with him; and in some of the countries of Europe the ravages of the phylloxera are far more than any adverse turn of the seasons merely.

A good English authority considers it very probable that the depression will, in future, be reckoned from September, 1879. The former witnessed the coming of the great financial crisis in the States, the latter saw the beginning of revived trade in Canada, too, we may add. Coming after a long period of depressed prices, indications of a revival are to be seen in the markets for commodities, the prices of which, in London, advanced as follows in the year, but chiefly during the last four or five months of the year: hemp, 82 per cent; Scotch pig iron, 50; British bars, 35; tin, 37; cotton yarn, 26; tea, 36; lead, 31; jute, 27; tallow, 25; sugar, 18; wheat, 18; copper, 13; and wool, 9 per cent. Except the rise in which has not since been sustained, these advances are considered as being largely of a permanent character, an opinion confirmed by a subsequent decided advance in wool of from 10 to 20 per cent in the first half of 1880. This first forward movement in the prices of commodities, coming after a long period of prices under the average, is also seen in the case of chemicals, an important branch of British trade not mentioned in the above list, the end of the year witnessed a considerable improvement, prices having advanced from 25 to 60 per cent in the beginning of October and the middle of November, and the end of the year finds the large majority of manufacturers under engagements for 1880.

During the greater part of the year the French Tariff Commission was engaged in the work of preparing the draft of a new tariff, for the consideration of the Chamber of Deputies. The commercial treaty with England, which expired on 1st January, 1879, after a year's notice given by both Governments it has been allowed to continue in force for the completion of the new French tariff, after which another treaty will be made. It is already a foregone conclusion that the new tariff cannot possibly be as favourable to England as the old one, a



## THE MILITIA OF CANADA.

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*Classes of Militia.*—The Militia consists of all male inhabitant ages of 18 and 65. It is divided into four classes: 1st class—men 18 to 25 years, who are unmarried or widowers without children. 2nd class—26 to 30 years, who are married or widowers with children. 3rd class—31 to 45 years, who are married or widowers with children. 4th class—46 to 65 years, who are married or widowers with children.

The above is the order in which the male population is called. The Militia is divided into Active, Reserve and Regular.

The Active Militia consists of the Volunteer Militia, the Regular and the Marine Militia. The Volunteer Militia being composed of men who have volunteered for voluntary enlistment; the Regular Militia of men who have enlisted to serve in the Regular corps permanently embodied for three years or who have been balloted\* to serve; the Marine Militia composed of persons whose usual occupation is upon any steam or sailing vessel. The Reserve Militia consists of the whole of the men who are not in the Active Militia for the time being. The period of service, in the Volunteer Militia is three years, in the Regular and Marine Militia is five years. Men enrolled in the service companies of Regular or Marine Militia during any such two years are not again liable to be taken for duty until all the other men in 1st, 2nd or 3rd class of the same division have volunteered or been balloted to serve. No Member of Militia corps can, in time of peace, resign under six months' notice.

As the ballot has not been put in force since the existence of the Militia, the whole of the Active Militia may be said to be Volunteer Militia. Regular Militia has no special meaning, unless it be applied to the Militia of artillery, "A" and "B," permanently embodied, one at Kingston and the other at Quebec. They had no existence, when the present Act, which contemplates the withdrawal of the Imperial troops, was passed. It contains no provisions for the maintenance of regular troops, or the three classes of enlistment now sanctioned for those corps.†

The Marine Militia unfortunately has no existence beyond the nautical calling of individuals being noted in the enrolment of

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\*Exemption on providing a substitute by payment of 30 dollars.

†These two batteries or Royal gunnery schools as they are called, were formed of Officers and men selected from the Active Militia. The Officers held no Commission except in the corps from which they were selected, and the men were not enlisted except in their original corps, but were sent to the schools of gunnery for one year, were re-enrolled for a further period in their respective corps. The serious inconvenience of this was the fact of the original corps sometimes becoming non-effective both in Officers and men. The gunnery schools of Officers and men had existed for many years, but the Officers and men apparently without legal status. This was remedied by granting commissions to the Officers of "A" and "B" and enlisting the gunners in those corps for three years.

which takes place every five years. During Fenian raids Militia Artillery, with field guns, were placed on board lake steamers.

*Enrolment.*—Canada is divided into 12 military districts; these are sub-divided into Brigade and Regimental Divisions, and again into Company Divisions.

In each Regimental Division, one Lieutenant-Colonel and two Majors of Reserve Militia are appointed from the residents therein,\* all Militia orders and reports are sent to and received through them. In each Company Division one Captain, and one Lieutenant, and one Ensign are likewise appointed to the Reserve Militia. These are responsible by seniority to the regimental staff. Enrolment is carried on by Officers of Company Divisions, and the list is corrected before 28th February every fifth year; from the Company returns the regimental rolls are made up. The "enrolment" for which the company Officers are responsible is "held to be an embodiment of all the Militiamen enrolled, and renders them liable to serve, unless exempt by law."

*Exemptions:* Judges, clergy, ministers of religion, professors in colleges and universities, or teachers of religious orders, warden keepers, guards of penitentiaries, officers, keepers and guards of public lunatic asylums, persons disabled by bodily infirmity and the only son of a widow, being her only support.

The following, though enrolled, are exempted from Active service, except in case of war, invasion or insurrection. Half-pay Officers of Her Majesty's Army and Navy sea-faring men, and sailors actually employed in their calling, pilots and apprentice pilots during the season of navigation, masters of public and common schools.

Her Majesty is empowered by the Act to make such regulations for the enrolment of such horses as may be necessary for the purpose of field artillery and cavalry.

The oath to be taken by all ranks of Active Militia is simply as follows:—"I, A. B., do sincerely promise and swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to Her Majesty." It can be administered by the Commanding Officer.

*Balloting.*—When the Active Militia is to be organized for drill or act al service and enough men do not volunteer in any Company Division to complete the quota required from that Division, the men in the 1st class are balloted first, if the number of men required is greater than the whole number in 1st class, then the second class is required to make up the deficiency, and so on through each class; but at no time—says the Act—"shall more than one son belonging to the same family, residing in the same house—if there be more than one inscribed on the militia roll—be drawn, unless the number of names so inscribed be insufficient to complete the required proportion of service men."

*Officers; Appointment and Relative Rank.*—Appointments of Officers to the Active Militia are provisional, pending the taking out of a certificate of fitness from one of the Military schools of the Dominion.†

According to the Act, Officers of Her Majesty's Regular Army are always reckoned senior to Militia Officers of the same rank whatever be the dates of their respective commissions.

The Canadian Militia Act also provides that each of the twelve Deputy Adjutant Generals of Districts "shall command the Militia in his district."‡

The relative rank and authority of Officers in the Militia of Canada, shall be

\*It is to be regretted that these Officers of Reserve Militia for the most part have no practical Military training whatever, and have not even passed through the Active Militia.

†There are no cavalry or infantry schools. the appointment of Officers of those branches are confirmed by boards of Militia Officers. though a few Officers of cavalry and infantry are occasionally allowed to fill vacancies at the artillery schools where an endeavor is made to give instruction in all arms.

‡But on occasions of emergency, when the troops of one military district have been ordered into another, both Adjutant-Generals have claimed the command.



the same as the relative rank and authority of Officers in Her Majesty's Regular Army; and any body of Militia assembled on parade, shall be commanded by the Officer highest in rank then present, on duty and in command, or the senior of two or more Officers of equal rank; provided that no Officer whose rank is provisional only shall under any circumstances command an Officer of the same grade whose rank is substantive.

The present law permits the training annually of a number not exceeding 45,000 mil ranks. The training period for Active Militia, called out for drill, is not to exceed 15, nor to be less than 8 days in any one year.

Non-commissioned officers and privates of mounted corps, receive, for each day's drill of three hours, 75 cents for each horse that has taken part in the drill; and every Officer and man in the Regular and Marine Militia and the Militia of Reserve Militia, called out for training, receive 50 cents for each day. Payment for drill is made on proof of compliance with regulations (the drill and efficiency of the several corps).

The Militia, or any part of it, may be called out for "actual service, within or without the Dominion," whenever it appears advisable to do so on account of war, invasion or insurrection, or danger of any of them, and when called out, it may be placed by Her Majesty under the orders of the Commander of Her Majesty's Regular Forces in Canada, and will be paid at such daily pay as are paid in Her Majesty's Service.

Officers and men when called out for actual service, and also during the annual training, or during drill or parade of his corps, or on special duty while wearing uniform, are subject to the rules and Articles of War, the Mutiny Act, the Queen's Regulations and Orders for the Army, and laws then applicable to Her Majesty's troops in Canada, and not inconsistent with the Canadian Act.

*Command in Chief.*—By the 15th section of the British North America Act, 1867, the Command in Chief of Land and Naval Militia was vested in the Queen, to be exercised and administered by Her Majesty personally, or by the Governor-General as Her representative.

The Minister of Militia is charged with and responsible for the administration of Militia affairs, including all matters involving expenditure, and the construction, gunboats, ordnance, ammunition, arms, armouries, stores, &c.

The Governor may appoint a Deputy Minister and such other Officers as may be necessary. By a late Order the Command of the Militia may be exercised by a Colonel of Her Majesty's Army, having the local rank of Major-General.

The Adjutant-General of Militia for the Dominion of Canada shall be a person educated to the military profession and who has attained the rank of Captain in Her Majesty's Regular Army. He shall have the rank of Colonel in the Militia. A Deputy Adjutant-General of Militia is also provided for each military district as well as a Deputy Adjutant-General and staff for each military district.

Her Majesty may further appoint Staff Officers of the Militia with such ranks as from time to time may be found requisite or necessary for the efficient service of the Militia, but in no case to exceed that of Major-General.

The above is an outline of the legal enactments on which the Militia of Canada rests.

*The Militia.*—Ontario is divided into 4 military districts.

No. 1 Military District comprises Western Ontario, with its headquarters at London.

*Infantry*—11 battalions and 2 independent companies. *Cavalry*—1 regiment of 4 troops. *Artillery*—2 field batteries; 2 garrison batteries.

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\*The Militia can be called out in aid of the civil power on a written requisition by the Mayor or any two magistrates in any municipality in which a riot is taking place, and the Officer in command is to obey such instructions as may be fully given him by any magistrate in regard to such riot.

No. 2 Military District, at the western end of Lake Ontario, with its head-quarters at Toronto. *Infantry*—15 battalions and 1 independent company, with mountain guns. *Cavalry*—Governor General's body guard, 2 troops; 1 regiment, 7 troops. *Artillery*—3 field batteries; 2 garrison batteries. *Engineers*—1 company.

No. 3 Military District, east end of Lake Ontario, with head-quarters at Kingston. *Infantry*—10 battalions. *Cavalry*—2 regiments. *Artillery*—2 field batteries; 4 garrison batteries.

No. 4 Military District, Eastern Ontario, with head-quarters at Brockville. *Infantry*—6 battalions, one battalion Governor-General's Foot Guards, and three independent companies. *Cavalry*—2 troops (Princess Louise Dragoon Guards, 1 troop). *Artillery*—2 field batteries; 1 garrison battery.

The Province of Quebec is divided into three military districts.

No. 5 Military District, that portion of the western end of the province and southern frontier, mainly inhabited by English Canadians; head-quarters, Montreal. *Infantry*—14 battalions and 3 independent companies. *Cavalry*—1 regiment (3 troops), and 5 independent troops. *Artillery*—3 field batteries; garrison, 1 brigade of 6 batteries and 1 independent battery. *Engineers*—2 companies.

No. 6 Military District, head-quarters, Montreal. (French Canadian troops.) *Infantry*—7 battalions and 10 independent companies. *Cavalry*—Nil. *Artillery*—Nil.

No. 7 Military District, with head-quarters at Quebec, mixed English and French Canadian troops, mainly the latter, extends to the Atlantic, along both sides of the St. Lawrence. *Infantry*—14 battalions. *Cavalry*—1 squadron. *Artillery*—1 field battery; 3 garrison batteries.

No. 8 Military District comprises New Brunswick, with headquarters at Fredericton. *Infantry*—5 battalions and 4 independent companies. *Cavalry*—1 regiment. *Artillery*—2 field batteries; 1 brigade garrison artillery (9 batteries). *Engineers*—2 companies.

No. 9 Military District, Nova Scotia. *Infantry*—9 battalions. *Cavalry*—1 troop. *Artillery*—1 field battery; 2 brigades garrison artillery (6 batteries each) and 5 independent batteries.

No. 10 Military District, Manitoba, head-quarters, Winnipeg. *Infantry*—2 independent companies. *Artillery*—1 field battery.

No. 11 Military District, British Columbia, head-quarters, Victoria, British Columbia. *Infantry*—5 independent companies. *Artillery*—2 garrison batteries.

No. 12 Military District, Prince Edward Island. *Infantry*—3 battalions. *Artillery*—4 batteries garrison artillery. *Engineers*—1 company.

The battalions consist usually of 6 or 8 companies of 40 bayonets.

The cavalry, 40 sabres per troop. The field battery, 70 gunners, and non-commissioned officers. The garrison battery, 40 gunners and non-commissioned officers; making a total of about:—*Infantry*—37,000. *Cavalry*—1,800. *Field Artillery*—1,350. *Garrison Artillery*—3,000. *Engineers*—255. Total—43,405\*.

*Canadian Military Characteristics*—Given the every-day life of a people and their physical surroundings, and it is not difficult to form a true estimate of the character of its soldiers, especially when they are a national army and not the product of one or two classes or strata of society. Perhaps the leading characteristic of all Canadians is self-reliance, a splendid military quality, especially in the rank and file during war, but capable of too extreme development among the Officers of all volunteer forces in peace time.

*Infantry*. The general characteristics of the population of great cities are much the same everywhere. They are more intelligent, but less robust, than the rural population; they readily acquire a Military carriage, precision, and smart-

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\*These numbers of course do not include the Imperial garrison at Halifax; nor are the two Regular Canadian Artillery garrisons of Quebec and Kingston, "A" and "B" Batteries, included in the militia strength of the districts.

## MILITIA—1879

ness in drill; their uniforms are better fitted, in better order, and their comparatively wealth; liberally in producing these results, which, after efficiency. But in a serious struggle the backbone is in the rural battalions. A very large proportion gages in lumbering during the winter. He who stalwart lumbermen, shared their shanty and early spring, when they drive the logs along the of their wooded wilderness, cannot but be impressed among nature's soldiers of the very best type. Canadian, there is not finer stuff for soldiers anywhere while the habits of organization and supply of the extremity of long lines of difficult communication General's department in miniature.

Lt-General Sir Selby Smyth, commanding the Infantry as follows:—

"Fortunately for the country the battalions officered, by gentlemen of zealous patriotism and in the various cities they have continued to drill as often as possible in the long and unoccupied city battalions and corps of all arms are in battalions are, owing to the absence of such so. However, they are fairly drilled too. They are equipped. They are proficient in the use of the shots, and a few weeks would suffice to place any troops."

*Cavalry.*—It may be doubted whether Canada client a body of cavalry as has been by some late Canadians are not a nation of horsemen. To Quebec are the only places where foxhounds are in necessities driving in a well-furred sleigh rather fast-trotting sulkies are more prevalent than the cavalry of Ontario and along the United States Brunswick have before now done good service as and veil of an army.

They have able and enthusiastic cavalry leaders Denison, (the well-known author of the *Hister* Turnbull, Lovelace, Saunders, and others.

The country troops are, of course, rough in abilities, who have more opportunities for discipline and appointments are kept in better order. The ledge of the country are, of course, better scouts.

Lt-Col. T. Bland Strange, R. A., Inspector of Artillery.

"*Artillery.*—The artillery is perhaps the arm in which the Canadians appear at their best. The short period of training has been a constant source of artillery officers. The practical mobility of the towns is due to its popularity among the sons their own pair of horses and enlist as drivers, perhaps be painful to the hypercritical glance familiarity would teach him that give them time almost anywhere; their Officers would select going by their target practice, would be very fairly produce the most intelligent gunners, as the rule. The system of selecting artillery marksmen from the Association, and introduced into the Canadian land, has produced very good results."

The manufacture of heavy ordnance with their

as the conversion of the obsolete smooth-bore guns into rifles on Sir William Palliser's principle has been commenced by Messrs. Gilbert & Son, of Montreal, under the supervision of Lt. Col. Strange, Inspector of Artillery. One gun, a 32 Pr., having been successfully converted last year into a 64 Pr. Rifle, has induced the Government to enter upon the home manufacture of ordnance. The manufacture of military powder has also been satisfactorily commenced by the Hamilton Powder Company at the Windsor Mills. While the establishment of a small-arm manufactory of cartridges in the vacant government buildings at Quebec has been decided upon. Canada may, therefore, be said to have outstripped all the other colonies in the steps she has taken towards self-reliant production of artillery material.

**Engineers.**—This branch of the Militia mainly relies upon the efforts of its officers—Lt. Col. Scoble and others—to supply materials and means of instruction. But it is in contemplation to establish small companies of engineer artificers at Quebec and Kingston which may serve as a means of instruction to this branch as the Gunnery Schools have done for the artillery.

**PERMANENTLY EMBODIED REGULAR TROOPS AND MILITARY EDUCATIONAL ESTABLISHMENTS OF CANADA. ROYAL SCHOOLS OF GUNNERY.**

When the Imperial legions were withdrawn from Quebec, the last and most important stronghold of Canada proper, to Major T. B. Strange, R. A., was confided the honor of forming a garrison of loyal Canadians to guard the Imperial flag that still floated over the ancient fortress.\* A similar task devolved upon Captain G. T. French, R. A., with respect to Kingston.† How those duties were performed has been recognized by Her Majesty graciously conferring on the officers and soldiers trained during nine laborious years the honorable title of "Royal Canadian Gunnery Schools." What that labour was, can best be judged by picturing to oneself the task of raising and training an artillery garrison and re-arming a fortress without professional assistants,‡ as well as forming and conducting a theoretical and practical school of all arms, as may be seen by the curriculum of subjects taught at Quebec. The scholastic monotony has been varied by the necessity for using the soldier pupils to suppress civil disturbances, but *vires acquirit cundo*.

The following extract from General Orders will best explain the original and dominant idea in the formation of the schools, namely, to carry out garrison duties by means of recruits from the Militia, and at the same time to utilize this garrison as a gunnery school. It soon became evident that at least one battery of trained soldiers was necessary for garrison duties, while a Staff to instruct recruits from the Militia who should be supernumerary to the regular garrison,

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\* It was a curious coincidence that the two regiments first to enter Quebec after its capitulation were the last to leave it more than a century after. To an officer and detachment of the Royal Artillery, escorted by the 60th Royal American Rifles, was given the honor of hoisting the British flag at the conquest. On the withdrawal of the Imperial garrison from Quebec, to an officer of the Royal Artillery was handed over, by a detachment of the Royal Artillery and 60th Rifles, the flag, which there is no doubt Canadian soldiers would honorably defend.

† Lt.-Col. French subsequently organized the N. W. Mounted Police, and was succeeded at Kingston by Lieutenant Irwin, R. A., now Lieut.-Colonel in the Canadian Militia.

‡ Master Gunner Donaldson, and the Sergeant Assistant Gunnery Instructor, were not sent out until the following spring. Meanwhile the fortress had been re-armed during a Canadian winter by recruits of three months. The Washington Treaty had not been signed, but faith in its provisions seemed perfect. The guns had been dismounted (to enable the Royal Engineers to repair the platforms), and the troops had been withdrawn before there was time to remount them, but the task was comparatively lightened by the fact that all the artillery stores were left to hand in the most perfect order by Capt. Murray, R. A., under the directions of Colonel Gibbon, commanding Royal Artillery in British North America.

while of course eight horses were not really supposed to be sufficient for "instruction in riding and driving, moving field and siege guns, and general purposes," yet the number has not been increased.

The commercial depression of the past few years has been no doubt in a great measure the cause of delayed development of military educational establishments in Canada.

#### MILITIA GENERAL ORDERS.

Head Quarters,

Ottawa, 20th October, 1871.

An appropriation having been sanctioned by Parliament for the pay, maintenance and equipment of two batteries of garrison artillery, in order to provide for the care and protection of the forts, magazines, armament, and warlike stores, recently or about to be handed over to the Dominion Government, in the provinces of Ontario and Quebec, the formation of these batteries is hereby authorized.

It is further intended that these batteries, in addition to performing garrison duties, shall serve as practical schools of gunnery for the training of all ranks of the Militia Artillery, viz. :—by instructing gunners and drivers, and affording Officers and non-commissioned officers opportunities of joining long or short courses of instruction as may best suit them individually.

#### SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, KINGSTON.

A battery to be designated "A" Battery, will be formed, the maximum strength of which is to be 138 of all ranks and 8 horses (for instruction in riding, driving, moving field and siege guns, and general purposes )

"A" Battery will furnish a detachment for duty at Toronto.

#### SCHOOL OF GUNNERY, QUEBEC.

A Battery to be designated "B" Battery, will be formed in a similar manner, the maximum strength of which is to be (so long as the forts at Point Lévis remain unarmed) 150 of all ranks and 8 horses.

This battery will furnish detachments for the forts of Lévis and St. Helen's Island, Montreal.

*Selection of Non-Com. Officers and Men*—The non-commissioned officers and men to form "A" and "B" Batteries will be selected from those belonging to the Militia Artillery of the Dominion who may voluntarily engage therein for twelve months' duty (or for a longer period if they may so desire, and it is found expedient in the interest of the public service to approve of the same); they will be required, however, to re-enroll for three years' further service in their own batteries from the date of their joining "A" and "B" Batteries, and whilst serving with these latter they will be returned as supernumeraries on the rolls of their respective corps. Men desirous of joining "A" and "B" Batteries, who are not enrolled members of any corps, or who belong to other than artillery corps of the Active Militia, may also, if approved, be appointed to "A" and "B" Batteries, but they will be required in like manner to enroll for three years' service in some battery of artillery of the Active Militia.

Officers and non-commissioned officers selected will receive instruction, in addition to field and garrison artillery exercises, in the mode of making rafts, military bridges, &c., pontooning, formation of field works and batteries, laying gun and mortar platforms, &c., &c.

Those Officers and non-commissioned officers leaving the school at the end of three months will be entitled to first and second class gunnery certificates, provided they are found qualified.

*Batteries on Actual Service.*—The Officers, non-commissioned officers and men belonging or attached to "A" and "B" Batteries will, for purposes of discipline, be held to be called out for actual service with their respective

Militia Corps, as provided for in Section 64 of the Militia Act. The Commandants of the Schools of Gunnery may reduce non-commissioned officers for misconduct or inefficiency, and dismiss from the Schools gunners who at any time by their conduct, character, or from other causes are not likely to benefit the service by their retention in such Schools of Instruction.

*Liable to duty in any part of Dominion.*—All Officers, non-commissioned officers and men belonging or attached to "A" and "B" Batteries will be liable to duty if required in any part of the Dominion of Canada, for the whole or any portion of the period they may be on the strength of these batteries.

*Command.*—The above Schools of Gunnery, with any detachment therefrom, are placed under the immediate command of their Commandants, who will report direct to headquarters, and receive instructions solely from the Adjutant-General.

*Forts, &c, handed over to Commandants.*—The Director of Stores and Keeper of Militia Properties is hereby instructed to hand over, as soon as convenient, to the Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Kingston, the whole of the forts with the armament and stores hitherto in charge of the Officer commanding the Royal Artillery at that station, also the whole of the quarters for officers, non-commissioned officers, and men, guard-rooms, and other buildings at the *Tête du pont* Barracks, the buildings contained in the new fort, Toronto, and stores at the old fort, when required. The forts and works at Quebec and Point Levis, with the armament and stores about to be handed over by the Royal Artillery, will in like manner be transferred to the care of the Commandant of the School of Gunnery at Quebec, also the barracks with the mounted guns and stores connected therewith at St. Helen's Island, Montreal.

By Command of His Excellency the Governor General.

P. ROBERTSON Ross, Colonel,

Adjutant-General of Militia,

Canada.

The details of the subjects of instruction in the "A" Battery Gunnery School have never been published. Those of "B" Battery are here given:

#### SYNOPSIS OF OFFICERS' SHORT COURSE, GUNNERY SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

##### *Practical Exercises and Duties,*

*Garrison Artillery.*—Arm drill, Company drill, heavy gun drill, S.B., heavy gun drill rifled, Mortar drill, (removal on trench carts), gun drill, shifting ordnance, sling waggon, knotting and lashing, gun practice, making up ammunition, examination and sighting of ordnance, taking angles with sextant for range-finding, visiting (weekly) artillery stores and district, interior economy and regimental duty, attending courts-martial.

*Field Artillery.*—Field gun drill, riding and driving drill with wheel-carriages and on sleighs, field battery movements, disabled field ordnance, knotting and lashing, mounted sword exercise, gun practice, making up ammunition, and sighting of ordnance, taking angles with sextant for range-finding, interior economy, stable and regimental duties, attending courts-martials.

Officers will give their special attention to those subjects which belong to their own branch of artillery service, but will be expected to have a general idea of the whole.

#### SYNOPSIS OF SHORT COURSE, GUNNERY SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

*Theory.*—Gunnery, exclusive of applied mathematics; knowledge of artillery material, such as exists in Citadel, Quebec; laboratory operations as performed at Quebec; examination and sighting ordnance; elementary fortification; minor tactics of artillery, in connection with the other arms; range-finding, use of sextant and prismatic compass; general knowledge of militia regulations, Queen's regulations and articles of war, as applicable to militia.

## OFFICERS LONG COURSE, GUNNERY SCHOOL, QUEBEC.

*To be able to instruct in*—Gun drills, and practice with projectiles; mortar drill, and practice with projectiles; gun drill; shifting ordnance.

*To have a good knowledge of*—Infantry drill, riding drill and stable duties, field artillery movements and position, artillery material and stores, examination and sighting ordnance, laboratory operations, construction of siege batteries, rafts and bridges; gunnery and applied mathematics,\* fortification and sieges, military surveying, tactics of all arms, strategy, and military history of one campaign, interior economy, regimental duty and charge of armament of the fortress; Queen's militia regulations, and articles of war as applied to Canadian Militia.

T. B. STRANGE, Lieut-Colonel,  
Commandant S. G. and I. of A.

ROYAL MILITARY COLLEGE OF CANADA,  
KINGSTON, ONTARIO.

The Military College is established for the purpose of imparting a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with, and necessary to, a thorough knowledge of the military profession, and for qualifying Officers for command and for staff appointments.

The length of the course of instruction will be for four years.

*Instructions during the year 1879—Theoretical Subjects.*—The subject of theoretical instruction of the several classes have, in accordance with regulations, been as follows:—

*8th Class.*—Mathematics, French and German, Geometrical drawing, Free-hand drawing.

*7th Class.*—Mathematics, Military topography and civil surveying, French, Geometrical drawing, German, Fortification, Free-hand drawing.

*6th Class.*—Mathematics, Military topography and civil surveying, French, Descriptive geometry, German, Fortification, Military administration, Artillery (theory and construction of), Free hand drawing.

*5th Class.*—Mathematics, Artillery (theory and construction of), French, Descriptive geometry, Military topography and civil surveying, Fortification, Tactics, and Strategy, Free-hand drawing, German, Military administration and law.

*4th Class.*—Mathematics, Military topography and civil surveying, French, Descriptive geometry, German, Fortification, Military administration and law, Strategy and tactics, Reconnaissance, Artillery (theory and construction of), Free hand drawing, Physics, geology, civil engineering.

The Cadets are practically instructed in Infantry and Artillery drills, Military gymnastics and swordsmanship, &c. They will probably be taught equitation by the Riding establishment of Kingston Gunnery School.

A complete course of Field Fortification and Military surveying has been commenced, while torpedo practice is in contemplation as well as the construction of rafts, bridges, &c.

## RESUMÉ OF MILITIA EVENTS DURING THE YEAR 1879.

*Militia Reviews at Montreal and Toronto.*—The General Officer in Command of the Militia reports:—

"In the course of the past year two significant military displays occurred in Montreal and Toronto. They were not intended for, and could not possibly be, drill exercises or instruction in evolutions, entangled in an assemblage of some 40,000 spectators; but they were loyal assemblages of troops in the pres-

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\*Mathematical instruction has been discontinued, the limited staff of instructors not admitting of its being effectively carried out.



ence of His Excellency the Governor General and Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise. The first occurred on the Queen's Birthday, at which about 3,200 troops were on parade; the second, on the 9th September, at Toronto, when nearly 3,000 troops passed in review. At the first, the Brooklyn Battalion of New York National Guards fell into line, and fired a *feu-de-joie* with our troops. They afterwards took part in and formed an important factor in the review and field-day. This magnificent regiment, the first American battalion, as I informed them, that had been under the orders of a British general officer for full one hundred years, acquitted themselves with the credit their soldier-like appearance inspired. Their visit was in every respect a happy success, pleasantly stamped in the memory of all who participated. The Toronto review was, I believe, the largest that had ever assembled in that city. At both, the troops of all arms presented a very soldier-like appearance, each corps vying for distinction in neatness and military proficiency. His Excellency and Her Royal Highness were pleased to express their satisfaction in very gratifying terms, and I am assured these reviews were productive of good effect.

*"Militia Guards of Honour—Progress of the Governor General and the Princess Louise.*—During the progress of the Governor General and the Princess through the Maritime Provinces, Quebec and Ontario, in the course of the summer, the militia spontaneously fell under arms at each point, and elicited His Excellency's approbation, recorded in General Orders.

*"Quebec Riots.*—Unfortunately, in August last, a riot occurred in the city of Quebec, between ship-laborers of different denominations which, at one time, threatened to require military interference; but happily, though some lives were lost in party conflicts, the troops—"B" Battery and the local militia—which were kept under arms for several days, were not called upon to interpose. The city corps turned out with alacrity; they did good service in patrolling the roads approaching the city and inspiring confidence.

*"Military Drill and Schools and Colleges.*—To Lieut.-Col. Masson, late Minister of Militia, is due the conception of introducing an important ingredient in training the youth of the country and giving them an outline of mechanical drill. The cadet companies formed in the Universities, High Schools and Colleges of the Dominion will have good effect. At present they are not to exceed 74 in Quebec, Ontario, the Maritime Provinces, Manitoba and British Columbia. They are instructed in military drill and training only, and on no account to be employed on active service. Rifles of the Snider pattern to be furnished by the Government only when the company exceeds 40 lads over 14 years of age. The services of drill instructors have been supplied from "A" and "B" Batteries, and paid by the Government during one month in each year, or longer, if considered advisable, and the month may be divided, if desirable.

*"Infantry Schools re-opened.*—In order to provide immediate facilities for officers who have been appointed provisionally to companies of infantry to obtain second-class certificates of qualification, three schools for practical military instruction have been opened in January at Toronto, Montreal and St. John, N.B., during a period of two months. In order to provide for such drill instruction, nine non-commissioned officers have been added to "A" and "B" Battery Gunnery Schools, and they will attend duty and drill with their batteries during the months their services are not required as instructors.

*Royal Schools of Gunnery.*—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to confer the title of "Royal" on the two Gunnery Schools of Canadian Artillery—"A" and "B" Batteries.

*Honorary Aides de-Camp to the Queen.*—It will also be observed that during the year, the Queen was graciously pleased to honour the Militia of Canada, by appointing two of its officers (Col. Dyde, C. M. G. of Montreal, and Col. Gzowski, of Toronto), to be A. D. C's. to Her Majesty. This is the second occasion on which Canada has been thus honored, the first being, in 1860, when the late Sir E. P. Taché and the late Sir Allan McNab were appointed honorary A. D. C's. to the Queen.





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Kingsdon, 22nd December, 1879.

victorious. "The Canadian camp at Wimbledon," says Colonel Bis Report,\* "was the point of attraction to every one. The Canadian the invitation of Col. Gzowski, was inspected by H.R.H. the Duke of Commander-in-Chief of the British Army, who was accompanied by tary of State for the Colonies, the Right Hon. Sir Michael Hicks-Sir Patrick McDougall, Sir John Rose, Sir S. L. Tilley, and many Royal Highness complimented the Canadians upon their soldierance and upon their success. He expressed the hope that they would every year at Wimbledon.

"Col. Gzowski, President of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association the whole time, dispensed most cordial and bountiful hospitality. pearance of the Canadian Camp, the arrangements, decorations, & to his good and well known taste in everything.

"I owe a debt of gratitude to Col. Gzowski for his kind personal members of the Team and myself, and his experience and good pensated my want of knowledge in all the details of the important to perform.

"The prizes were distributed by H. R. H. the Duchess of Conna afternoon of the 26th July. H. R. H. the Duke of Connaught addressed a few words of congratulations to the Canadians, principally Gibson, upon their success."

The Government grant to cover expenses of the Team was \$6,0 was expended \$5,925.47.

We subjoin the names of prize winners at Wimbledon :—

#### COMPETITION AT WIMBLEDON, 1879.—KOLAPORE C

##### MOTHER COUNTRY.

Name.	Corps.	200 yds.	300 yds.
Corpl. Bates .....	1st Warwick .....	30	30
Pte. Luke .....	Q. E. R. V. B. ....	29	33
Sergt. Doran .....	4th Lancashire .....	33	27
Sergt. Gratwicke ..	1st Devon .....	29	25
Corpl. Rothson.....	London R. B. ....	30	29
Pte. Whitelaw .....	1st Lanark .....	30	31
Pte. Cherry.....	3rd Cheshire. ....	29	24
Lt. Locke King.....	Inns of Court .....	29	29
		229	223

##### CANADIAN TEAM.

NAME.	Corps.	200 yds.	300 yds.
Lt.-Colonel Gibson. ....	18th Battalion; .....	31	28
Lieut. Hunter .....	N. B. Engineers.....	29	31
Lieut. J. R. Millia.....	10th Royals .....	28	42
Wheeler (Jgg) .....	W. F. Battery .....	30	25
Pte. A. Bell. ....	10th Royals .....	27	31
Lieut. Cruik.....	Toronto Engineers .....	27	27
Corpl. H. H. Gray.....	G. G. F. Guards .....	30	25
Lieut. P. F. Ewan .....	35th Battalion .....	31	28
		233	225

Majority for Mother Country, 28 points.

\* *Proceedings of the Dominion of Canada Rifle Association, 1879.*



Lieut. Hunter.....	N. B. Eng'rs.	Alexandra.....	\$	5 & 400	50	2 0 0	
do .....	do.	St. George .....	\$	500	31	3 0 0	
Lieut. Adam .....	12th Batt.....	Pigeon, Wilkes & Law's .....	A. R.	700	35	2 18 4	
do. ....	do. ...	Arthur ....	M. B. L.	600	33	2 0 0	
Lieut. Mills .....	10th Royals...	Windmill .....	\$	500	31	.....	Individual Prize.
Private Marria .....	12th Batt.....	Robin Hood .....	\$	200	30	.....	2 0 0
Lieut.-Col. Gibson.)					(32)		
Lieut. Hunter.....					(32)		
Lieut. Mills .....					31		
Wheeler Ogg.....	Canadian	.....	\$	(200)	74	.....	30 0 0



## MILITIA—1879.

*Dominion Artillery Association.*—This useful institution has steadily progressing, and gaining the confidence of the Artillery service. The usual competitions in gun practice and shifting or been successfully carried out. In the Gun competition between the Schools of Gunnery, "A" and "B" Batteries, the former was successful in shifting heavy ordnance, thus dividing the honors. (Field Batteries armed with 9 pounders, the Sheffield Field Battery highest aggregate score. The highest individual score with 9 pounder by Gunner Coyne, "A" "B" R.G.S., 51 points out of a possible 60. In the competition between the Field Batteries the highest individual score was made by C. Hastings, Montreal Field Battery. With heavy guns 31-34 pounder individual score was made by Bombardier Bosley, "B" Battery, R.G.S., 34 points out of a possible 40. With 12 pounder, S.B., Corp'l W. Cummins, No. 5 Battery, 1st Halifax Brigade, 41 points out of a possible 50.

The number of efficiency badges granted by the Association in drills this year has been 351, exclusive of the batteries in British Columbia, from which have not yet been received. In four years the number of badges granted by the Association has been extended from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

*The Canadian Military Review*, a paper devoted to the interests of the Dominion, has been started in Quebec in connection with the Canadian Ordnance Factory.

*Canadian Ordnance Factory.*—On the 3rd August, 1879, was the first wrought iron gun tube made in Canada, at the Canadian Ordnance Factory, Montreal, the first wrought iron gun tube made in Canada has been constructed by Messrs. Gilbert and Sons, of the Canada Engine Works, Montreal, on Sir William Palliser's principle, under the supervision of Col. Strange, Inspector of Artillery. The proof was eminently successful, and the Dominion Government have this year ordered and already the conversion of ten 22 pounders, smooth bore guns into 64 pounders, and the construction of two 7-inch calibre breech loading guns, 1 carriage and equipment for the above.

*Manufacture of Military Powder in Canada.*—The manufacture of Military Powder has this year been successfully carried out at the Ham Works, Windsor Mills, Province of Quebec, by Major Brainard, Engineer, of that Company. Before acceptance for service it was tested in a manner by the Inspector of Artillery, and was found very satisfactory. It is still further development in the manufacture of Military Powder in Canada.

*Small Arm Ammunition Factory.*—It is in contemplation to establish in the old Artillery Barracks at Quebec, a small arm ammunition factory. Necessary steps have been taken to send home an officer of Canada to be instructed in Woolwich Arsenal, with a view to superintending the manufacture.

Canada has, therefore, in the matter of self-reliant home made war material, gone ahead of the rest of our Colonial Empire, and example as the eldest daughter of the great Britannic family who together in the bonds of a federated Empire might be looked upon as a greater Britain, a benevolent empire of peace and liberty, the history of the world has not yet shown to the troubled nations.

*Joint Imperial and Dominion Commission on the Defence of Brit.* The report of this Commission composed of Col. Lovell, C. B., Col. Strange, R. A., is elsewhere referred to in the *Register*.

In conclusion, it must be borne in mind that as Canada never can be dependent on British bayonets, the history of her struggle for independence shows that she could and did, with the assistance of her troops, bear the brunt of it with her militia, who almost unaided the tide of war from her shores. Before the conclusion of the Treaty of 1814-15, not a single American sentry or post remained on Canadian soil. We were in possession of Fort Michillimackinac and other points in the State of Michigan. So now in time of peace while we enter into friendly relations with our neighbours Canada is not forgetful of maintaining that freedom which is the birthright of every British subject.







**GEORGE BROWN, Esq**, Member of the Senate of the Dominion of Canada.

**ALEXANDER CAMPBELL, Esq.**, Receiver-General of the Dominion of Canada.

**RICHARD JOHN CARTWRIGHT, Esq.**, lately Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada.

To be an Ordinary Member of the Third Class or a Companion of the said Most Distinguished Order:

**JAMES ARMSTRONG, Esq.**, Chief Justice of the Island of Saint Lucia.\*

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,  
27th May.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to appoint the undermentioned Officers of the Forces of the Dominion of Canada to be Honorary Aides-de-Camp to Her Majesty. Dated 21th May:—

**LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CASIMER S. GZOWSKI**, Staff Officer to Engineer Force in Canada.

**COLONEL JOHN DYDE, C.M.G.**, late Commandant of Volunteers, Montreal.

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At the Court at Osborne House, Isle of Wight, the 14th day of August, 1879.

Present:—The Queen's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

This day, **SIR JOHN ALEXANDER MACDONALD, K.C.B.**, was, by Her Majesty's command, sworn of Her Majesty's Most Honorable Privy Council, and took his place at the Board accordingly.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,  
28th November.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to approve of the following promotions being conferred upon the undermentioned Officers, in recognition of their services during the late Zulu campaign. Dated 20th November:—

To be Lieutenant Colonel:

**CAPTAIN and BREVET MAJOR CHARLES WALKER ROBINSON†**, Rifle Brigade.

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WAR OFFICE, PALL MALL,  
19th December.

**BREVET. LIEUT. MATTHEW HENRY PHINEAS RIAL SANKEY**, Royal Engineers, to have the local rank of Captain whilst employed as an Instructor at the Royal Military College, Canada. Dated 30th October.

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#### FOREIGN CONSULS IN CANADA APPROVED OF BY THE QUEEN.

**MR. BOURQUIN**, Consul for Labrador, to reside at Nain, for the German Empire. Dated 21st June.

**MR. HENRY H. C. BOACK**, Vice-Consul at Halifax, Nova Scotia, for the Oriental Republic of Uruguay. Dated 16th June.

**MR. FREDERICK W. PRINCE**, Consul at Belleville, Ont., for the United States of America. Dated 25th August.

**JUAN ARTURO MAGUIRE**, Consul at Quebec for the Argentine Republic. Dated 9th October.

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\* Chief Justice Armstrong is a native of Canada, and a member of the Bar of the Province of Quebec. See *Dominion Legal Directory*, p. 274. Ed.

† Youngest son of the late Hon. Sir J. B. ROBINSON, Bart., Chief Justice of Upper Canada.

## DOMINION APPOINTMENTS.\*

1879.

- 11th January—Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Senior *Puisné* Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada,—to be Chief Justice of the said Court, *vice* Hon. Sir William Buell Richards, Kt., resigned.
- 14th " —Hon. John Wellington Gwynne, one of the *Puisné* Judges of the Court of Common Pleas for Ontario,—a *Puisné* Judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, *vice* Ritchie.
- " " —Edouard Vachon, of Escoumains, Quebec,—a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 15th " —William Webster, of Belleville, Ontario,—a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- " " —John Brennan, of Clifton, Ontario,—a Landing Walter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 25th January—Asabel Bill Bligh, of Halifax, Nova Scotia,—Shipping Master for the port of Halifax *vice* John D. Cummins, deceased.
- 25th " —Alexander Bartlett, of Windsor, Ontario,—A Commissioner of Police for the Dominion, under Act 81 Vic., Cap. 74.
- 4th February—Hon. Isaac Buchanan, of Hamilton, Ontario—an Official Arbitrator of Canada, *vice* Chas. Taylor, of Sarnia, resigned.
- " " —Thos. K. Parker, of Lord's Cove, New Brunswick,—Harbor Master for Port of West Isles.
- " " —Rev. George Ferguson, B. A.,—Professor of German in Royal Military College, Kingston.
- 8th " —J. L. Antil,—Assistant Post Office Inspector for Quebec Division.
- 11th " —Lieut John E. A. Harvey, 42nd Regt.,—an extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor General.
- " " —Joseph Antoine Hamel, of St. Hyacinthe, Quebec,—Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 12th " —Hon. Chas. Boucher de Boucherville, of Boucherville, Quebec,—summoned to the Senate and appointed for the Electoral Division of Montarville, *vice* Hon. Louis Lacoste, deceased.
- " " —Thomas Chas. Patteson,—Postmaster of Toronto.
- 18th " —Hon. William Johnston Ritchie, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Canada—Deputy of the Governor General.
- 17th " —John Hartt, of Edmundston, New Brunswick,—Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 21st " —Major F. de Winton, R. A.,—Military Secretary to the Governor General, *vice* Littleton, left for England.
- 24th " —Hon. Harcourt Burland Bull, of Hamilton, Ontario,—summoned to the Senate, *vice* Hon. Donald McDonald, deceased.
- " " —William Reuben Wentzel, of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 3rd March—His Honor Jacob F. Pringle, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengary; His Honor Cornelius V. Price, Judge of the County Court of the County of Frontenac; His Honor Edmund J. Senkler, Judge of the County Court of the County of Lincoln; His Honor Thomas R. McMahon, Judge of the County Court of the County of Norfolk; His Honor Charles Robinson, Judge of the County Court of the County of Lambton; His Honor Isaac F. Toma, Judge of the County Court of the County of Huron; and His Honor Henry Macpherson, Judge of the County Court of the County of Grey,—to be respectively under the provisions of "The Maritime Jurisdiction Act, 1877," Surrogate Judges of The Maritime Court of Ontario.

\* Official Assignees are not included in this list.—Ed.

3rd March—James A. Henderson, of Kingston, Ontario, Local Master in Chancery; F. W. Macdonald, of St. Catharines, Ontario, Local Master in Chancery; C. C. Rapelje, of Simcoe, Ontario, Local Master in Chancery; and Henry McDermott, the Local Master in Chancery at Goderich, Ontario; and James Masson, the Local Master in Chancery at Owen Sound, Ontario,—to be respectively Deputy Registrars of the said Court.

“ “ —D. E. McIntyre, of Cornwall, Ontario, Sheriff; William Ferguson, of Kingston, Ontario, Sheriff; Joseph A. Woodruff, of St. Catharines, Ontario, Sheriff; Edmund Deedes, of Simcoe, Ontario, Sheriff; James Flintoft, of Sarnia, Ontario, Sheriff; Robert Gibbon, of Goderich, Ontario, Sheriff; and Joseph Maughan, of Owen Sound, Ontario, Sheriff,—to be respectively Deputy Marshalls of the said Court.

“ “ —John R. Noonan and William Gordon, of Pictou, Nova Scotia—Commissioners of the Pilotage Authority for District of Pictou, Nova Scotia, *vice* Hon. R. P. Grant and Captain Daniel McDonald.

“ “ —Daniel Sutherland and James H. Frazer,—to be Harbor Commissioners for Pictou, Nova Scotia, *vice* Hon. R. P. Grant and James D. McGregor.

“ “ —Alexander G. Hamilton, of Sydney Mines; Hugh McDonald, of Sydney, and Thomas Ling, of Little Glace Bay, Nova Scotia,—Commissioners of the Pilotage Authority for District of Sydney, Nova Scotia, *vice* Alexander C. Ross, Andrew Hayes, and Henry Mitchell.

“ “ —John Hardy, of Gaherouse, Nova Scotia,—Harbor Master for Port of Gaherouse.

“ “ —Hector McDonald, of Cow Bay, Nova Scotia,—Harbor Master for Port of Cow Bay.

5th “ —Featherston Osler, of Toronto and of Osgoode Hall, Barrister-at-Law,—a *Puisné* Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Ontario, *vice* Gwynne.

14th “ —Farshaw Day,—Professor of Freehand Drawing and Painting in Royal Military College, Kingston.

17th “ —Patrick O'Toole, of Louisburg, Nova Scotia,—Harbor Master for Port of Louisburg.

2'rd “ —Hibbert C. Black and Angus Beaton,—Commissioners of Pilotage Authority for Pugwash, Nova Scotia, *vice* James Stewart and Peter McDonald.

24th “ —Reni Benoit, of Decousse, Nova Scotia,—a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.

26th “ —His Honor George McK. Clark, Judge of the County Court of the United Counties of Northumberland and Durham, Ontario,—Surrogate Judge of the Maritime Court of Ontario.

“ “ —William H. Weller, of Cobourg, Ont.,—Deputy Registrar of said Court.

“ “ —R. N. Waddell, of ditto., Sheriff,—Deputy Marshal of said Court.

3rd April.—Arthur Duponth Duval, M. D.,—Professor of French in Royal Military College at Kingston.

12th “ —S. S. Laxier, of Belleville, Ontario, Barrister-at-Law,—Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Hastings.

15th “ —Joseph McPherson, of Cow Bay, Nova Scotia,—Port Warden for Cow Bay.

“ “ —Alexander McCuish,—Port Warden of Louisburg, Nova Scotia, *vice* Wentworth Spencer, deceased.

# PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS—1879.

- 3rd April—Firman Daigle, of Middle St. Francis, New Brunswick,—a  
Walter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.
- " " —George Crites, of Cornwall, Ontario,—a Preventive Office  
Majesty's Customs.
- " " —Robert C. Blair, of Chicoutimi, Quebec,—a Sub-Collector  
Majesty's Customs.
- " " —John Frederick McDonald of New Glasgow, Nova Scotia  
Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- " " —Alexander G. Hamilton, of Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia,—a  
in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 15th " —Pierre Dosola, of Lacolle, Quebec,—a Collector in Her  
Customs.
- 11st " —Ransom Rowe, of Ottawa, Ontario,—a Landing Wa.  
Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 25th " —John Mc'ormack (Ronald's son), of Souris East, King's,  
Harbor Master for Souris East and West.
- 27th " —Walter Lynch, of Waterloo, Quebec,—a Collector in Her  
Customs.
- 1st May—Robt. Carr Harris,—Professor of Civil Engineering in th  
Military College, Kingston
- 8th " —Wm. Henry Richey Allison, Barrister-at-Law, and Gordo  
Leggatt, Judge of the County Court of Essex, O  
respectively Surrogate Judge of the Maritime (   
Ontario.
- " " —Cornelius David Morden, of Platon, and Samuel Smith Macd  
Sandwich and Windsor, Ontario,—respectively  
Registrar of the said Court.
- " " —William Owens, of Platon, and John A. H. Campbell, of W  
respectively Deputy Marshals of the said Court.
- 16th " —Otis G. White, of Port Mulgrave, Nova Scotia,—Harbor M  
Port Mulgrave, vice Angus H. McDonald.
- " " —William Cummings,—Harbor Master for Port of Annapoli  
Scotia, vice Jacob T. Starratt.
- " " —Capt. Angus McDonald—Harbor Master for portion of (   
River, P. E. I.
- " " —John McMullen,—Harbor Master for head of Grand  
: P. E. I.
- " " —John J. Campbell, of Little Glacé Bay, Nova Scotia,—  
Master for Little Glacé Bay, vice James E. Hitchin
- " " —Michael Tracey,—Shipping Master for North Sydney, Nov  
vice Albert Corbett.
- " " —John Lowe,—Harbor Master for portion of Murray River
- " " —Thomas Augustin Heffernan, of Guelph, Ont.,—a Collector  
Majesty's Customs.
- " " —George H. Wallace, of Sussex, N.B.,—Sub-Collector in Her  
Customs.
- 19th " —Charles Ignace Gill, of Sorel, Quebec, Advocate,—a Jsten  
of the Superior Court of Lower Canada, vice Hon  
Loranger, resigned.
- " " —Hon. John B. T. Thompson, Attorney General of Nova Scoti  
William Wilfrid Sullivan, Attorney General of Pr  
ward Island; Joseph Adolphe Caron, of the City  
bec; Honoré Cyrille Pelletier, of the City of Quebec;  
Alton Leab, Deputy of the Minister of Justice, (   
Edward J. Hodgson, of the City of Charlottetown;  
colm McLeod, of the City of Charlottetown;—J  
jesty's Counsel learned in the Law.

- 19th May—Jehiel Tinkess, of Prescott, Ontario,—a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.
- " " —William McDonald, of Halifax, Nova Scotia,—a Commissioner of Pilots, *vice* Wm. Roche, Jr.
- " " —Joseph Euclide Pinsonneault, of St. Jacques le Mineur, P. Q.,—Harbor Master for St. Johns, *vice* J. N. Bourassa.
- " " —Charles John Macdonald, of Halifax, Nova Scotia,—Post Office Inspector for Province of Nova Scotia, *vice* F. M. Passow, superannuated.
- 20th " —Hon. Charles Tupper, C. B.,—Minister of Railways and Canals.
- " " —Hon. Hector Louis Langevin, C. B.,—Minister of Public Works, *vice* Tupper.
- " " —Hon. Alexander Campbell,—Postmaster General, *vice* Langevin.
- 21st " —William Wakeham, of Percé, P. Q.,—a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 23rd " —Acalus Lockwood Palmer, Q. C., of St. John, N. B.,—Judge in Equity of the Supreme Court of New Brunswick.
- 30th " —Hugh McAdam, of Milltown, N. B.,—a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 6th June—Stephen William Rawding, of Canada Creek, Nova Scotia,—Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- " " —Pierre Potvin, of Byng Inlet, Ontario,—a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 18th " —Andrew Robertson, Jean Baptiste Rolland, Edward Murphy, Henry Bulmer and Victor Hudon, of Montreal,—Harbor Commissioners for Harbor of Montreal, *vice* Thomas Cramp, D. Donovan, A. Roy, Joseph B. Thibandeau and Edward Mackay.
- 25th " —Jabez F. Parks, of Port Medway, Nova Scotia,—Harbor Master of Port Medway.
- " " William Johnston, of Chatham, N.B.,—Harbour Master for Chatham.
- " " —James F. Macleod, C. M. G.,—a Commissioner under and for the purpose of the Act 31st Vic., Chap. 94, intituled: "An Act respecting the Treaty between Her Majesty and the United States of America, for the apprehension and surrender of certain offenders."
- " " —Francis Gibaut, of Percé, P.Q.,—a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- " " —William Flynn, of Percé, P.Q.,—a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- " " —Joseph Octave Sirols, of Percé, P.Q.,—a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 28th " —Thos. Fraser, of New Glasgow, N.S.,—Harbor Commissioner for Pictou, *vice* J. H. Fraser.
- " " —George Nelsen Clark, of Clarenceville, P.Q.,—a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 10th July—Pierre Vincent Valin, Ferdinand Hamel, James Patton, Joseph Shehyn and Joseph B. Forsyth,—Harbor Commissioners for Harbor of Quebec.
- " " —Alexander A. Moore, of Pownal, Nova Scotia,—Harbor Master of Pownal.
- " " —Prosper Poulin, of Caraquet, New Brunswick,—Harbor Master for Caraquet.
- " " —Martin Phoran, George H. Dobson and William H. Moore, all of North Sydney, Nova Scotia,—Commissioners to have superintendence of the Harbor and Harbor Master of Port of North Sydney.
- " " —David McCormack, of Pelee Island, Ontario,—a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 11th " —John McDonald, of Bayfield, Nova Scotia,—Harbor Master of Bayfield.

## PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS—1879.

- 11th July—Thomas Barry, of Richmond, P. Q.,—a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 14th " —Hon. Thomas Heath Haviland, of the City of Charlottetown, —Lieutenant Governor of the Province of Prince Edward Island, *vice* Hon. Sir Robert Hodgson, Kt.
- 17th " —Samuel Hollingsworth, of Prescott, Ontario,—a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 24th " Thomas Light, of Cornwall, Ontario,—Registrar of the Marriages in Ontario.
- 28th " —Hon. Theodore Robitaille, P. C., of the City of Quebec,—Governor of the Province of Quebec, *vice* Hon. L. de St. Just.
- " " —George A. Bourgeois, M. D., of Three Rivers, P. Q.,—Post Office Inspector for the Postal District of Three Rivers.
- 4th August.—Charles Dickie, of Maitland, Nova Scotia,—a Measure-  
vayor of Shipping for Maitland
- " " —The following gentlemen are appointed Inspectors and Inspectors of Weights and Measures, under the provisions of the Act 41 Vic., Cap 16, Sec. 33, as follows:—  
*Ontario, Windsor Division:* W. J. Hayward, A. Marentette, and Albert Erb, Assistant Inspectors. *London Division:* James Egan, Inspector; G. W. J. A. Bogue, Assistant Inspectors. *Hamilton Division:* Beattie and A. Young, Assistant Inspectors. *Toronto Division:* G. T. Bolster, Inspector; Joshua Wright, J. J. Lyons, D. Kennie, Chas. Way, and Harry Pip-  
lant Inspectors. *Bellefleur Division:* Wm. Johnson; J. A. Wilkinson and Thos. Cahill, Assistant Inspectors. *Kingston Division:* C. B. Chrysler, Inspector; W. Burrows, W. Whittaker, Assistant Inspectors. *Quebec Division:* A. Code, Inspector; Michael Gorman, Chas. Ledue, Assistant Inspectors. *Province of Montreal Division:* A. J. Whitton, Inspector; J. H. N. Tabb, J. T. Dorion, Assistant Inspectors.
- 14th " —Lucius Thos. Merriman, of Stanstead, P. Q.,—A Land and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.
- " " —William Morrill Clark, of Stanstead, P. Q.,—A Land and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.
- " " —Edwin Lee Heath, of Simcoe, Ontario,—A Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 22nd " —Allan Jones,—Assistant Post Office Inspector for the Division, Ontario.
- 24th " —Herbert A. Bayne,—Professor of Experimental and Natural Sciences in the Royal Military College at Kingston.
- 1st September—Hon. Sir John Hay, K. C. M. G., President of the Legislature of New South Wales; Robert L. Tooth, of Sydney, New South Wales, and Roderick William Cameron, Esq., of Sydney, New South Wales, Commissioners of the Sydney International Exhibition,—Honorary Commissioners for the Dominion of Canada, at the approaching International Exhibition held at Sydney, New South Wales.
- 2nd " —Hiram Bender, of Clifton, Ontario,—A Landing and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 8th " —Frederick W. Bent, of Amherst, Nova Scotia, and Donald, of Pictou, same Province,—respective Inspectors under Act 32-33 Vic., Cap 24, as amended 33 Vic., Cap 28.





- 11th September—Everard H. Fletcher,—Assistant Post Office Inspector for the Province of British Columbia.
- “ “ —Thos. Brunswick Harvey, of Chippewa, Ontario,—A Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.
- “ “ —Thos. Melvin Marsh, of Pottou, P. Q.,—A Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.
- “ “ —Merritt Munson Smith, of Dundee, P. Q.,—A Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- “ “ George Curtis Chadburn, of Clarenceville, P. Q.,—a Preventive Officer in H. M's Customs.
- “ “ —Uriah Traver Chilton, of Clarenceville, P. Q.,—a Preventive Officer in H. M's Customs.
- 15th “ —John W. Taylor, of Port Latour, Nova Scotia—a Sub-Collector in H. M's Customs.
- 19th “ —Major Henry R. Smith, 47th Batt.,—A D.C. to the General Officer commanding the Militia.
- 22nd “ —James McKay, of Pennfield, New Brunswick,—a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 2nd October—Toussaint Trudeau, of the City of Ottawa,<sup>6</sup> Ontario,—Deputy of the Minister of Railways and Canals.
- “ “ —John Peter Brenan, of Alberton, P. E. I.,—Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- “ “ —John Reid, of Edwardsburg, Ontario,—a Sub-Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 4th “ —G. F. Baillairgé, of the City of Ottawa, Ontario,—Deputy of the Minister of Public Works.
- “ “ —Elséar Antoine Dery, of the City of Quebec,—a Commissioner, under the provisions of § sec. Act 41 Vic., Cap. 17, with power to grant a license or licenses to have and carry arms within the city of Quebec, &c.
- 24th “ —Thomas Kelly, of Summerside, P. E. I., Barrister-at-Law,—Judge of the County Court of the County of Prince, P. E. I., vice Hon. Wm. Henry Pope, deceased.
- 27th “ —William Frederick Walker, of the City of Hamilton, Ont., Barrister-at-Law,—Deputy Judge of the County Court of the County of Wentworth, Ontario, vice W. D. Smart. —
- 28th “ —William Jeremiah Keays, of Sarnia, Ont.,—Deputy Registrar of the Maritime Court of Ontario.
- 29th “ —Henry Heighton,—Harbor Master for the Port of River John, Pictou, Nova Scotia, vice Capt. Wm. Lauders.
- “ “ —Robert Grant, of Antigonish, Nova Scotia,—a Collector in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 30th “ —Lieutenant Matthew Henry Phineas Riall Sankey, R. E.—Instructor of Fortification and Geometrical Drawing and Military Engineering at Royal Military College, Kingston.
- 11th November—Robert Baldwin Carman, of Cornwall, Ontario, Barrister-at-Law—Deputy Judge of the County Court of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.
- “ “ —John Andrew Gray, of Hopewell, Nova Scotia,—a Landing Waiter and Searcher in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 12th “ —Donald McDonald, of Grandigue, Nova Scotia,—a Preventive Officer in Her Majesty's Customs.
- 18th “ —Joseph Dubuc, of St. Boniface, Manitoba, Barrister and Advocate at Law—a *Puisné* Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of the said Province, vice Betournay.
- 15th “ —Hon. Charles Alleyn, of the City of Quebec,—a Commissioner, under the provisions of 8th sec. of Act 41 Vic., Cap 17, with power to grant a license or licenses to have and carry arms, &c.

- 11th November—Marshall Bourinot, of Sydney, Nova Scotia,—a Collector in H. M's Customs.
- 19th " —John McMillan, of the City of Kingston, Ontario,—a Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M's Customs.
- 21st " —Robert McDonald of Prescott, Ontario,—a Landing Waiter and Searcher in H. M's Customs.
- 22nd " —Joseph Olivier Côté, Assistant Clerk of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada—Governor General's Deputy for signing Letters Patent of Dominion and other Lands.
- 29th " —Capt. Joseph Prichard, of St. John, N. B.,—a Commissioner of Pilots, *vice* Capt. James Cruikshank.
- 10th December—Hon. Thomas McGreevy, of the City of Quebec,—a member of the Board of the Quebec Harbor Commissioners, *vice* Joseph Shehyn.
- " " —William M. Duff, of Bridgewater, Nova Scotia—Shipping Master for La Have, Nova Scotia, *vice* Joseph H. Wade.
- 12th December.—Hugh Nelson, of Burrard Inlet, British Columbia,—Summoned to the Senate, *vice* Hon. R. W. W. Carrall, deceased.
- 13th " —Richard Sanderson, of Port Gilbert, Nova Scotia,—a Measuring Surveyor of Shipping for Port Gilbert.
- 18th " —Jedediah Slason Carvell, of Charlottetown, P.E.I.,—Summoned to the Senate, *vice* Hon<sup>d</sup> T. H. Haviland, resigned.
- 23rd " —Joseph Martin, of Sambro, Nova Scotia,—Harbor Master for Sambro.
- 24th " —Joseph Simard, N. P., of Montreal,—one of the Arbitrators for Canada, *vice* Isidore Hurteau, deceased.
- " " —James Perkins of Morrisburgh, Ontario,—a Sub-Collector in H. M's Customs.

#### ONTARIO PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

- 4th January.—Robert Tracy, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, County of Hastings.
- 25th " —Duncan McLarty, M. D.,—Associate Coroner, County of Elgin.
- 1st February.—Byron Field, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, County of Ontario.
- 8th " —Wm. Frederick Jackson, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, Leeds and Grenville.
- " " —Benjamin Franklin Pearson, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, County of York.
- 15th " —James S. Munger, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, County of Elgin.
- APPOINTMENTS UNDER LICENSE ACT OF 1878.
- ADDINGTON :—*Commissioners*: Robert Madden, James Herchmer, Michael McConnell. *Inspector*: Jas. Aylsworth.
- ALBANY :—*Commissioners*: Lorenzo Landry, John M. Hamilton, William O. Luscombe. *Inspector*: John Kelly. M.D.
- THUNDER BAY :—*Inspector*: Amos Bowerman.
- BRANT (North Riding) :—*Commissioners*: James Grant, William Moyle, Joseph Steele. *Inspector*: George Inksater.
- BRANT (South Riding) :—*Commissioners*: William Watt, Archibald Harley, Wellington McAllister.
- BROCKVILLE AND THE SOUTH RIDING OF LEEDS :—*Commissioners*: Robert Brough, Charles Cornwall, William Clow. *Inspector*: Reuben Fields.
- BRUCE (North Riding) :—*Commissioners*: James Rowand, John M. Kilbourn, William Bull. *Inspector*: James Muir.
- CARDWELL (Electoral District) :—*Commissioners*: James H. Newlove, George Jones, Thomas Brown.

- CORNWALL** (Electoral District):—*Commissioners*: Alex. K. McDonald, William Tait, Duncan G. MacDonald. *Inspector*: William Pollock.
- CARLETON** (Electoral District):—W. H. Waller, Thomas Robinson, John Dawson.
- DUFFERIN**:—*Commissioners*: Thomas Jull, William Parsons, George McManus. *Inspector*: Thomas Anderson.
- DUNDAS**:—*Commissioners*: William Smyth, Alexander Rose, John Allison. *Inspector*: Edward Kerr.
- DURHAM EAST**:—*Commissioners*: James Anderson, W. H. Russell, John McGuire. *Inspectors*: James H. Ford, William Might.
- DURHAM** (West Riding):—*Commissioners*: David McNaughton, Richard Windatt, John Hughes. *Inspector*: William R. Clunie.
- ELGIN**:—*Commissioners*: John Farley, Walter E. Murray, Dugald Ferguson. *Inspector*: Archibald McIntyre.
- ESSEX**:—*Commissioners*: John Dougall, Oliver Maisenville, William Wigle. *Inspector, North Riding*: Thomas John Elliott.
- FRONTENAC** (Electoral District):—*Inspector*: John Dawson.
- GLENGARRY**:—*Inspector*: George Hopper McGillivray.
- GREY** (North Riding):—*Commissioners*: George Price, Benjamin Allan, Matthew Kennedy. *Inspector*: C. C. Pearce.
- GREY** (East Riding):—*Commissioners*: Thomas Tyson, W. J. Marsh, William Brown. *Inspector*: James Campbell.
- GREY** (South Riding):—*Commissioners*: Finlay McRae, Robert Watson, Senr., James Brown. *Inspector*: Thomas A. Harris.
- HALFON**:—*Inspector*: James A. Fraser.
- HALDIMAND**:—*Commissioners*: James Mitchell, John Heasman, Hugh Stewart. *Inspector*: John Doyle.
- HAMILTON**:—*Commissioners*: Hon. A. McKellar (Sheriff of the County of Wentworth) John Proctor, John W. Murton. *Inspector*: R. F. Keays.
- HASTINGS** (North Riding):—*Commissioners*: Robert Parker, M. D., Thomas Cross, Thomas Emo. *Inspector*: Edward Mounsey.
- HASTINGS** (West Riding): *Inspector*: James Ross.
- HURON** (East Riding):—*Commissioners*: W. J. Shannon, Thomas Strachan, Robert Miller. *Inspector*: Donald O. Scott.
- HURON** (South Riding):—*Commissioners*: James Lang, William Bawden, Edward Cash. *Inspector*: William Ballantyne.
- HURON** (West Riding):—*Inspector*: Stephen Yates.
- KENT** (East Riding):—*Inspector*: Thomas Boon.
- KENT** (West Riding):—*Commissioners*: Stephen White, Duncan McVicar, D. B. VanAllen. *Inspector*: Israel Evans.
- KINGSTON**:—*Commissioners*: Archibald Livingston, James Duncan Thompson, Isaac Asseltine. *Inspector*: Thomas Conley.
- LAMBTON** (East Riding):—*Commissioners*: Leander Harvey, M. D., John D. Eccles, Stephen Cornell. *Inspector*: Henry Goodwin Taylor.
- LAMBTON** (West Riding):—*Commissioners*: Edward Proctor, Archibald McLean, M. D., W. H. Hammond. *Inspector*: Reuben C. Palmer.
- LANARK** (North Riding):—*Commissioners*: Samuel Sheard, Archibald McArthur, Boyd Caldwell. *Inspector*: J. W. Manning.
- LANARK** (South Riding):—*Commissioners*: Thomas Cairns, Hugh Ryan, Richard Locke. *Inspector*: Henry Stafford.
- NORTH RIDING OF LEEDS AND GRENVILLE AND THE ELECTORAL DISTRICT OF SOUTH GRENVILLE**:—*Commissioners*: James Buckley, James Millar, Isalah Wright. *Inspector*: Charles Chapman.
- LENNOX**:—*Commissioners*: John Stevenson, Robert Denison, A. Lewis Morden.
- LINCOLN**:—*Commissioners*: William B. Allen, Barnhart King, Henry Collier. *Inspector*: Jas. S. Wiley.
- LONDON**:—*Commissioners*: Samuel Peters, Thomas Partridge, Daniel Regan. *Inspector*: Robert Henderson.

- MIDDLESEX (North Riding):**—*Commissioners:* John Dawson, David Jones, James S. Smith. *Inspector:* Daniel Shoff.
- MIDDLESEX (East Riding):**—*Commissioners:* James Fisher, John Kennedy, Eli S. Jarvis. *Inspector:* William Henry Niles.
- MIDDLESEX (West Riding):** *Commissioners:* Thomas Gordon, Singleton Gibb, Thomas Northcote. *Inspector:* Malcolm McIntyre.
- MONCK:**—*Commissioners:* John Sowerby, John Collinsbee, Dilly C. Holmes.
- MUSKOKA AND PARRY SOUND:**—*Commissioners:* Mathias Moore, Benjamin S. Beley, John P. Cockburn. *Inspector:* Elijah F. Stephenson.
- NORFOLK:**—*Inspector:* James T. Chadwick.
- NORTHUMBELAND (East Riding):**—*Commissioners:* George N. Gordon, James O'Reilly, Robert Cock. *Inspector:* George S. Miller.
- NORTHUMBELAND (West Riding):**—*Commissioners:* Daniel Rooney, Alexander Poe, William H. Eyre.
- ONTARIO (North Riding):**—*Commissioners:* J. P. Foley, Joseph Gould, John Nott. *Inspector:* T. B. Frankish.
- ONTARIO (South Riding):**—*Commissioners:* Zaccheus Burnham (Judge of the County Court), William McGill, M.D., Stephen K. Brown. *Inspector:* John Ferguson.
- OTTAWA:**—*Commissioners:* James Warnock, A. Latrimouille, James Cunningham. *Inspector:* John O'Reilly.
- OXFORD (North Riding):**—*Commissioners:* John Dunlop, Angus Munro, John Douglas. *Inspector:* William G. Mackay.
- OXFORD (South Riding):**—*Commissioners:* William Dunn, Peter J. Brown, David S. Butterfield.
- PEEL (Electoral District):**—*Inspector:* George Blain.
- PERTH (North Riding):**—*Commissioners:* William Mowatt, Jacob Kollman, William Smith Bolger. *Inspector:* George S. Climie.
- PERTH (South Riding):**—*Commissioners:* Patrick Whelihan, (Registrar of the County), Hugh Campbell, William N. Ford. *Inspector:* John Coppin.
- PETERBOROUGH (West Riding):**—*Commissioners:* John Hull, George A. Cox, John McLelland. *Inspector:* Aaron Cox.
- PETERBOROUGH (East Riding):** *Commissioners:* James Drummond, William Mohre, Senr., A. R. Kidd. *Inspector:* Hugh Drain.
- PRESOTT:**—*Commissioners:* James Henry Fulford, Thomas O. Steele, John Fraser. *Inspector:* James H. Malloy.
- PRINCE EDWARD:**—*Inspector:* William B. Blakely.
- RENFREW (North Riding):**—*Commissioners:* Horace James Church, Michael Gorman, William A. Hunter. *Inspector:* Andrew Irving.
- RENFREW (South Riding):**—*Commissioners:* Donald Stewart, John Foley, James McKeirnan. *Inspector:* J. F. Dowling, M. D.
- RUSSELL (Electoral District):**—*Commissioners:* Richard Helmer, James Ferguson, M. D., Henry Robillard.
- SIMCOE (East Riding):**—*Commissioners:* D. J. Beaton, W. H. Blackstock, William Moore Kelly. *Inspector:* George Tudhope.
- SIMCOE (West Riding):**—*Commissioners:* George Watson, James Edwards, Neil Harkins. *Inspector:* David Morrow.
- SIMCOE (South Riding):**—*Commissioners:* George Dinwoody, H. J. Broughton, Thomas Drifill. *Inspector:* Thomas Maconchy.
- STORMONT (Electoral District):**—*Commissioners:* John J. Shaver, Finlay McNaughton, R. C. McGregor. *Inspector:* James McPherson.
- TORONTO:**—*Inspectors:* Thomas Dexter, John Wilson.
- VICTORIA NORTH, HALIBURTON AND SOUTH VICTORIA:**—*Commissioners:* Geo. Kempt, James McKibbin, John Connolly.
- VICTORIA (North Riding) AND HALIBURTON:**—*Inspector:* A. A. McLaughlin.
- VICTORIA (South Riding):** *Inspector:* John Matthie.

**WATERLOO (North Riding):—Commissioners:** John L. Wideman, John Roaf, John Hayes. *Inspector:* Thomas Tilt.

**WATERLOO (South Riding):—Commissioners:** Isaac Clemens, Philip Erbach, John Cavers. *Inspector:* Samuel D. Martin.

**WELLINGTON (Centre Riding):—Commissioners:** James Cattnach, Charles McMillan, Charles Allen. *Inspector:* John McDonald.

**WELLINGTON (South Riding):—Inspector:** Alexander E. Goodfellow.

**WELLINGTON (West Riding):—Inspector:** George Moore.

**WENTWORTH (North Riding):—Commissioners:** Archibald Ferguson, John Evans, William D. Blinkley. *Inspector:* Ebenezer B. Parker.

**WENTWORTH (South Riding): Commissioners:** Hamilton Swayzie, Closson Vansickle, Edward Dickerson. *Inspector:* Jonathan Davis.

**YORK (North Riding):—Inspector:** William Malloy.

**YORK (East Riding):—Commissioners:** H. R. Wales, John Milne, William H. Doel. *Inspector:* John P. Wheler.

**YORK (West Riding):—Commissioners:** John C. Ferrier, John Walker, William Watson.

22nd February—Hugh Ross, M. D.,—Associate Coroner, County of Lambton.

“ “ —David Wm. Ferrier, M. D.,—Associate Coroner, County of Ontario.

#### APPOINTMENTS UNDER LICENSE ACT OF 1876.

**BRUCE, (South):—Commissioners:** John Bruce, Hamilton B. O'Connor, Daniel Cameron.

**FRONTENAC:—Commissioners:** Clarke Hamilton, Samuel Baker, Johnston Day.

**GLENGARRY:—Commissioners:** Duncan B. McLennan, Jas. Fraser, Wm. Bathurst.

**HALTON:—Commissioners:** John R. Barber, James Moffatt, Henry Williams.

**KENT, (East):—Commissioners:** Isaac Swartout, Robt. P. Wright, John Mason.

**MONCK:—Inspector:** John W. McCallum.

**NORTHUMBERLAND, (West):—Inspector:** James B. Haig.

**NORFOLK:—Commissioners:** David Thomas Duncombe, John Beemer, Walter Turnbull.

**OXFORD, (South):—Inspector:** Gordon H. Cook.

**PEEL:—Commissioners:** George Graham, John C. Snell, William Marshall.

**PRINCE EDWARD:—Commissioners:** W. H. R. Allison, Chas. S. Wilson, Peter S. Hare.

**RUSSELL:—Inspector:** Daniel McLaurin.

**THUNDER BAY:—Commissioners:** Robert Edwin Mitchell, John McIntyre, Amos Wright.

**WELLINGTON, (South):—Commissioners:** Arch. McDonald, James Goldie, Wm. Stevenson.

**YORK, (North):—Commissioners:** Wm. H. Ashworth, Donald Sutherland, Willard Bennett.

8th March—John J. McCracken, Attorney, of Ottawa.—Clerk of the County Court for the County of Carleton, *vice* Jas. Fraser, deceased.

“ “ —David Marshall Robertson, of Ingersoll—Police Magistrate for that town.

#### APPOINTMENTS UNDER LICENSE ACT OF 1876.

**BRUCE, (South):—Inspectors:** Daniel Sullivan, Angus Stewart.

**CARLETON:—Inspector:** Henry D. Smith.

**HASTINGS, (West):—Commissioners:** H. W. Day, John Brenton, Samuel D. Farley.

**LENNOX:—Inspector:** William Hogle.

**TORONTO:—Commissioners:** William Winslow Ogden, M. D., Thomas McCrosson, James McGee.

**WELLINGTON, (West):—Commissioners:** E. J. O'Callaghan, Alexander Melkie-John, William Sturtridge.

**WELLAND:—Commissioners:** John A. Orchard, James E. Morin, James Henderson; **Inspector:** Dilly Coleman.

**YORK, (West):—Inspector:** James McConnell.

**15th March.**—Robert Clinton Young, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, County of Kent.

“ “ —Philip Heaslip,—Police Magistrate, Town of Gananoque.

**22nd “** —Isaac B. Merritt and Southworth Cole,—License Inspectors, South Brant.

“ “ —A. Worthington, M.D., Peter Fisher and William H. Hilliard,—License Commissioners, West Huron.

“ “ —Peter Wood,—License Commissioner, Prince Edward, vice C. S. Wilson, resigned.

**29th “** —William Hughes,—License Inspector, Cardwell.

“ “ —Alanson Elliott,—License Inspector, South Essex.

“ “ —L. A. Appleby,—License Inspector, East Hastings.

**5th April.**—Eugene E. McNichol,—Associate Coroner, Northumberland and Durham.

“ “ —David Walks,—Licence Commissioner, North Ontario, vice J. P. Foley, resigned.

“ “ —Jas. S. Sprague, M.D.,—License Commissioner, North Hastings, vice Dr. Robt. Parker, resigned.

**12th “** —James Miller Williams,—Registrar of Deeds, County of Wentworth vice J. H. Greer, deceased.

“ “ —Newton Albert Powell, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, Simcoe.

**19th “** —Edward Barnes Borron,—Stipendiary Magistrate, District of Nipissing.

**26th “** —John Nelson Byers, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, York and Simcoe.

**24th May.**—Charles Battersby, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, Norfolk.

**31st “** —James Henry Lowe, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, Haliburton.

**7th June.**—Albert Monkman, of Winnipeg, Manitoba—Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in Courts in Ontario.

“ “ —Allan Noxon, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, Prince Edward.

**14th “** —Charles Henry Moore,—Sheriff, County of Grey, vice J. Maughan, deceased.

“ “ —Angus McKay, of Montreal, and Norris Goddard, of Dublin, Ireland,—Commissioners for taking Affidavits for use in Courts in Ontario,

“ “ —David Boyle, License Commissioner, West York, vice John Walker, deceased.

**21st “** —David McLaws,—Clerk of the County Court, County of Elgin, vice T. D. Warren, deceased.

“ “ —John Clarke,—Sheriff, Territorial District of Thunder Bay.

“ “ —Wm. Durie Lyon,—Stipendiary Magistrate, Territorial District of Thunder Bay.

“ “ —Alexander Niven,—Stipendiary Magistrate, Provisional County of Haliburton, vice S. S. Peck, resigned.

“ “ —Gilbert C. Field,—Police Magistrate, Town of Woodstock.

“ “ —Alexander Robinson, M.D.,—Associate Coroner, Welland.

“ “ —William Alexander Caldwell, of Montreal,—a Commissioner for taking affidavits for use in Courts of Ontario.

**28th “** —William Teirs O'Reilly,—Inspector of Insurance for Province of Ontario.

“ “ —James Massie,—Registrar of Deeds for Centre and South Wellington, vice James Webster, deceased.

- 5th July—John Idington, Q. C.,—County Crown Attorney and Clerk of the Peace, County of Perth.
- " " —Andrew McKay, M. D.,—Associate Coroner, Bruce.
- 19th " —Harry Frederick Pollock, of City of London, England, and Joseph B. Braman, of City of Boston,—Commissioners for taking affidavits for use in Courts of Ontario.
- " " —James L. Brown, M. D., Associate Coroner, Oxford.
- 2nd August—Joseph Hughes Webb, M. D.,—Associate Coroner, Waterloo.
- 16th " —Charles A. Jones, M. D.,—Associate Coroner, Wellington.
- " " —John P. Featherston,—Clerk of the County Court of County of Carleton, and Deputy Clerk of the Crown, *vice* J. Fraser, deceased.
- 23rd " —Joseph Lane, M. D.,—Associate Coroner, Leeds and Grenville.
- 30th " —Baldwin Lorenzo Bradly, M. D.,—Associate Coroner, Wentworth.
- 6th September—Chas. A. Jones, M. D.,—Associate Coroner, Grey.
- " " —Edward Nolce,—Registrar of Deeds, Haliburton, *vice* S. S. Peck resigned.
- 10th " —John Frederick Day,—Crown Land Agent at Bruce Mines, *vice* J. Bowker.
- 13th " —Hugh McKay,—Crown Land Agent for location and sale of lands in the Townships of Cardwell, Carling, Christie, Ferguson, Foley, Hagerman, Humphry, McDougall, McKellar and Montelth, in District of Parry Sound.
- 18th September—Alfred Green Armytage, of the City of Bristol, England—a Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in Courts in Ontario.
- 20th " —James Munro Taylor, of Montreal,—a Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in Courts of Ontario.
- " " —John J. Whithrow—a License Commissioner for the City of Toronto. *vice* Dr. N. W. Ogden, resigned.
- " " —Wm. Geddon,—License Inspector for City of Kingston, *vice* Thos. Conly.
- 4th October—W. H. Laird—Registrar of Deeds, Territorial District of Thunder Bay, *vice* Robt. Laird, resigned.
- " " —Edward Dearl—License Commissioner, District of Algoma, *vice* W. O. Luscombe, resigned.
- 18th " —Chas. B. Doherty,—License Commissioner, City of Toronto, *vice* Thos. McCrosson, resigned.
- " " —John R. Thompson,—License Inspector, District of Algoma, *vice* John Kelly, M. D., resigned.
- 1st November—Jonas ap Jones, Barrister, of Brighton, England,—a Commissioner for taking Affidavits for use in the Courts of Ontario.
- 20th " —Nicholas Clark, of Teeswater,—a License Inspector for South Bruce, *vice* Daniel Sullivan, resigned.
- 6th December—James Fleming, of Brampton, Barrister—County Crown Attorney for the County of Peel, *vice* George Green, deceased.
- " " —Robert Laird, Stipendiary Magistrate at Prince Arthur's Landing,—a Commissioner, *per dedimus potestatem*.
- " " —Thos. Stuart Traill Smellie, M. D., of Prince Arthur's Landing,—an Associate Coroner for District of Thunder Bay.
- " " —C. H. Ross, of Barrie,—a License Commissioner for West Simcoe, *vice* James Edwards, resigned.
- 20th " —William P. Buckley, M. D., of Prescott,—an Associate Coroner for Leeds and Grenville.
- " " —William B. Pringle, of Port Colborne—Police Magistrate for that Village.
- 27th " —John Hand, Solicitor, of London, England, and William Sampson Browne, of Calf Mountain, Manitoba,—Commissioners for taking Affidavits in Ontario.

QUEBEC PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

- 3rd January—Charles Gates Holt, Q. C.,—Judge of the Sessions of the Peace in the City of Quebec, *vice* P. A. Doucet, deceased.
- “ “ —Richard Dickinson and Joseph Louis Demers, both of Bedford, —Joint Registrar for the County of Missisquoi.
- “ “ —Gonzalve Doutre, advocate, of Montreal, and George Short Carter, Advocate, of Danville,—Queen's Counsel.
- 20th “ —François Alfred Sirols, M.D., of St. Paschal,—Sheriff of the District of Kamouraska, *vice* Vincelas Taché, deceased.
- 21st “ —Henry Goodwyn Stephenson,—Solicitor of London, England,—a Commissioner to take Affidavits under Article 30 of the Code of Civil Procedure of Lower Canada.
- “ “ —George Isidore Barthe, Advocate, of Sorel; Hon. Charles Alphonse Pantaléon Pelletier, C. M. G., Advocate, of Quebec; Hon. Wilfrid Laurier, Advocate, of Arthabaskaville,—Queen's Counsel.
- 13th February.—Joseph Geoffrion, of Verchères,—Coroner of the Counties of Chambly and Laprairie, *vice* Joseph Jones.
- 14th “ —Thomas Kelly, Barrister, of Summerside, P. E. I.,—a Commissioner to receive Affidavits as above.
- 3rd March.—Louis Napoléon Carrier, of St. Henri,—Registrar for Registration Division of Levis or Second Division of Dorchester, *vice* F. M. Guay, deceased.
- 12th “ —Hon. François Langelier,—Treasurer of the Province of Quebec.
- 18th “ —Joseph Jones, of Montreal, and Joseph Geoffrion, of Verchères,—Jointly Coroner for the District of Montreal.
- 19th “ —Hon. Félix Gabriel Marchand,—Commissioner of Crown Lands, *vice* Langelier.
- “ “ —Hon. Alexandre Chauveau,—Provincial Secretary, *vice* Marchand.
- 9th April—Thos. Brassard, N. P.,—Registrar for the County of Brome.
- 16th “ —Edouard Lavergne, N. P.,—Registrar for the County of Montmagny, *vice* J. D. Lepine.
- “ “ —Joseph Gabriel Pelletier and Tiburce Dessaint, of St. Louis de Kamouraska,—Joint Prothonotary of the Superior Court in the District of Kamouraska, Joint Clerk of the Crown and Clerk of the Peace, and Joint Clerk of the Circuit Court, for said District.
- 24th “ —Hon. Henry Starnes, Speaker of the Legislative Council,—Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works, during the absence, on public business, of Hon. H. G. Joly.
- 1st May—Honoré Mercier, Q. C.,—a member of the Executive Council and Solicitor General.
- “ “ —Joseph Nault and Horace St. Germain, of St. Hyacinthe,—Joint Registrar for the County of St. Hyacinthe.
- 6th “ —Louis J. Gravel, M.D., of the Township of Stanfold,—Coroner for the District of Arthabaska, *vice* E. C. P. Chevreuil.
- 7th “ —Philippe Olivier Ernest Pacaud, and Louis Deslithil Pâquin,—Joint Prothonotary of the Superior Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court and Clerk of the Crown for District of Three Rivers.
- 12th “ —Louis Brien dit Desrochers and Joseph O. Desilets, Advocates,—Joint Prothonotary of the Superior Court, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Clerk of the Crown and of the Peace, and of the Sessions of the Peace for District of Joliette.
- 14th “ —Louis De Lorme, Advocate, of St. Hyacinthe,—Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, *vice* George Manly Muir, superannuated.
- “ “ —Apollinaire E. Grenier, of St. Jean Baptiste de l'Isle Verte and Alphonse Letellier, of Rivière Ouelle,—Joint Coroner for District of Kamouraska.



- 20th May—James Smith Hepburn, Solicitor, of London, England,—Commissioner to receive affidavits, as above.
- 14th July—Charles Laroche, N. P., of Actonvale,—Registrar of the County of Bagot, *vice* J. C. Bachand.
- 17th “ —Valère Guillet and Joseph Edouard Badeaux, M. D., of Three Rivers,—Joint Coroner for District of Three Rivers.
- 24th “ —Joseph H. Blondin, N. P., of Becancourt, and Gustave Turcotte, M.D., of St. Celestin,—Joint Registrar for Nicolet.
- 11th September—George B. Cramp, Hoyes L. Snowden, of Montreal; Adolphe Germain, of Sorel; Emillien Z. Paradis, of St. Johns; Chas. C. de Lorimier, of Montreal; Joseph Emery Robidoux, of Montreal; C. Alphonse Geoffrion, of Montreal; Edwin R. Johnson, of Stanstead Plain; John P. Noyes, of Waterloo; F. L. Belque, of Montreal; Wm. Warren Lynch, of Knowlton; Edmond Lareau, of Montreal; Wm. J. Watts, of Drummondville; Zéphirin Perrault, of Kamouraska; Moïse Branchaud, of Montreal—Queen's Counsel.
- 11th September—John Perry Godfrey, Barrister, of London, England—a Commissioner to take Affidavits as above.
- 13th October—Alfred Green Armytage, of Bristol,—a Commissioner to take Affidavits in England.
- 21st “ —Alfred F. Dion, M. D., of St. Sauveur de Quebec—Inspector of Anatomy for city of Quebec.
- 30th “ —Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau, Hon. Joseph Gibb Robertson, Hon. John Jones Ross, Louis Onésime Loranger, Esq., William Warren Lynch, Esq., Edmund James Flynn, Esq., Etienne Theodore Paquet, Esq.,—Members of the Executive Council.
- “ “ —Hon. Joseph Adolphe Chapleau,—Commissioner of Agriculture and Public Works.
- “ “ —Hon. Joseph Gibb Robertson—Provincial Treasurer.
- “ “ —Hon. John Jones Ross,—Speaker of the Legislative Council.
- “ “ —Hon. Louis Onésime Loranger,—Attorney General.
- “ “ —Hon. Wm. Warren Lynch, Solicitor General.
- “ “ —Hon. Edmund James Flynn,—Commissioner of Crown Lands.
- “ “ —Hon. Etienne Theodore Paquet,—Provincial Secretary.
- 17th December—Joseph Cyrille Auger—Registrar for Montreal East.
- “ “ —Joseph Achille Blondin,—Registrar for Nicolet, *vice* J. A. Blondin and Gustave Turcotte, M. D., Joint Registrar, whose commission is revoked.
- “ “ —Henry William Austin, and Phillipe Pelletier,—Joint Fire Commissioner for City of Montreal, *vice* H. W. Austin and A. Christin, commission revoked.
- 27th “ —John Kerr, Attorney, of St. John, N. B., and Jerrold Joseph, Solicitor, of London, Eng.,—Commissioners to receive Affidavits.
- 30th “ —Nicholas Hogan Meagher, Barrister, of Halifax, N. S.,—a Commissioner as above.

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#### NOVA SCOTIA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

- 4th January.—Charles Sydney Harrington,—Chief Game Commissioner for the Province, *vice* Fitzgerald Cochran.
- “ “ —Henry F. Pollock, of London, England,—a Commissioner in the United Kingdom, under sec. 54, cap. 96, Revised Statutes, 4th series.

## PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS—1879.

- 23rd January**—Levi Ruggles Church, Q.C., of Montreal, and Thos. E. Barrister, of Summerside, P.E.I.,—Commissioners to take Affidavits as above.
- " " —To be members of and to constitute the Central Board of culture:—Hon. Hector F. McDougall, M. E. C.; C. Winburn Laurie for District No. 1. Charles F. I. Cornwallis, for District No. 2; Charles E. Brown, of mouth, for District No. 3; Israel Longworth, of Truro, for District No. 4; David Matheson, of Pictou, for District No. 5; John Ross, of Glen Farm, for District No. 6.
- 6th February**—Stillman B. Allen, of Boston, Mass., U.S.,—a Commissioner to take Affidavits as above.
- 25th " "**—Hugh Cameron, M. D., of Mabou,—a Member of the Legislature.
- 25th March**—To be High Sheriffs of the several Counties for current year:—Joseph Bell, Halifax; Peter Bonnett, Annapolis; H. Hill, Antigonish; John Fergusson, Cape Breton; C. Blanchard, Colchester; Roderick McLean, Cumberland; William H. Taylor, Digby; Thomas C. Peart, Guysborough; Edward Curry, Hants; Robert McDougall, Inverness; John M. Caldwell, Kings; Stephen Finck, Lunenburg; William H. Harris, Pictou; Joshua N. Freeman, Queens; John F. Fuller, Richmond; George W. McLean, Shelburne; David Dunlop, Victoria; William K. Dudman, Yarmouth.
- 15th April**—Edward Gilpin, Jr., C.E.,—Inspector of Mines for the Province of N. B. Poole, resigned.
- 29th May**—John Hands, Solicitor, London, England, Samuel Gay McHopewell, N. B.,—Commissioners to take Affidavits as above.
- " " —Lieut.-General Donald M. Stewart, C.B., and Major General M. A. S. Biddulph, C. B., R. A.,—Commissioners in India, under sec. 54, cap. 96 of Revised Statutes, 4th ed. as amended by Act passed during Session of 1879.
- 26th July**—Joseph B. Braman and Frank Seaman, of Boston, Mass.,—Commissioners to take Affidavits.
- 6th September**—P. C. Beauchamp, N.P., of Carleton, P. Q.,—a Commissioner to take Affidavits.
- 1st October**—Rev. John Forrest, of Halifax, Rev. John McMillan, of Antigonish, John E. McLean, Peter Jack and John Doull, of Halifax,—Governors of Dalhousie College.
- 19th November**—Augustus P. Rolph, of St. John, N.B.,—a Commissioner to take Affidavits.
- " " —Dudley Wm. Beresford Leathley, Solicitor, London, En.—a Commissioner to take Affidavits.
- 11th December**—John Fitzwilliam Stairs, M.P.P.,—a Member of the Executive Council.

## NEW BRUNSWICK PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

- 15th January**—Joseph A. Harris, Counsellor at Law, Boston; John M. Chisholm, Barrister, of Halifax, N. B.; Chas. Reynolds Smith, Barrister, of Amherst, N. S.;—Commissioners for taking Affidavits, under Cap 36, of Consolidated Statutes.
- 22nd " "**—Charles A. O'Connor, Counsellor at Law, of Manchester, Hampshire,—a Commissioner as above.
- 23rd " "**—Stillman B. Allen, Counsellor at Law, of Boston, Massachusetts; William H. Beatty, Barrister, of Toronto,—Commissioners as above.

- 15th April—Wm. Simpson Walker, Advocate, of Montreal; Joseph Elzeard Poullot, Advocate, of Fraserville, P. Q.; John M. Taylor, Accountant, of Montreal; and John M. Duff, of Montreal, Accountant;—Commissioners as above.
- 18th " —Hon. John Herbert Crawford,—Solicitor General.
- 23th " —The following persons to be Sheriffs of the undermentioned Counties:—Thomas Temple, for the County of York; Alexander T. Paul, for the County of Charlotte; F. R. Jenkins Dibblee, for the County of Carleton; Francis J. Rice, for the County of Madawaska; Albert D. Olmstead, for the County of Victoria; James S. White, for the County of Sunbury; William Howe, for the County of Queen's; Samuel N. Freeze, for the County of King's; Asael Wells, for the County of Albert; Antoine Girouard, for the County of Kent; John Shirreff, for the County of Northumberland; Robert B. Vail, for the County of Gloucester; William H. Phillips, for the County of Restigouche; James A. Harding, for the County of Saint John.
- 23rd May—Hon. W. E. Perley,—Commissioner Provincial Lunatic Asylum, vice Hon. B. R. Stevenson, resigned.
- " " —John McDonald,—Sitting Magistrate at Police Office Fredericton, vice Dowling, left Province.
- 24th June—Hon. John C. Allen, Chief Justice; A. A. Davidson, Q. C., M. P. P.; and Boyle Travers, M. D.,—Members of the Senate of the University of New Brunswick.
- " " —Harry Pollack, Solicitor, of London England; Joseph B. Braman, Attorney, of Boston, Massachusetts,—Commissioners for taking Affidavits.
- 25th " —Capt. W. Chipman Drury, 8th Reg't of Cavalry—A. D. C. to the Lieutenant-Governor.
- 14th August—Alphonse Poullot, Advocate, of Quebec; and Frank Seaman, of Boston, Massachusetts—Commissioners as above.
- " " —Robert A. Chapman,—High Sheriff, of the County of Westmoreland, vice Blair Botsford,\* resigned.
- " " —W. Wilberforce Wells,—Clerk of the Circuits and Clerk of the County Court of Westmoreland, vice I. B. Peck.
- 10th November—James Milligan,—Sitting Magistrate at Police Office, City of St. John.
- 20th December—Robert Marshall,—a member of the Executive Council.
- 22nd " —Dudley William Beresford Leathly, Solicitor, of London, England; and Major Edward J. Jones, of Boston, Massachusetts;—Commissioners for taking Affidavits.

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#### MANITOBA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

- 4th January—W. S. Walker, Advocate of Montreal,—a Commissioner for taking affidavits outside the Province, under Cap. 7, 36 Vit.
- " " —Alexander Murray, of St. Charles,—Police Magistrate for County of Marquette.
- " " —Joseph Taillefer, of St. Charles,—Police Magistrate for County of Provencher.
- " " —William Kennedy, of St. Andrews,—Police Magistrate for County of Lisgar.

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\*Appointed Warden of the Maritime Penitentiary.—*Ed.*

- 4th January—Joseph Forget of St. François Xavier,—a member of the Board of Education, Superintendent of Catholic Schools and Joint Secretary of Board of Education.
- 14th     "     —Hon. Pierre Delorme,—a member of the Executive Council, and also Minister of Agriculture, *vice* Hon. James McKay, resigned.
- "     —Rev. J. D. O'Meara, of St. John,—a member of the Board of Education, *vice* Kennedy, resigned.
- 20th     "     —John Fraser of Kildonan,—Chairman Board of License Commissioners.
- 17th February—Alphonse Alfred Clément Larivière,—a member of the Board of Education, *vice* Chénier, resigned.
- "     —Rev. J. Théophile Lavoie, of Winnipeg, Alexander Kittson of St. Boniface, Angus McKay, of St. François-Xavier—members of the Board of Education.
- "     —Rice Meredith Howard, Barrister, of Winnipeg—Clerk of the Executive Council.
- 8th March—Walter R. Nursey, of Winnipeg,—Auditor of the Public Accounts.
- 12 April—John S. Hall, and William Alexander Caldwell, of Montreal,—Commissioners for taking affidavits.
- 10th May—Rev. A. A. Cherrier, of St. Boniface,—a member of the Board of Education, *vice* McKay, resigned.
- "     —Alphonse Alfred Clément La Rivière, of St. Boniface,—Superintendent of Catholic Schools and Joint Secretary of Board of Education.
- "     —Richard Hartford Kenning, of Little Saskatchewan,—a Commissioner for taking affidavits.
- "     —James Spencer Lynch, M.D., and Alfred Codd, M.D., of Winnipeg. Coroners for the Province.
- 4th June—Hon. Samuel Clarke Biggs, Barrister, of Winnipeg,—a Member of the Executive Council, and also Minister of Public Works, *vice* Hon. Joseph Royal, resigned.
- "     Hon. John Taylor, of Headingley,—a member of the Executive Council, and also Minister of Agriculture, *vice* Hon. P. Delorme, resigned.
- 9th July—Joseph B. Braman, Counsellor-at-law, of Boston, Mass., U. S.,—a Commissioner for taking affidavits.
- 21st     "     —Hayter Reid, of Prince Albert's Mission, N. W. T.,—a Commissioner as above.
- 17th August—George Roy,—Clerk of the Executive Council *pro tem*.
- 27th     "     —H. R. O'Reilly, of Winnipeg—Police Magistrate for the Province.
- "     —James Anderson, of Winnipeg,—a Commissioner for taking affidavits.
- 18th September—Isaac Francis Toms, of Goderich, Ont.,—a Commissioner as above.
- 23rd October—His Grace Right Rev. A. Taché, Archbishop of St. Boniface, Rev. Albert Lacombe, of Winnipeg, and Rev. George Dugast, of St. Boniface,—members of the Board of Education.
- "     —H. B. Morphy, Barrister, of Toronto,—a Commissioner for taking affidavits.
- 11th November—John Jacob, of Elora, Ont.,—a Commissioner as above.
- 19th     "     —Hon. Marc Amable Girard, of St. Boniface,—a member of the Executive Council and also Provincial Secretary, *vice* Hon. C. P. Brown, resigned.
- "     —Hon. Corydon Partlow Brown, of Winnipeg,—Minister of Public Works, *vice* Hon. S. C. Biggs, resigned.
- 22nd December—Dudley Wm. Beresford Leathley, Solicitor, London, Eng.,—a Commissioner for receiving affidavits.

## BRITISH COLUMBIA PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

- 17th January.—Thornton Fell—Law Clerk and Clerk of the Legislative Assembly, *vice* Harrison.
- 25th “ —Thos. McKie Lambly,—Government Agent, Assessor, &c, for Okanagan, *vice* C. A. Ternon. (Dated 18th Nov., 1878.)
- 15th March.—The Corporation of Victoria,—Trustees of Beacon Hill Park, Victoria, *vice* Hon. W. J. Macdonald and J. W. Douglas.
- 31st “ —P. McTiernan and J. Boyd,—Official Members of the Board of Trustees of the Royal Hospital, Victoria, *vice* P. McQuade and J. Burns.
- 1st May.—Jas. Chas. Prevost,—Registrar of the Supreme Court, *vice* Pooley, resigned.
- 17th “ —The following gentlemen to be assistant Commissioners of Lands and Works under “Land Act of 1875” :—E. G. Prior, Nanaimo District; J. C. Hughes, New Westminster District; M. O'Connor, Lillooet District; J. Ussher, Kamloops Division of Yale District; T. M. Lambly, Osoyoos Division of Yale District; W. Fernie, Kootenay District; A. W. Vowell, Cassiar District.
- 28th June.—W. Stephenson,—Coroner for Keithley Creek Polling Division, Cariboo.
- “ “ —W. Fernie,—Coroner, District of Kootenay.
- “ “ —T. McKie Lambly,—Collector of Revenue for Okanagan, District of Yale.
- 2nd August.—Henry Fry,—Government Agent and Collector of Revenue, &c., &c., for District of Cowichan, *vice* J. Morley and F. Foord.
- “ “ —E. Gawler Prior, M. Bate, J. Bryden, J. Curry and R. Scott,—Board of Examiners under “Coal Mines Regulation Act, 1877.”
- 8th November.—Mark Bate and Wm. Raybould,—Official Members Board of Trustees, Nanaimo Hospital.
- 11th December.—George Tunstall,—Government Agent and Constable at Kamloops, *vice* Ussher.

## PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND PROVINCIAL APPOINTMENTS.

- 11th March.—William Wilfrid Sullivan, (President), Samue. Prowse, John Lefurgey, Joseph Octave Arsenault, Wm. Campbell, Nicholas Conroy, Donald Ferguson, Hon. Joseph Wightman, and Neil MacLeod,—Members of the Executive Council.
- “ “ —Hon. Wm. W. Sullivan—Attorney and Advocate General.
- “ “ —Hon. Neil MacLeod,—Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.
- “ “ —Hon. Donald Ferguson,—Commissioner of Public Works.
- 25th April.—To be High Sheriffs for the ensuing year :—Michael McCormack, for King's County; Wm. Russell Watson, for Queen's County; and Alexander Edward Holland, for Prince County.
- 11th June.—Peter Gavin,—a Member of the Executive Council, *vice* Conroy, resigned.
- 23th June.—Nicholas Conroy,—Registrar of Deeds for the Province.
- 11th July.—Wm. Chas. Des Brisay,—Provincial Auditor and Clerk of the Executive Council.
- “ “ —Arthur Newbery,—Assistant Provincial Secretary and Treasurer.
- 19th “ —Eustace Heath Haviland,—Private Secretary to the Lieutenant Governor.
- 22nd “ —Major Jas. Peake,—Provincial A. D. C., *vice* Longworth, resigned.

## PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS—1879.

31st July.—Saml. S. Peterson—Assistant Registrar of Deeds.  
 24th October.—Francis Joseph Conroy,—Registrar of Deeds, *vice* Conroy, *dec.*  
 22nd December.—Edward S. Blanchard, M. D.—Medical Superintendent  
 P. E. I. Hospital for the Insane.

### NORTH WEST TERRITORIES.\*

1876.

23th Dec.—Richard Hardisty, Edmonton; Lawrence Clarke, Carlton;  
 bald McDonald, Fort Ellice; William McKay, Fort P  
 J. McLean, Qu'Appelle; Isaac Cowie, Manitoba;  
 William Lucas Hardisty, McKenzie River; Julian  
 McKenzie River; Roderick MacFarlane, Athabaska;  
 McDonald, Ile à la Croix; Alexander Matheson, Th  
 Horace Belanger, Cumberland House,—Justices  
 Peace.

1877.

19th January.—Capt. Henry Stewart Moore, Prince Albert,—Justice of the

1878.

3rd August.—Henry J. Moberly, Fort McMurray; Paschal Breland, C  
 Hills; Adam McBeath, Fort Pelly; Charles Geckle, I  
 Mountain; Edward McGillivray, Victoria; Jean  
 Légaré, Woody Mountain; Patrice Breland, Cypress  
 Thomas McKay, Prince Albert; William McKay,  
 baska; James McDougall, Dunvegan; Norbert Laran  
 Laurent; William James Scott, Battleford; Alex  
 Jaffray, Little Saskatchewan,—Justices of the Peace.

24th October.—Amédée Emmanuel Forget, Battleford; Lawrence C  
 Carlton; Charles Mair, Prince Albert; Joseph Fink  
 Prince Albert; Archibald McDonald, Fort Ellice;  
 ander Matheson, The Pas; Rev. Joseph Reader, Tond  
 Hills; William J. McLean, Qu'Appelle; Rev. John  
 Riding Mountain; Adam McBeath, Fort Pelly; Ba  
 Garrett, Rapid City; Isaac Cowie, Manitoba House;  
 William Winder, Fort MacLeod; George Harpur, C  
 Hills; Rev. John McDougall, Morleyville; Rev. W  
 Newton, Ph. D., Edmonton, Richard Hardisty, Edmo  
 Rev. Henry Steinbauer, Whitefish Lake; Willie  
 Brereton, Victoria; Right Rev. W. C. Bompas, Bis  
 Athabaska; Roderic MacFarlane, Athabaska; W  
 Lucas Hardisty, McKenzie River; Henry J. Moberly  
 McMurray; James McDougall, Dunvegan,—Issue  
 Marriage Licenses.

1879.

19th July.—Patrick Gammie Laurie, of Battleford,—Printer to the Govern  
 of the N. W. Territories.

29th J —Lawrence Clarke, of Carlton,—a Notary Public.

6th August.—George Verey, M.D., of Edmonton,—Justice of the Peace.

4th Sept.—Hayter Reed, of Prince Albert,—a Notary Public.

5th " —William Thompson, of Rapid City,—a Notary Public.

27th " —Owen Edward Hughes, Duck Lake; Hillyard Mitchell, Lesser  
 Lake; William Traill, Lac la Biche; James Pruden,  
 Biche; John Clemons, The Pas; William Henry  
 Prairie City; Robert McIntosh, M. D., Rapid City,—J  
 of the Peace.

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\* This list includes all appointments made since the organization of a new  
 Government for the North West Territories.—Ed.

10th Oct.—Charles Mair, Prince Albert,—Justice  
 26th “ —Capt. Charles Frederick Young, Pri  
                     Sharpe, Turtle Mountain,—  
 “ “ —Rev. Henry Cochran, The Pas,—Idea  
 11th Dec.—Rev. John Walton, Salisbury; Jar  
                     George Roddick, Grand V  
                     Alexander Sharpe, Turtle  
                     Licenses.

## PRIZES PRESENTED BY HIS EXCEL\_\_\_\_\_ GENERAL DURING 1879.

### AGRICULTURAL AND ARTS ASSOCIATION OF ONTARIO.

(Presented in person by H. R. H. the Princess Louise, 26th Sept., 1879.)

*Gold Medal awarded to an Exhibitor receiving the greatest number of prizes on cattle.*—F. W. Stone, (Guelph), Ont.

*Silver Medal awarded to an Exhibitor receiving the greatest number of prizes on Horses.*—Frederick Wm. Powell, Sheriff of the County of Carleton, Ont., (Ottawa.)

*Bronze Medal awarded to an Exhibitor receiving the greatest number of prizes on Cattle and Sheep.*—John Snell and Sons.

### PROVINCIAL RIFLE ASSOCIATIONS.

(Sent 4th August, 1879.)

Ontario—(Silver Medal)—Private W. Mitchell, 18th Batt.

“ —(Bronze Medal)—Private A. Bell, 10th Batt.

Quebec—(Silver Medal)—Lieut. W. H. Laurie, Gar. Arty., Montreal.

“ —(Bronze Medal)—Private J. Rodger, Prince of Wales Rifles.

Nova Scotia—(Silver Medal)—Corp. J. E. Eaton, 68th Batt.

“ —(Bronze Medal)—Gunner E. D. Adams, 1st Bd. Gar. Arty., Halifax.

New Brunswick—(Silver Medal)—Lieut. Shives, 62nd Batt.

“ —(Bronze Medal)—Lieut. Hunter, Engineers, St. John.

Manitoba—(Silver Medal)—Gunner W. McMillan, Field Batty., Winnipeg.

“ —(Bronze Medal)—Sergt. D. McEwan, Infantry Co., Winnipeg.

British Columbia—(Silver Medal)—Lieut. A. Jackson, Rifle Company.

“ —(Bronze Medal)—Sergt. J. P. Kennedy, No. 1 Rifle Co., Victoria.

P. E. Island—(Silver Medal)—Private D. Harper, 82nd Batt.

“ —(Bronze Medal)—Private S. Gay, 82nd Batt.

### DOMINION CURLING COMPETITION.

(Sent 24th July, 1879.)

*A Silver Cup*—Ottawa Curling Club—Walter Reginald Baker, (Ottawa).

## EDUCATIONAL

### UNIVERSITY OF MANITOBA.

(Sent 20th Jan., 1880.)

*A Silver Medal to the student of most distinction at the previous Examination.*  
 —Robt. Macbray.

## REMARKABLE TRIALS.

### MILLER vs. ANNAND.

This was an action of libel tried before the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, in November last, in which the Hon. William Miller, one of the Dominion Senators for that Province, was plaintiff, and Mr. Charles Annand, proprietor of the *Halifax Morning Chronicle*, was defendant. The plaintiff complained of an article which appeared in the *Chronicle* in March, 1877, and had relation to a period when the project of Confederation was adopted by the Legislature of Nova Scotia. The libel charged the plaintiff, who was then a Member of the Provincial Legislature, with having changed his opinion on that question, and corruptly sold himself to the Union Party for a seat in the Senate of Canada. The case had more than a personal or local interest, as charges of corruption have been freely made for years, within and without the Province, and the Anti-Unionists against the supporters of Union in Nova Scotia, so that it was expected that an investigation in a Court of Justice would throw some light on the transactions of that time.

The defendant did not put a plea of justification on the record, but, in answer to a general denial, pleaded that circumstances and occurrences at the time of the plaintiff's appointment to the Senate were such as to lead him, a journalist, to believe that the charges against the plaintiff were true, and that, in the interest of the public, and without malice, he published the alleged libel.

The plaintiff's counsel (Mr. Rigby, Q.C.) in opening the case went full length into the history of the Union agitation in Nova Scotia, and called to mind the bitterness that marked the discussion of that question, both on a public platform and in the press, before and after the passage of the Union Act. The plaintiff had always been favorable to the principle of Confederation, but was strongly opposed to the Quebec scheme, especially in its financial arrangements. When that scheme was promulgated in 1864, he was one of the first to oppose it, while declaring himself in favor of Union on fair terms. Subsequently, when the plaintiff in his place in the Legislative Assembly, proposed that the Quebec scheme be abandoned by its friends, and that the whole question of Confederation be submitted to a new conference to meet in London, where terms should be agreed to under the sanction of the Imperial Government, his proposition met the views of a majority of the Provincial Legislature, and the Union was thus accomplished. He therefore became the object of most violent attacks of the enemies of Union, at public meetings and in the press. When the plaintiff was afterwards appointed to the Senate, his opponents said his appointment was the price of his support of the Union. The *Morning Chronicle*, which was the leading organ in the Province of the Anti-Union Party, as well as other hostile journals, were allowed to re-charge with impunity during the excitement of those days. In the excitement the plaintiff felt that every allowance should be made by a public man for the violence of his assailants, as there was some ground for



irritation, and he believed when the heated passions of the struggle had subsided, public opinion would not deal with him unjustly. He therefore brought none of his maligners before a Court of Justice. But as the libel had been re-published by the *Chronicle*, in a most offensive form, ten years after the occurrence of the events to which it referred, the plaintiff considered it his duty to himself and the leaders of the Union cause in Nova Scotia, to demand a public investigation before this Court, in the capital of the Province, of the charges therein made against him. The plaintiff's object was not to obtain damages against the defendant, but to put such sworn evidence before the country, relating to his appointment to the Senate, as would vindicate his reputation; refute the accusations of his slanderers and the general charges of corruption that had been so often alleged in connection with the passage of the Act of Union in Nova Scotia. It was the plaintiff's intention to place on the witness stand the leading public men of the Province who were concerned in the carrying of the Union, and every opportunity would thus be given to elicit the truth from those best able to give it.

Several witnesses having been called to prove publication of the libel (which the defendant denied in his pleadings):

Sir Charles Tupper was sworn. He stated that he was Premier of Nova Scotia from May, 1864, until July, 1867. He had been a delegate to the Charlottetown Conference, and also to the Conference at Quebec. The Charlottetown Conference was intended to bring about a union of the Maritime Provinces; the Conference at Quebec had for its object a union of all the Provinces of British North America. The plaintiff was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia from the general election of 1863 until July 1867. When the resolution authorizing the first Conference was proposed in the Assembly, the plaintiff opposed it, and expressed his desire for a Confederation of all the Provinces. When the Quebec scheme was published, in 1864, plaintiff also opposed it, in its details, chiefly on financial grounds, but reiterated his desire for union on what he considered fair terms. The plaintiff then advocated the reference of the whole subject to the people at the polls. In 1866, witness had several conversations with plaintiff, before and after the meeting of the Legislature in that year, on the subject of union. The attitude of the Imperial Government; the relations of the Provinces with the neighboring States; and other causes which the plaintiff mentioned, induced him to desire a compromise of the difficulties that stood in the way of Confederation. After several interviews and much discussion, it was agreed that the plaintiff would support a compromise by which the whole question was to be referred to a new Conference to meet in London, when all disputed points would be decided under the auspices of the Imperial Government. No offer of a Senatorship, or any other inducement, consideration or reward, with witness's knowledge or consent, was, directly or indirectly, held out to the plaintiff for his support of the Union. As Premier of the Province, it was not possible that any such arrangement could be consummated without the knowledge or consent of witness. When delegates to the London Conference were appointed, it was considered that plaintiff's position and services entitled him to a place in that delegation, and witness notified him of the intention of the Government to appoint him. The plaintiff declined the appointment. He stated his desire was to recover the confidence of his constituents, among whom he had become very unpopular on account of his support of the union, and that if he took any office or position from the Government, it would be looked upon as a consideration for that support, and would be injurious to him in his election. This was months after the union resolution had been carried in the Legislature of Nova Scotia, and was the first communication of a personal character witness ever had with the plaintiff in regard to this subject. Witness then informed plaintiff for the first time that the Government was prepared to offer him a seat in the Senate of Canada. Plaintiff replied that he did not want a seat in the Senate, as he intended to ask his constituents for a seat in the House of Commons, and only consented to his

appointment on the condition that he should be at liberty to resign the Senatorship at any time previous to the general election, and contest his county. Plaintiff appeared decided either to get a seat in the Commons, or get out of public life. Witness considered the plaintiff's prominence and public service justly entitled him to a Senatorship, and it was for these reasons the position was offered to him.

The cross-examination of Sir Charles Tupper elicited nothing of importance.

The Hon. William Miller, being next sworn, said he was the plaintiff in the case, and was a member of the Legislative Assembly of Nova Scotia from June, 1863, till July, 1867. The subject of a Union of the Maritime Provinces was brought before the Provincial Legislature by Dr. Tupper, then Provincial Secretary, in the session of 1865. Witness opposed that union, but declared himself in favor of a union of all the Provinces of British North America, if such a result could be brought about "on sound principles and equitable terms." The Quebec scheme of Confederation was promulgated during the same year, shortly after the Conference at Charlottetown. Witness always considered the Quebec scheme unfair to Nova Scotia, particularly in its financial arrangements. He was among the first to oppose that scheme at public meetings and otherwise. The first public meeting witness addressed in opposition to the measure was held at Temperance Hall, in the City of Halifax, at which the Mayor presided. Witness on that occasion, as well as subsequently, stated in the outset of his remarks that he was not opposed to, but on the contrary would support, a Union of all the Provinces of British North America based on fair terms, but he denounced the terms of the Quebec scheme as unfair to Nova Scotia. Witness advocated a reference of the question to the people at the polls, and took that ground at several public meetings as well as in the Legislative Assembly. In 1866, witness felt it to be his duty to reconsider his position on the Union question. That question then occupied a different position from that which it presented to his mind in 1864 and 1865. Witness believed that circumstances in 1866 strongly pointed to the desirability, if not the necessity, of an early Union. As he had always been in favor of the principle of Union, he thought it incumbent on him to endeavor to overcome the difficulties with regard to the details of the measure. Among other reasons that impressed the mind of witness, on the propriety of seeking a compromise of those difficulties, the warm and persistent advocacy of Union by the Imperial Government had much weight. A Union of the British North American Provinces had been urged on the colonies by the Queen in three consecutive Speeches from the Throne, as a subject of Imperial policy and Colonial necessity. At the same time the enemies of British rule on this continent were outspoken in opposition to the project, as one to consolidate British power, and perpetuate British rule, in North America. In the United States there was at that juncture much bitterness of feeling against England, as well as a wide spread organization with the avowed object of forcibly wresting Canada from the Crown. Witness felt that these circumstances almost rendered Confederation imperative, as opposition to it was a cause of rejoicing among the worst enemies of his country. Besides, the American Government had given notice of the repeal of the Reciprocity Treaty, it was generally believed, partly in punishment of Colonial sympathy with the South in the great rebellion, and partly with the avowed object of forcing the Provinces into annexation. The American Consul at Montreal was reported to have given expression to this object at the Detroit Convention in opposition to a renewal of the Treaty. It was felt by the friends of Imperial connection that the isolated condition of the Provinces would give the American Government great advantage in furtherance of a scheme of annexation, by enabling that Government to deal separately with the interest of each of them, and thereby make the material prosperity of the whole subject to American policy and legislation. By giving trade advantages to one section and denying them to another, it would be an easy matter to divide the Provinces by rivalries and jealousies, the result of which might be a desire for annexation. This view

that this arrangement has been made. When I saw the evidence given by Sir Charles Tupper, as well as by Mr. Miller himself, I then thought the object of the prosecution, as stated by the counsel in opening, had been attained. The evidence which has been given on the point which affects Mr. Miller most deeply ought to remove from every mind any suspicion that may have existed as to the reasons which may have influenced him in changing his opinions and in leaving his former friends and going over to his former enemies. Does it follow because a man is a politician and belongs to a particular political party that he is to be the slave of it, and to repress every conscientious conviction? Changes of this character are such as must, more or less, affect the character of every public man, and should never be made unless upon the very best grounds. A change made under such circumstances as these implies the possession of great courage because the man who does it knows that he must face a public very apt to imagine that his change may have been made for reasons of a very different character. If Mr. Miller's reasons for his change of opinion are published as they were given here, as I am informed they have been, it appears to me that he stands, so far as that change is concerned, and ought to stand, exculpated from having acted from the motive attributed to him. I am very glad that this arrangement has been made, and I felt yesterday, when the stage already referred to was reached, that this was the course which men disposed to act rightly towards one another ought to adopt.

Gentlemen of the Jury, I am very happy to say that you are relieved from further attendance in this case. It is a happy thing for you, for we had not got half through with it.

The following are the remarks of Mr. Weeks, referred to as appearing in the *Herald*:

"He reminded the Court that there was no plea of justification on the record. The defendant had not ventured to say that the alleged libel is true. He did not say in his pleadings that Mr. Miller was bought or bribed to support the Union. Had he said so, in the face of the evidence of Sir Charles Tupper, and the plaintiff, \$10,000 would not be a cent too much damages to give against the defendant, and he believed if a plea of justification had been pleaded any jury empanelled in this city would give such a verdict. But no such plea was set up, even before the evidence of Sir Charles Tupper and plaintiff had been publicly given in this Court. In the face of that evidence, (Mr. W. said,) the plaintiff was bound to bring this suit, and he should have brought it long ago. Mr. Miller had vindicated his character by evidence, on Your Lordship's minutes, which we cannot impeach, but he should have done so sooner. He should not have allowed similar charges to be made against him for years, without giving the explanations that have been given in this trial. It is well for Mr. Miller that this public examination has been made, for the man who will hereafter assail him as he has been assailed in the past would deserve to be punished by a jury. But the defendant did not know the facts of the case until this trial, and he believed the plaintiff's action, unexplained, justified the criticism of the *Chronicle*. That is what the defendant now intended to show; that his criticism was not malicious. In fact, the defendant was not at all in the Province when the alleged libel was published."

Thus closed an investigation that completely exonerated Senator Miller.

## REMARKABLE TRIALS—1879.

### THE "GREAT SEAL" CASE.

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This question, which excited an almost world-wide interest, and was at length in English and American newspapers, and was a topic of Clubs for some weeks, arose in a case before the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia in the matter of the Precedence of Joseph Norman Ritchie. Mr. Ritchie objected to a patent of precedence issued in May, 1876, giving certain precedence to the Bar over him, among other grounds, because the seal used to the patent was not the proper Great Seal of the Province. As the patent, if substantiated, would have had the effect of invalidating all grants, issued under the Great Seal since 1800, an unusual amount of interest was excited by the question, which was finally decided by the Supreme Court of Nova Scotia, in favour of Mr. Ritchie.

It appeared that the Seal in use was one that had been employed for more than a century. In 1869 the Herald's office devised Coats of Arms for the several Provinces, and one (including all these) for the Dominion, and commanded that the respective Governments should use these arms on their seals. A seal was sent out to the Dominion, but none were sent to the Provinces. Subsequently they were sent out, and the one intended for Nova Scotia was sent to the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, with instructions to the Governor "to take the necessary steps to cause the same to be adopted." An objection was made to this change by the Provincial Government, and communication was sent through the Secretary of State, embodying the objection; but no reply was received to it. In the meanwhile the matter was forgotten and the old seal was used without any question being raised by Mr. Ritchie.

It was contended against his objection that the seal "purported to be the Great Seal," its validity could not be raised in the Court; that all grants under the Great Seal must be received without further proof than the *matters of record*; and that in this case the seal was proved to have been used by the keeper of the Great Seal, and was the recognized seal, as to which question had ever been raised before. It was also contended by Mr. Ritchie, Q.C., who argued the question on behalf of the parties interested in the seal, that the new seal could not come into use until adopted and proclaimed as such by the Governor in Council.

As the Nova Scotian Judges decided that Mr. Ritchie's precedence was affected by the words of chapter 21 of the Acts of 1874, or by the long title of the patent, and that the Great Seal used was void, an appeal was entered by the Government of Nova Scotia to the Supreme Court of Canada, and it was argued in January, 1878, and again in January, 1879, in consequence of the resignation of Mr. William Richards. The grounds taken were not taken in Nova Scotia: but since the argument there, the subject has been considered by the Crown Officers in England, and at their suggestion passed by the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, confirming and validating all acts done under the Great Seal and also authorizing the Lieutenant-Governor of Nova Scotia in Council to alter the seal if necessary.

A question existed as to whether, as this matter concerned "the Administration of Justice," the Dominion Act was not *ultra vires*; and also, as to whether the power of altering the seal was one affecting the prerogative, whether the power of the English Crown Officers, though communicated in a despatch, to the Provincial Legislature to vest this power in the Lieutenant-Governor. Mr. Ritchie regarded these Acts as *ultra vires*, as he raised the question of the validity of the Great Seal in his factum before the Supreme Court.

In the course of Mr. Halliburton's argument, Mr. Justice Strong said: "Where the Crown can legislate alone it is done by Order in Council and promulgated. There was no such proclamation in this case, and

that this arrangement has been made. When I saw the evidence given by Sir Charles Tupper, as well as by Mr. Miller himself, I then thought the object of the prosecution, as stated by the counsel in opening, had been attained. The evidence which has been given on the point which affects Mr. Miller most deeply ought to remove from every mind any suspicion that may have existed as to the reasons which may have influenced him in changing his opinions and in leaving his former friends and going over to his former enemies. Does it follow because a man is a politician and belongs to a particular political party that he is to be the slave of it, and to repress every conscientious conviction? Changes of this character are such as must, more or less, affect the character of every public man, and should never be made unless upon the very best grounds. A change made under such circumstances as these implies the possession of great courage because the man who does it knows that he must face a public very apt to imagine that his change may have been made for reasons of a very different character. If Mr. Miller's reasons for his change of opinion are published as they were given here, as I am informed they have been, it appears to me that he stands, so far as that change is concerned, and ought to stand, exculpated from having acted from the motive attributed to him. I am very glad that this arrangement has been made, and I felt yesterday, when the stage already referred to was reached, that this was the course which men disposed to act rightly towards one another ought to adopt.

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It appeared that the Seal in use was one that had been employed for more than a century. In 1869 the Herald's office devised Coats of Arms for the different Provinces, and one (including all these) for the Dominion, and it was commanded that the respective Governments should use these arms on their seals, &c. A seal was sent out to the Dominion, but none were sent to the Provinces. Subsequently they were sent out, and the one intended for Nova Scotia was sent to the Provincial Secretary of Nova Scotia, with instructions to the Lieut.-Governor "to take the necessary steps to cause the same to be adopted." An objection was made to this change by the Provincial Government, and a communication was sent through the Secretary of State, embodying these objections; but no reply was received to it. In the meanwhile the matter of the new seal was forgotten and the old seal was used without any question, until the point was raised by Mr. Ritchie.

It was contended against his objection that the seal "purporting to be the Great Seal," its validity could not be raised in the Court; that all documents under the Great Seal must be received without further proof, as being *matters of record*; and that in this case the seal was proved to have come from the keeper of the Great Seal, and was the recognized seal, as to which no question had ever been raised before. It was also contended by Mr. Haliburton, Q.C., who argued the question on behalf of the parties interested in the patent in question, that the new seal could not come into use until adopted and proclaimed as such by the Governor in Council.

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In the course of Mr. Haliburton's argument, Mr. Justice Strong remarked: "Where the Crown can Legislate alone it is done by Order in Council, which is promulgated. There was no such proclamation in this case, and we say that



the old seal was never legally superseded." He also referred on this point to Hale's *Pleas of the Crown*. He also suggested that he assumed that the Acts passed had settled the question. The Counsel for appellants stated that this was the contention of the appellants.

Mr. Cockburn, Q.C., in his reply admitted that the legislation referred to had settled the question.

This, therefore was the end of a very troublesome problem which had been the subject of despatches, and of a voluminous correspondence.

It is a remarkable fact that all this difficulty as to the Great Seal, arose from a singular blunder of the Herald's College. It was suggested on the argument at Halifax, by Mr. Halliburton, that they had probably been ignorant that Nova Scotia had had arms assigned to it by Charles I. when it was a Scottish Colony.

On enquiry being made by him at the office at Edinburgh of the Lyon-King-at-Arms it was found that in Charles I. reign, arms were granted to Nova Scotia of a highly honourable character, being the arms of Scotland counter-charged, with the Royal arms of Scotland for an inescutcheon; and as a further mark of honor, one of the Royal supporters, the Unicorn, was granted to Nova Scotia, the other supporter being "a naked savage man with a club."

These arms are still used by the Baronets of Nova Scotia, and were registered early in the present century in the Lyon office. It is evident that the Herald's College never thought of the fact that Nova Scotia was originally a Scottish Colony, and they therefore made no search for its arms in the Lyon Office. The arms recently granted are what is called in Heraldry an "abatement," being of inferior dignity, and without supporters. To this curious slip on the part of the manufacturers of Colonial arms in the Herald's College are due all the litigation, despatches and legislation, growing out of this "Great Seal Case" of Nova Scotia.

This case, known as *Lenoir et al vs. Ritchie*, is likely to be henceforth the "leading case" on the subject of the Great Seal, as this is the first instance in which it has ever been fully discussed. In England the use of the Great Seal is so guarded that no difficulty as to it has ever arisen: but these precautions are neglected in the colonies, and serious consequences may arise from this cause and important questions as to the status and effect of Colonial Great Seals may yet be raised. The following authorities therefore, which were cited by the Appellants' Counsel, may be of use at some future day:—

"Absolute faith is universally given to every document purporting to be under the Great Seal, as having been duly sealed with the authority of the Sovereign." (Lord Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors* intr.) "Royal grants are matters of public record," (Stevens' Comm., B. II, pt 1, c. 21), and as such "import truth upon their face" (per all the Justices in *Judford vs. Green*, cited in 17 Viner, 456, also, 4b. 71-8). 2 Inst. 555, 6, c. b. Bro. Abr., *Tt. patents*. 2 Comm., c. 21. Lord Melville's case, 27 St. Tr. 707. Baron Masereau, *Canadian Freeholder*, 11, 238, 243. Sir Harris Nicholas' Intr. to vol. 5 of Acts of Privy Council contains many historical facts as to Great Seal apparently not known to writers above cited. 12 and 13 Vict. (Imperial Act) c. 106, s. 10, enacts respecting "the Chancery Common Law Seal" that "all courts, &c., shall take notice of the said Seal, and receive impressions thereof in evidence, and shall also take notice and receive in evidence *without further proof* all and every such writs, &c., whatever which *shall purport or appear to be sealed or stamped with the said Chancery Common Law Seal for the time being, in like manner as if the same had been sealed with the Great Seal.*" The Lord Chancellor's Case, Hobart 214, Pl. 278. Clarke's *Colonial Law*, p. 31-32, 84.

As to mode changing the Great Seal, see Hale, P. C. 171-177. Campbell's *Lives of the Lord Chancellors*, Notes to Vol. II., ch. 44.

### GEORGE STEWART *vs.* ROSE BELFORD PUBLISHING CO.

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On the 12th May, Chief Justice Moss, of Ontario, gave judgment at Toronto in the case of George Stewart, Jr., *vs.* the Rose Belford Publishing Company, in favour of the defendants. The plaintiff is the well-known author of "*Canada under the Administration of Lord Dufferin*," which was published by defendants. Plaintiff, who was the editor of *The Rose-Belford Magazine and Canadian Monthly*, published by defendants, claimed \$1,500 for his labor in writing and preparing the work in question. The defence set up was, that plaintiff in his capacity of editor of the magazine, for which position he was receiving a salary of \$1,200 per annum, had rejected the work of Mr. F. A. Dixon, of Ottawa, who had been engaged by the Company to write this book, and had voluntarily offered to do it himself, his remuneration being only the increased literary reputation which the large sale of the book in Canada and the United States would give him. In the course of his judgment, the Chief Justice said:—"I find upon the evidence that his services were not accepted by the defendants with any idea that it was his intention to seek for extra payment. If that had been the case, the law would have created a promise to pay him a reasonable reward, to be assessed by a judge or jury. But these are not the terms upon which the parties dealt, and to hold now that the true effect of the arrangement was that the Belfords should be liable to pay what a jury might assess as the value of the plaintiff's services, would be to make a contract for the parties which they never thought of making for themselves. I find upon the evidence, that while the plaintiff in his own mind anticipated some pecuniary advantage from his labour, he never mentioned this expectation to the Belfords or any officer of the defendants until some considerable time after the work was issued from the press, and that he did nothing to warn them that he was working with the intention of demanding additional payment as a right. \* \* \* I hold that there is no foundation for the theory that there is in the country a custom to pay authors 10 per cent. or any other rate, by way of royalty, upon the price of books sold. Authorship is still too much in its infancy to have witnessed the growth of a custom. I may further venture to express the opinion that to no class of professional men is it more important than to authors that their bargains for services to be rendered and work to be done should be precisely and specifically defined. The value of intellectual products depends upon considerations far too delicate and elements far too subtle to be readily appreciated in the hasty progress of an assessment in Court. While in my judgment the defendants are entitled to a verdict upon the laws and evidence, I cannot but sympathize with the disappointment of the plaintiff, to whose zeal and efficiency the defendants' own witnesses bore convincing testimony. I would fain hope that in the event of the enterprise proving financially successful, they will not seek the immunity which a corporation's want of soul is supposed to grant, but will feel bound *in foro conscientiae*, to make him some fitting acknowledgment."



## OBITUARY FOR 1879.

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(EXPLANATION—b. means born ; d. means died.)

**ALEXANDER, REV. JAMES LYNNE**, a clergyman of the Church of England. B. at Glenhead, Antrim, Ireland, 1800; d. at Grimsby, Ont., 22nd August. Coming to Canada with his parents when 16 years of age, he resided with them in the Township of Markham, near Toronto, where he devoted himself to teaching. He subsequently became assistant in the famous Academy of Bishop Strachan. Preparing for the ministry, under Mr. Braithwaite, of Chambly, he was ordained deacon in 1829 and priest in 1832, by the then Bishop of Quebec. His first appointment was as curate of Cornwall, Ont. He was also missionary at Leeds, Megantic, from 1831 to 1845, in which year he was moved to Saltfleet and Binbrook, where he remained until 1873, when, owing to severe family affliction, he removed to Grimsby, and gave up parochial duty. He was the oldest clergyman in the Diocese of Niagara.

**ANDREWS, REV. W. H., D.D.**, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, d. at Galt, Ont., 30th March.

**ANGERS, MADAME, (JULIE MARGUERITE)**, wife of Hon. A. R. Angers, M.P., late Attorney General of Quebec, d. in that city 11th Jan., aged 82. The deceased lady was a daughter of Hon Senator Chinic.

**ARCHAMBAULT, ALEXANDRE**, Advocate, d. at L'Assomption, P.Q., 12th July, aged 50.

**AULDJO, MAJOR GENERAL JOHN RICHARDSON**. B. 1825; d. at Myrtle Bank, Broughty Ferry, Dundee, Scot., 14th June. The deceased soldier was the second son of the late Geo. Auldjo, Esq., of Montreal, and grandson of Hon. John Richardson, of the same city. His military record is a brilliant one. He joined the 36th Regt Bengal Native Infantry as ensign on 28th Feb., 1844. He served in the Sutlej campaign of 1845-46, including the battle of Allwal, for which he obtained a medal. He was promoted to a lieutenancy on 22nd June, 1847, served throughout the Punjaub campaign of 1848-49, including the affair of Ramnuggur, the passage of the Chenab, the action of Sadoola-pool, and the battles of Chillianwalla and Goojerat, for which he received a medal with two clasps. He proceeded to Oude in 1855-56, and during the annexation was in command of the left wing of the 36th Regt. Native Infantry, and was first attached to Brigadier Wheeler's column, and afterwards to that of Capt. Waddy, R.A., which scoured the country with Major Banks as political officer. Served during the Mutiny of 1857-59. Was appointed Acting Adjt. 7th June, 1857, G.O.C.C. 11th Sept., 1857, officiating also as Quarter Master. He commanded his regt. from 10th June, and acted as Brigade Major at Jullunder from Oct., 1857, until the disbandment of the regiment in June, 1858. Major Auldjo was next appointed by Sir John (afterwards Lord) Lawrence to raise and command a Sikh Police Battalion at Lahore, for service in the North-West Provinces, Oude and Bengal, in June, 1858. This regiment was afterwards styled the 10th Bengal Sikh

## OBITUARY—1879.

Police Battalion, which he continued to command in Oude 1 Dec., 1858, and afterwards in Tirhoot till April, 1859, (medal). 1 from Lahore for Cawnpore on 4th Sept., 1858, being the only Euro with 1,200 men (natives). This regiment formed the infantry the King of Delhi's escort from Delhi to Cawnpore. He became Captain on 28th Feb., 1857, and Captain on 25th Sept., 1860, Major on 28th Feb., 1864. He acted as Brigade Major at Fyzab 1866; was appointed Major on 12th Sept., 1866; acted as Sub-assistant General at Fyzabad from 15th April to 15th July, 1869 Lieutenant Colonel on 28th Feb., 1870; acted as Assistant General at Sealkote from 15th Aug. to 14th Oct., 1871; was made 28th Feb., 1875, and Major General, on his retirement, on the 1876.—*Canadian Illustrated News*.

**AUMOND, JOSEPH**, lumber merchant. B. at L'Assomption, P. Q., Ottawa, 10th Nov. Mr. (or, as he was generally called, Colonel for he held that rank in the Militia, was one of the early pioneers of the Ottawa Valley, he having first taken up his residence at B Ottawa, when he was but 17 years of age. His first occupation was as clerk in a general shop or store kept by Mr. Bernard, of Mon Rideau Canal Locks. A man of shrewd business habits, it is natural that Mr. Aumond should strike out in the world for himself. A few years later he was the proprietor himself of a general store, and in a very short period amassed wealth. He then went into the lumber business, and he and the late Mr. Jno. Egan, were known as the "luxury of the Ottawa." They were remarkably fortunate in every speculation they went into, and in 1850 extended an invitation to Lord Elgin to Bytown. The invitation was accepted, and a right royal reception given, Messrs. Aumond and Egan expending something like \$50,000 private means to ensure its success. In 1853-4 the Crimean war broke out, and the timber trade, and Mr. Aumond's losses were estimated at this period of his life he was sending to Quebec between \$400,000 and \$500,000 every season. At the time of the excitement caused by the proposed Rebellion Losses Bill in 1849, the name of the deceased appeared in the declaration in favor of annexation to the United States, but he subsequently explained that it had been placed there without his consent, notwithstanding this his appointments as associate magistrate and as a Carleton Militia were cancelled. Subsequently, on the death of Mr. McKay, M. L. C., Mr. Aumond was re-instated in the Militia rank of a Lieut.-Colonel. Col. Aumond was always, we believe, conservative in politics, and at the general election of 1874, stood forth in that interest, being defeated by Dr. St. Jean by a majority of 100. Like many others, Col. Aumond had reverses of fortune, but his splendid qualities of character were brought out in bolder and more exigencies of the occasion. He bore his troubles with manly fortitude, grappling with difficulties and overcoming obstacles that would have crushed and disheartened a less brave and intrepid man. In the hour of tribulation, the record of the past stood before him, for he never lost a friend worth having, and never made an enemy.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

**BAILEY, HON. GIBSON DORE, M.L.C.** B. in Sunbury, N.B., 25th Feb. 1821. Newcastle Creek, N.B., 21st May. Mr. Bailey, who was a Conservative politician, represented Queen's in the N. B. Assembly from 1866 to 1870 and from 1870 to 30th April, 1872, when he was called to the Legislature of the Province, a position he retained at his death.

**BARRATT, REV. JOSEPH, a R. C. clergyman** B. at St. Cuthbert, P. Q., St. Liguori, P. Q., 17th Jan. Educated at St. Hyacinthe College.

rette was ordained to the priesthood in 1840, and he was successively *vicaire* at Chambly, chaplain to *des dames du Sacre Cœur* at St. Jacques, and *curé* at St. Liguori.

**BARRIE, REV. WILLIAM, D.D.**, a Presbyterian clergyman. B. at Gateside, Fife-shire, Scotland, 1800; d. at Guelph, Ont., 24th July. Educated for the ministry at the University of St. Andrews, young Barrie like many other Scottish youths at College, supported himself by teaching. After being licensed to preach he became a travelling companion to a young friend who had been ordered to try the climate of Madeira. On returning to Great Britain Mr. Barrie preached for several months in London, after which he came as a missionary to Canada. Here he received several calls, one being from Hamilton, and another from Eramosa. The latter he accepted, and he was inducted to its pastorate in Jan. 1848. In this charge he continued until about two years ago, when the infirmities of increasing age caused him to resign. He soon after settled in Guelph. Dr. Barrie, throughout his whole life, bore the reputation of an upright and devoted Minister of the Gospel.

**BAYLEY, REV. BENJAMIN, M.A.**, Head Master of the London (Ont.) High School and asst. Minister of Christ Church in that city, d. there 17th Jan., aged 75. Coming to this country about 40 years ago he was engaged for a number of years as teacher in the school in connection with the Church of England mission at Manitoulin Island, in company with the late Archdeacon Brough. Shortly after the Archdeacon settled in London, his old associate followed him, and was installed as Head Master of what was then called the County Grammar School, which position he continued to occupy up till the organization of the High School, when he was made Head Master. Mr. Bayley was a man of piety, amiability and kindness, and for a long period regularly read the lessons in the St. Paul's Church, and was eventually ordained to holy orders in 1860, latterly officiating at Christ Church where he was assistant Minister.—*London Advertiser*.

**BAZALGETTE, CAPT. JAS. ARNOLD**, a retired officer. B. in Halifax, N.S., 1835; d. there 6th Jan. This gallant and distinguished officer (who was a son of the late Col. Bazalgette, of Halifax) entered the army in 1855, by joining the 42nd Highlanders, and was present at the taking of Sebastopol, for which he received the English medal and clasp and the Turkish medal, as well as at several minor engagements in the Crimea. Subsequently, on the breaking out of the Indian mutiny, he proceeded with his regiment to the scene of revolt and was present at the action of Kudygunge, the siege and fall of Lucknow, the attack on the fort of Rooyah, the action at Allygunge, and the capture of Bareilly, for all of which he received an additional medal and clasp. In 1860 he was awarded the honorary rank of Captain, he being at the time Paymaster of the 42nd, and he subsequently retired from the service.

**BEAUMONT, REV. PIERRE**, *Curé* of St. Jean Baptiste des Ecureuils, P.Q., b. in Quebec, 1808; d. at St. Jean Baptiste, 24th Sept. Ordained to the priesthood in 1838, the deceased clergyman became *Vicaire* at Rimouski, where he remained for six years. In 1847 he was stationed at Grosse Isle during the prevalence of the malignant ship fever. He was, subsequently, for 30 years, parish priest at St. Jean Chrysostome de Lanson.

**BECKET, JOHN C.**, printer and publisher. B. at Kilwinning, Ayrshire, Scot., 14th May, 1810; d. in Montreal, 5th Sept. Mr. Becket emigrated to America in 1834, and landed in New York, where he worked at his trade for a few months. Thence he removed to Montreal, and established himself in the printing business. A large number of successful printers in Canada and elsewhere served their apprenticeship in Mr. Becket's office. He printed a variety of publications, and was an extensive book-publisher. He was

actively identified with nearly every society of a charitable and progressive nature that existed in Montreal since he went to it. He was one of the founders of St. Andrew's Society (his certificate of membership bearing date March 9th, 1835) and president of it for one year. He was a member of the Natural History Society from 1852 to his death, and was also a Mason and an Oddfellow. He was especially active in the latter, was one of the oldest members in Montreal, and occupied, till his last sickness compelled him to resign, the position of Deputy Grand Sire in the Order. He took special interest in the House of Industry and Refuge, and was one of the governors. During his entire residence in Montreal he was connected with Erskine Presbyterian Church, being session-clerk and an elder for many years. He was one of the most pronounced teetotalers in the city, and for a length of time was editor and publisher of the *Canada Temperance Advocate*. His kindly disposition and many charities prevented his ever becoming rich, in the world's acceptance of the word.—*Scottish American*.

**BELL, REV. JAMES**, a superannuated Methodist clergyman, d. in London, Ont., 31st May, aged 68.

**BETHUNE, THE RIGHT REVD. ALEXANDER NEIL, D.D., D.C.L.**, Anglican Bishop of Toronto. B. at Williamsburg, Charlottenburg, Glengarry, Ont., 28th Aug., 1800; d. in Toronto, 8rd Feb. Dr. Bethune was educated under the late Dr. Strachan, his predecessor as Bishop of Toronto, at Cornwall, Ont., and he also studied divinity under the same great and distinguished man. When Dr. Strachan removed to York (now Toronto) and opened his school there, his old pupil became classical tutor of the school. Ordained deacon in 1823, he was, in the following year, admitted to the priesthood by the first Bishop Mountain of Quebec. "To give even a sketch of the life of our departed Bishop," says the *Dominion Churchman*, "would require us to go into the whole history of the Church in Canada; for next to his predecessor, the first Bishop of Toronto, he might truly say *Quorum pars magna fui*. Beginning with the first years of his ministry at Grimsby, now fifty-six years ago, Dr. Bethune has always been a most active and laborious worker in the vineyard. In 1827 he was presented with the living of Cobourg, which up to that time had been held by the late Rev. W. Macaulay, of Picton. Cobourg was at this time a small and unimportant village, but by the assiduous labors of Mr. Bethune, it became one of the strongholds of the Church in Canada. In 1849, after the consecration of Dr. Strachan to the Bishopric of Toronto, he chose his former pupil and much valued friend to be his successor as Archdeacon of York. But many years before this Dr. Bethune had established and ably conducted the first Theological College in Western Canada connected with our Church. The good work done for the Church by this Institution, which supplied for the time the want of a Church University, is still seen in the number of our older clergy who had the benefit of Dr. Bethune's learning and matured judgment. It has fallen to the lot of few men to leave behind them a record more full of honest work and continuous industry than our departed Bishop. For while carefully and conscientiously discharging the duties of a large parish, and while giving lectures to the young men preparing for Holy Orders in the aforesaid college, he was also editor of *The Church* newspaper. Very many of the present heads of families in our Communion can trace to the teaching of that excellent paper their first appreciation of the claims of the Church, and many of its leading articles were from the pen of Dr. Bethune himself.

"In 1866 Archdeacon Bethune was elected Coadjutor, and was consecrated Bishop of Niagara on Jan. 25, 1867, in the Cathedral of St. James in Toronto. As Bishop of Niagara, and representative of the aged Bishop Strachan, he attended the first Pan-Anglican Synod in 1867, and in Nov. of the same year, when that venerable man was called to his reward, Dr. Bethune suc-

ceeded him as second Bishop of the diocese of Toronto. Thus, during a long ministerial life of more than half a century has the departed Bishop been a constant and assiduous worker in the cause of Christ and His Church.

“ His great method of punctuality enabled him to get through an amount of work which has often astonished those not similarly gifted. The late Bishop always regarded him as his right hand, and from early association they worked together cordially as father and son in the holy cause to which they had dedicated their lives.

“ *The Life of Bishop Strachan*, which is among the literary remains of Bishop Bethune, was to him a labor of love; and the able use he has made of his materials attests the skill and taste of the author. (For a full list of Dr. Bethune's writings see the *Bibliotheca Canadensis*.) Admired in the pulpit as an eloquent preacher and polished writer, his memory lives in the parish of Cobourg, which he so faithfully served for nearly forty years—still more from the affectionate interest which he ever took in the welfare of all. His death will send a thrill through the diocese; but nowhere will hearts be so deeply touched at our common bereavement as in his old and dearly loved parish of Cobourg. In his 12 years' administration of his diocese, and during a time when unhappily religious animosities have been strongest, Dr. Bethune has never made himself a personal enemy; but on the contrary, among those differing most widely from him on topics connected with the Church, he numbered many life-long friends. Kindly and yielding in his disposition, his administration has been characterized by gentleness and love, and a strict impartiality in distributing the patronage at his command. Good men of both parties in the Church, and good men, too outside our own Communion, will lament his loss on private and on public grounds. *Multis ille bonis flebilis occidit.* A pamphlet, containing the address of Rev. Canon Givins, on the occasion of the interment of the remains of the departed prelate at Cobourg, and two sermons preached on the Sunday following, by the Archdeacons of York and Peterborough, has been printed by Rowsell, of Toronto (1879.)

**BÉTOURNAY, HON. LOUIS**, a Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench of Manitoba. B. at St. Lambert, P.Q., 13th Nov., 1825; d. at Winnipeg, M., 30th Oct. Called to the Bar of L. C. in 1849, Mr. Bétournay was for many years the law partner of the late Sir George Cartier and the late Mr. F. P. Pominville. In 1872 he was called to the Bar of Manitoba; in the same year he was created a Q. C., by Sir John Macdonald; and later on, on 31st Oct., 1872, he received his appointment to the Bench.

**BETTRIDGE, REV. WM., B.D.**, a clergyman of the Church of England. B. in Warwickshire, Eng., 30th Aug., 1791; d. at Strathroy, Ont., 21st Nov. We are indebted to the *London Free Press* for the following sketch of the interesting and eventful career of Canon Bettridge:—He received his primary education at Stratford-upon-Avon. Through the influence of the Earl of Warwick he obtained a commission in the army as Ensign in H. M. 81st foot. In 1810, by his energy in obtaining one hundred volunteers, he was appointed a Captain. In 1814 he was appointed Town Adjutant of Antwerp. During 1815-16 he was Town Major of Brussels, in which city he was during the Battle of Waterloo. His regiment being held in reserve, he was not on the battle-field. He left the army in 1817, and from 1818 to 1821 studied at the University of Jena, in Saxony. He had previously been A. D. C. to Gen. Sir Richard Church at Naples. He entered Cambridge University in 1822. In 1823 he married Miss Mary Hounsfield, who during forty-eight years of his active ministerial labors rendered him that loving counsel and assistance which a wife only can. He took Holy Orders under the Archbishop of York in 1824. After holding curacies in that diocese, he received the incumbency of St. Paul's, Southampton. He came to Canada

in 1834, where he received the rectorship of Woodstock, and preached his first sermon in an unfinished room to twelve persons. His field at that time was a large one, and the state of travel rendered the duties most arduous; these were performed with a faithfulness which characterized the true Christian he ever proved himself to be.

Through his personal influence with Sir John Colborne he was instrumental in obtaining a grant of 40 acres for each of the fifty-seven rectories which the Province of Upper Canada was then divided into. In 1838, he and the Rev. B. (afterwards Bishop) Cronyn were appointed to visit England in the interest of the Church in Canada. Through his ability and perseverance the mission was eminently successful. He wrote an elaborate work on the state of the Church in Upper Canada, which was published in London in 1838.

He was appointed Rural Dean and afterwards Canon by the late Bishop Cronyn. When the Diocese of Huron was formed and a Bishop to be appointed, it was the expressed wish of the older clergy (and in particular of Rev. Mr. Cronyn, who received the appointment) that Mr. Bettridge should accept an unanimous nomination. On account of his age and increasing infirmities he positively refused to allow his name to be mentioned. This shows how highly he was esteemed by his fellow-clergymen. His active duties were not relinquished until October, 1874, he having spent fifty years faithful service in the Vineyard of the Lord. The church has lost a valuable minister, and the country a gentleman and one of its finest scholars, he being able to converse fluently in the German, French and Italian languages. His latter years were spent in Strathroy with his son (Dr. Bettridge), and notwithstanding his great age, he enjoyed remarkably good health (as he did all his life).

**BIGGAR, JAMES LYONS, ex-M.P.** B. at the Carrying Place, Ont., 14th Feb., 1824; d. suddenly, at Clifton Springs, New York, U.S., 24th May. Mr. Biggar was the son of the late Mr. Charles Biggar, of the Carrying Place, one of the best known among the early settlers in the Bay of Quinte district, and his maternal grandfather was a U. E. Loyalist. He was educated at Victoria College, then the Upper Canada Academy. He intended at one time to follow the profession of civil engineering, but this intention was subsequently abandoned, and he became a business partner of his father at the Carrying Place. He married, in 1848, Isabella, the daughter of Mr. Wm. Hodgins, of Sandymount, Dublin, and sister of Dr. J. G. Hodgins, and Thos. Hodgins, Q.C., of Toronto. Very early in life he took an active part in politics, and in 1857 was offered a nomination as the Liberal candidate for the County of Northumberland, which then included the present constituencies of East and West Northumberland. He declined the nomination, but in 1861 he ran in the Liberal interest for the East Riding, and was elected over the former member, Mr. Adam H. Meyers. He continued to sit for that constituency in the old Parliament of Canada until 1867, when he again declined to be a candidate. In 1872 he ran for the House of Commons, but was defeated by Mr. Keeler, whom he in turn defeated in 1874. Being unseated on petition, he was opposed by the Hon. James Cockburn, Q.C., whom he defeated by a large majority. At the last general election he was once more a candidate, and was defeated by a narrow majority. A man of unusually genial and kindly nature, of quick and comprehensive intellect, sound judgment, and great decision of character, his death is a loss, not only to his family and the community among whom he lived, but to the Liberal party, of which he was all his life a strong though not a slavish supporter and champion.—*Toronto Globe*.

**BISHOP, SAMUEL L., M.D.** B. in Dorsetshire, Eng. Dr. Bishop came to this country in 1830, and in the following year moved to Bathurst, N.B., where

he continued to practise his profession up to the time of his death, in August.

**BLACK, JOHN**, late Recorder of Rupert's Land. B. 1817; d. at St. Andrew's, Scotland, 3rd Feb. Mr. Black first went to Red River Settlement (now Manitoba) in 1839 as legal assistant to Mr. Adam Thom, then Recorder of Rupert's Land. After having held this position for some months, however, he entered the ordinary service of the Hudson Bay Co., in which he rose to the position of a chief-trader. In 1852 he resigned his commission and returned to Scotland, whence he went to Australia, and for some years occupied an important political position in one of the Colonies there. On his return to Scotland, in 1862, he was appointed Recorder of Rupert's Land, and filled that office from that date till the surrender of the country to the Crown, in 1870. Mr. Black was one of the three delegates sent to Ottawa by the people of Red River in the spring of 1870, to represent their views with regard to the terms under which the Territory should be received into the Dominion. He left Red River early in 1870 for Ottawa, in performance of this mission, and did not return. Since that date he has lived in retirement in Scotland. He was a man who throughout his career stood very high in public estimation, as an upright and conscientious magistrate, and a politician of honesty and sagacity.—*Manitoba Free Press*.

**BLEAKLEY, JOHN**, Advocate of Lower Canada (1830), d. in Montreal 30th November, aged 75.

**BOMBERRY EDWARD**, M.D., C.M., an Indian Chief, d. at Tuscarora, Ont., 20th Jan, aged 80.

**BOND, MRS. (ELIZA LANGLEY)**, wife of Rt. Rev. W. B. Bond, D.D., Lord Bishop of Montreal, d. at the See House, Montreal, 20th June, aged 62. On the evening of Tuesday (17th) Mrs. Bond received at the See House the members of the Diocesan Synod, now in session, and on Thursday morning was present at a notable wedding in the Cathedral. On the evening of the same day she was taken ill, and within twenty-four hours, in spite of every care, died peacefully in the midst of her family. Her disease was pneumonia, which has recently been so fatal in Montreal, complicated with some trouble of the heart. To the clergy and people of the diocese, the majority of whom had not heard of her illness, the news of her death will come with crushing effect, as by her unostentatious devotion and Christian zeal she had endeared herself to all with whom she had come in contact. Mrs. Bond was a native of St. John's, Newfoundland.—*Montreal Witness*. [A beautiful memorial font to Mrs. Bond has been placed in St. George's Church, Montreal, since her death.—*LD*]

**BOSWELL, REV. EDWARD J.**, D.C.L., a clergyman of the Church of England. B. in England, 1798; d. in Kingston, Ont., 26th Aug. Dr. Boswell was ordained to the Diaconate in 1827, and was raised to the priesthood in 1830 by the late Bishop Mountain of Quebec. He served first at Sandwich, and then became incumbent of London and St. Thomas, the two charges being united in Dr. Boswell's early days. He afterwards became incumbent of Carleton Place and Williamsburg, and, on the Diocese of Ontario being formed in 1862, he was appointed rector of Prescott, which appointment he held until 1868, when he resigned to go to Kingston. Since the Bishop of Ontario's consecration, Dr. Boswell has been Examining Chaplain to his Lordship, an office which he filled with great satisfaction. He was a D. C. L. of Trinity College, Toronto. For the past ten years the venerable clergyman had no charge.—*Kingsion News*.

**BOUCHARD, JOSEPH E. Z.**, Advocate of L. C. (1875), d. in Montreal, 29th Aug.

**BOUCHETTE, ROBERT SHORE MILNES**, late Commissioner of Customs of Canada. B. 12th March, 1805; d. in the City of Quebec, 4th June. He was the youngest of the four sons of the well known Col. Joseph Bouchette, for many



years Surveyor General of L. C. Mr. R. S. M. Bouchette was educated for the law, and called to the Bar in 1828. In 1837 he was the editor of the *Liberal* and the fast friend and contemporary of the late Sir George E. Cartier, with whose plans and aims to secure the political amelioration of the inhabitants of Lower Canada of French origin, he thoroughly sympathised. The effort failed in form, but eventually it became successful in fact. But between the first and second periods a voluntary absence from Canada, on the part of both these gentlemen, was necessary in the interests of prudence and personal safety. Hence, it came about that Sir George Cartier and Mr. Bouchette had the advantage early in life of seeing and living in countries foreign to their own. After the "troubles" were over and the two Canadas re-united Mr. Bouchette successfully served his country in several capacities—as Law Clerk of the Crown Law Department—as Commissioner of Customs (to which he was appointed in March, 1851)—as a Special Commissioner on various subjects—and on several important occasions, including the office of Commissioner to the Paris Exhibition, in 1866. He was both trusted and respected, and we think deservedly so, for he always acquitted himself with credit. Moreover, he was equally liked by the French and the English speaking races into which Canada is divided, and did much towards lightening the line, and lessening the obstructions, that separate the members of different nationalities. On his retirement from the public service, in 1876, a dinner was given to him by those whom he left behind, and who still wore the harness of the State. As one looked at him the thought did not occur that he had reached the age of three score years and ten. His gayety of manner rather suggested that it was an arbitrary manner of measuring man's life by the standard of years, for men are not equally old, in fact, though they may in years be equally aged. Like his father and his grandfather, Mr. Bouchette was an ardent royalist at heart, and a loyal subject of Her Majesty. It was therefore fitting that he should go into ordinary, and rest from his work, on the 4th of June, being the anniversary of the birthday of that much maligned monarch, but nevertheless good king, who as the third George sat on the English throne when, by the Treaty of Paris, Canada became a portion of the British Empire.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

**BOULIANG, REV. JOSEPH**, curé of the R. C. parish of Anse St. Jean, Chicoutimi, d. of small-pox, 4th Sept., aged 28.

**BOUVIER, REV. JOSEPH FRANÇOIS**, a clergyman of the Church of Rome, d. at Osceola, Ont., 1st Jan., aged 54, and in the 29th year of his priesthood.

**BOWDEN, WM.**, ex-Supt. of Police for British Columbia, to which office he was appointed 29th June. 1877; d. in Victoria, 26th July. Mr. Bowden was b. in Belfast, Irl., in 1831, and went to B. C. in 1858 with a detachment of sappers belonging to the Royal Artillery.

**BRECKENRIDGE, REV. JAMES**, a clergyman of the Canada Presbyterian Church. B. in Argyleshire, Scot. Shortly after coming to Canada he began to teach in a Common School. He soon attained to a first place in his profession, and both whilst teaching and afterwards did much to elevate the standard of Common School education in the County of Halton (in which he lived), and in neighboring Counties. He began to prepare for the ministry about the year 1865, and whilst prosecuting his studies at University College and Knox College, Toronto, he displayed remarkable perseverance and abilities, and held a very high place in his classes. In theology he graduated with uncommon distinction. He was ordained to the ministry in 1871, and inducted to the pastorate of the congregation in Streetsville. His ministry was characterized by diligence, faithfulness and affection. His discourses were marked by sound judgment and clearness of thought; they were ever carefully composed; and whilst the language was chaste, it was sufficiently colored by imagination to make it vivid and striking.



Mr. Breckenridge was distinguished by the completeness and harmony of his mind, both in its intellectual and moral faculties. His sense of duty was very high; and no man could show greater prudence and tact, in union with unselfish kindness. His pure and noble life, as well as his pulpit talents have left a deep impression upon the community in which he exercised his too brief ministry. Mr. Breckenridge was much esteemed and beloved of his brethren in the ministry, while they greatly valued his judgment and ability. Any duties of a public kind laid upon him by the church, he discharged with fidelity and wisdom; and whenever he took part in the discussions of the church courts (which his great modesty seldom allowed him to do) his clearness of statement and his well-known conscientiousness gave weight to what he said. His early death is sincerely mourned by his congregation and by the entire community in which he lived. Mr. Breckenridge was the author of a volume of poems, written and published in 1860, while he was still a teacher; d. at Streetsville, Ont., 10th Dec.

**BROOKS, ALPHONSE, C. E.**, and contractor. B. in Ascot, P. Q., Jan., 1825; d. at Brockville, Ont., 5th Sept. Mr. Brooks studied his profession under Col. Gzowski, while that gentleman was constructing a portion of the Grand Trunk Railway. Subsequently, he became General Manager of the Brockville & Ottawa Railway, and upon severing his connection with that Company, entered largely into the contracting business. Associated with Messrs. Brown & Ryan, he built a portion of the European and North American Railway, and the important and difficult section of the Intercolonial Railway, on which is the celebrated Miramichi Bridge. With Mr. Hugh Ryan he was contractor upon the International Railway, and subsequently upon the Belleville extension. At the time of his death, he was one of the contractors for the enlargement of the Cornwall Canal. Mr. Brooks was an able Engineer and an upright and honorable man, whose word was as good as his bond.

**BROUGH, SECKER, Q. C.**, late Judge of the County Court of Huron, Ont. B. 1814; d. at Goderich, Ont., 14th Jan. The deceased, who was a son of the late Venerable Archdeacon Brough, was called to the bar of Ontario in 1840, elected a Bencher of the Law Society in 1850, and eight years later, was created a Queen's Counsel. In Nov., 1866, he was appointed County Court Judge of Huron, from which office he retired on a pension, 25th July, 1877.

**BROWNE, MICHAEL WILSON**, Railway Agent, d. in Hamilton, Ont., 2nd June. Mr. Browne contested Hamilton unsuccessfully for the House of Commons, in the Conservative interest, in April, 1876.

**BRYSON, ALEXANDER**, Customs Appraiser, B. near Belfast, Ireland, 1808; d. in Montreal, 15th Nov. Coming to this country with his parents, in 1810, Mr. Bryson early entered on a mercantile career. He was for some years manager of the extensive wholesale and retail firm of John Torrance & Co., Montreal. Subsequently, he was employed in a similar capacity over the hardware department of Forsyth, Richardson & Co., which he left to become a member of the firm of Ferrier & Co. He also did business, on his own account, both as a hardware merchant and an auctioneer. On 11th March, 1864, he was appointed a Customs Appraiser, which position he held at his death. Mr. Bryson was from early youth an earnest advocate of the cause of temperance.

**BUCKLEY, JOHN**, Mayor of Prescott, Ont., d. at Prescott, 25th July, aged 43. Mr. Buckley was elected to the mayoralty of Prescott in 1876, and retained that position up to his death.

**BURWELL, LEONIDAS, ex-M. P. P.**—B. at Port Talbot, Ont., 1817; d. at his residence, "Beechwood," Port Burwell, 7th Aug. The deceased gentleman was a son of Mr. Mahlon Burwell, who sat in the U. C. Assembly for a lengthened period, and at the time of the Union of 1840 was the "Father of

the House." The family were "U. E." Loyalists, and came from New Jersey to Canada in 1764. Mr. Burwell was elected in the Reform interest, to represent East Elgin in the Canada Assembly, at the general election in 1857, and continued to hold his seat up to the Union of 1867, when he was defeated for the representation of the same Riding in the House of Commons. He was throughout a consistent politician and an upright and honorable citizen.

**CALDWELL, DR.**, of Grand Falls, N. B., d. there 3rd Nov. He was a native of Woodstock, N. B.

**CAMERON, REV. CHAS. INNES**, a clergyman of the Canada Presbyterian Church. B. at Kilmalie, near Fort William, Scot., 1837; d. at New Edinburgh, Ont., 3rd March. Mr. Cameron came to Canada in his youth, and after attending class for some years at Queen's University, he completed his course at Glasgow. Immediately after being licensed he went to India as a missionary of the Church of Scotland, but after four years' labor there his health gave way, and with little hopes of recovery he went to Australia. Here his strength was restored and he was able to undertake a pastoral charge which he held for six years, when he felt strong enough to return to Canada, which, indeed, he had always been anxious to do. He was inducted into the charge of New Edinburgh in Feb. 1876, but after two years was compelled to resign owing to a return of his illness. As a man, he had much of the knightly spirit, "without fear and without reproach." As a Christian he had the courage, the self-denial and the spiritual insight of one who lived much in communion with God. With vigorous intellect, enthusiasm and fervent piety, he possessed also a high poetic faculty. To him it was given, as it is to few, to express in strong and graceful verse varied phases of Christian experience; and his labors in this line of service will probably be, ere long, well known and appreciated, for there is now in course of publication a small volume of his poems. The character of these may be understood from the fact that one of them has already been accepted for insertion in the new hymn book of the Presbyterian Church. It is printed as No. 170 in the collection sent down by the Committee to Presbyteries for examination:—*O fair the gleams of Glory.*

"O fair the gleam of glory,  
And bright the scenes of mirth,  
That lighten human story,  
And cheer this weary earth;  
But richer far our treasure  
With whom the spirit dwells,  
Ours, ours, in heavenly measure  
The glory that excels."

—*Canada Presbyterian.*

**CAMERON, REV. ROBERT J.**, a Presbyterian clergyman, formerly asst. minister of St. Andrew's Church, St. John, N. B.; d. at Burnt Island, Scot., 5th Dec.

**CAMPBELL, DUNCAN, M. D.** B. in Edinburgh, Scotland, 1811; d. in Toronto, 5th Feb. Dr. Campbell was a licentiate of the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, and took his degree in 1833. Several years afterwards he was elected a member of the General Council of the University of Edinburgh. He came to Canada in 1835 and settled at Niagara, where he remained until about the year 1853, when he removed to Toronto. Possessed of rare abilities, a genial nature, and an agreeable manner, Dr. Campbell gained for himself a wide-spread popularity, while he at the same time built up an extensive practice. His services in the comparatively new school of homoeopathy were highly valued. The Western Homoeopathic College of Ohio conferred a degree upon him, and in 1859 he was elected President of the Homoeopathic Medical Board of Canada, which position he held for ten years, when he resigned. Dr. Campbell afterwards became a member of the Ontario

College of Physicians and Surgeons, and here, too, his learning, and social and business qualities soon brought him to the front. In 1874 he was elected Vice-President of the Society, and in 1878 he was appointed President which position he held at the time of his death.—*Toronto Globe*.

**CARDINAL, ANDRÉ LEROUX dit**, late Chief Messenger to the House of Commons, d. in Quebec, 5th July, aged 72. Mr. Cardinal, who was a native of St. Roch, Quebec, had held a position in the public service for a lengthened period. According to the *Blue Book*, his appointment to the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada took place on 18th June, 1811, but he had been in the service of the old Lower Canada Assembly, and had also been employed about the household of Lord Durham at the Castle of St. Lewis. He was superannuated in 1874 with a pension of \$1,031. He was a very intelligent and obliging man, and a faithful and industrious public servant.

**CARLING, WILLIAM**, senior member of the well-known brewing firm of Carling & Co., London, Ont., d. at London, 1st March, aged 87. Mr. Carling had contracted a cold at the fire, by which the brewery of the firm had been destroyed a short time before his death, but neglected it. The result was inflammation of the lungs, which caused his death within a few days. Mr. Wm. Carling was one of the oldest residents of London, having been born within a few miles of the city, at the Carling homestead, on the Sarnia Road. His tastes led him to live a quiet life, and outside of his own personal friends he was little known. Concerning his kindness of heart and generosity to the poor, many stories are told, but in all his actions he was unostentatious to the last degree. He was one of the oldest life members of the St. George's Society, the members of which attended his funeral in a body. He was the eldest son of Mr. Thomas Carling, and a brother of Messrs John and Isaac Carling.—*London Advertiser*.

**CARRALL, HON. ROBERT WILLIAM WEIR, M. D., Senator**. B. at Carrall's Grove, near Woodstock, Ont., 1839; d. there, 19th Sept. Senator Carrall was the son of the late Mr. James Carrall, who was for twenty years Sheriff of County of Oxford, Ontario, and grandson of John Carrall, a United Empire Loyalist, who removed to Upper Canada some time during the revolution that secured the independence of the Old Thirteen Colonies. Dr. Carrall was educated at Trinity College, Toronto, but did not graduate. He graduated at McGill University, Montreal, as M. D., in 1850. After practising his profession for some years in Canada, he joined the Northern (United States) army during the civil war in the United States as a surgeon. He was under Gen. Banks at New Orleans, and attached to other divisions of the U. S. army in the Southern States, and at Washington. After serving some three or four years in the army, he came to Vancouver Island and practised his profession at Nanaimo; thence he went to Cariboo gold mines. There he was very fortunate in his mining enterprises. The agitation having arisen in the lower country in favour of Confederation with Canada, he joined heartily in the work. In 1868 he was selected by the people as a candidate to represent that district in the Legislative Council. He was re-elected in 1870 and became a member of the Executive Council under the administration of Gov. Musgrave. In 1870 he was appointed one of the delegates, with Messrs. Trutch and Helmcken, to negotiate the terms of Confederation that had been adopted by the Legislative Council. After they had been amended at Ottawa and adopted by the Legislative Council, in 1871, and the Province had been united to Canada, he was called to the Senate on Dec. 18, 1871. During last Session of Parliament, he married Mrs. Gordon, a daughter of the late Sheriff Macdonald, of Goderich, Ont., a very estimable lady. In politics he was a Conservative. He never took a very conspicuous part in questions before the Senate. Everybody here will long remember Dr. Carrall. He was always good

natured, social and companionable; and had a wide circle of acquaintances and friends. He knew everybody almost between Cariboo and Halifax; and many warm and earnest friends who were tolerant of his eccentricities in their warm appreciation of his many excellent qualities of head and heart, will regret to hear of his early cutting off. The disease of which he died was ulceration of the stomach.—*Victoria, (B.C.) Standard*. [The people of Canada are indebted to Dr. Carrall for the Act, passed this year, making the 1st July (Dominion Day) a statutory holiday.—ED.]

**CARTHEW, EDWARD**, Collector of Customs at Guelph, Ont., to which office he was appointed in 1856; d. there 8th April, aged 71.

**CHAPLEAU, MADAME (Zoé SIGOUIN)**, wife of Mr. Pierre Chapleau, of Montreal, and mother of Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Q.C., M.P.P., (now Premier of the Province of Québec), d. in Montreal, 19th March, aged 67. "Ceux qui ont vécu dans l'intimité de Madame Chapleau savent quelle femme d'énergie et de mérite c'était. Chrétienne avant tout, elle ne voyait dans la vie que l'accomplissement des devoirs que la religion nous impose. Elle a vu venir la mort avec le calme et la confiance que donne une vie laborieuse passé sous l'empire d'aussi hautes pensées.—*La Minerve*.

**CHARRON, REV. MICHEL**, curé of St. Esprit, B. C. diocese of Montreal, d. 6th May.

**CHASE, REV. JOHN**, a Baptist clergyman, d. at Wolfville, N. S., 14th Nov., aged 75 years.

**CHECKLEY, REV. W. F., M.A.**, a clergyman of the Church of England. B. of Irish parents, in the West Indies, 1825; d. in Toronto, 3rd Jan. After a brief ministerial career in his native country he came to Canada, where, in addition to his clerical duties, he devoted much of his time to laboring in the field of education. He superintended a grammar school, whose site is now occupied by the Toronto Normal School. He was one of the first to ally himself with Trinity School, formerly at Weston, now at Port Hope, an institution in connection with the Church of England, was head of a large and successful school at Barrie, and to his exertions and those of his brother, the Rev. Francis Checkley, is virtually due the present prosperity of Huron College. In Toronto, in conjunction with the Rev. G. H. Moxon, he established a select private school, his interest in education being unabated to the last. At the time of his death, Mr. Checkley was curate of St. Paul's, Toronto.—*Dominion Churchman*. "An excellent scholar, a thoughtful preacher, a diligent pastor and a blameless gentleman, his unexpected loss was deeply felt by those who were only beginning to estimate his labors at their full worth."—*Bishop Sweatman*.

**CHEVALIER, HENRI EMILE**, a French *Littérateur*, d. at Paris, France, in September, aged about 55. Mr. Chevalier left France after the *coup d'état* in 1851, and proceeded to Montreal, where, for a short time, he occupied the editorial chair of *La Minerve*, and then that of *Le Pays*, the organ of the Liberal party. In 1853 he founded *La Ruche Littéraire*, a magazine, of which he remained editor until it ceased to exist, in 1859. He was also the author of *L'Héroïne de Chateauguay*, *Le Pirate du St. Laurent*, *Les Trappeurs de la Baie d'Hudson*, and other works of fiction. On his return to Paris, in 1860, he resumed his place on the press, and managed *La Chasse Illustrée*, and he was elected a member of the Municipal Council of Paris and of the *Conseil général de la Seine*.—*La Minerve*.

**CHRISTIAN, THOS. ROBERT**, Bank Manager. B. in Sligo, Ireland, 1827; d. in Hamilton, Ont., 12th May. Mr. Christian was at one time a prominent official of the Provincial Bank of Ireland, and later, of the Bank of British North America. He subsequently joined the Bank of Montreal, of which he became a Manager, and as such served in Hamilton until his health compelled him to retire, in 1877.

**CLEMENT, LEWIS**, a militia officer. B. 1787; d. near St. Catharines, Ont., 30th March. The deceased gentleman was one of the few survivors of the war of 1812. He entered the campaign as lieutenant of militia artillery, under Lieut. Col. Kerby, and it was under his command all the battery guns engaged in the battle of Queenstown Heights were placed on Oct. 13th, 1812, the day Sir Isaac Brock was killed. He was afterwards captain in the 2nd Lincoln Militia, under Lieut. Col. Dickson, and as such participated in the memorable battle of Chippewa, July 5th, 1814, on which occasion he received three serious wounds, and carried a bullet in his body from then till his death. He also served in 1837, and later on in the "Trent" affair. When the Fenian invasion took place, in 1866, he marched to Fort Erie with a rifle on his shoulder with the volunteers from St. Catharines, being then 79 years old. The deceased was the son of a "U. E." loyalist.—*Toronto Mail*

**COLEMAN, REV. WILLIAM**, a superannuated clergyman of the Methodist Church, d. at Scarboro', Ont., 30th May, aged 71.

**CONNILLEAU, REV. P., S. J.**, d. at Ste. Victoire d'Arthabaska, P. Q., 1st April, aged 68. The deceased gentleman, who was a Frenchman by birth, and a son of a soldier of Napoleon 1st, was for 30 years a member of the Society of Jesus. He held a professorship in St. Mary's College, Montreal, at the time of the foundation of that institution, and he was subsequently a missionary at Sandwich, Ont.

**CONROY, HON. NICHOLAS**, Registrar of Deeds, P. E. I. B. at Rathdowney, Wexford, Ireland, 1816; d. at Tignish, P. E. I., 13th Oct. Mr. Conroy went to P. E. I. in 1835, and ten years later was elected to the Provincial Assembly, of which he remained a member, almost constantly, up to the date of his appointment as Registrar, a few months before his death. Mr. Conroy had also served twice as Sheriff of Prince County, had filled the office of Sergeant-at-Arms to the Island Assembly during one Legislative term, and was, for a short period, a member of the Local Government.

**CONROY, NICHOLAS**, d. at Dromekin, Castle Bellingham, Ireland, 9th Feb., aged 80. Mr. Conroy was the father of the late Most Rev. Dr. Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh and Apostolic Ablegate to Canada. (See REGISTER for 1878, p. 336.)

**COSTER, REV. CHARLES G., M. A., PH. D.**, a clergyman of the Church of England. B. at St. John's, Newfoundland, 1821; d. at Newark, N. J., 2nd Sept. Dr. Coster was a son of the late Archdeacon Coster, of Fredericton. He was educated at King's College, in that city, where he graduated as M. A. in 1849. Ordained as deacon in 1850, and as priest in the following year, he was appointed curate of Fredericton and garrison chaplain. He filled the office of chaplain to the Legislative Council of N. B. for many years. He was also for a long time classical teacher at the Fredericton collegiate school, resigning that position to accept the head mastership of the St. John Grammar School, a position he retained until forced to retire owing to ill health. He was an excellent musician, and highly respected and beloved by all who knew him.—*St. John (N. B.) News*.

**COSTER, REV. N. ALLAN**, a clergyman of the Church of England. B. at Newbury, Berkshire, Eng., 1798; d. at Richibucto, N. B., 4th Feb. This aged clergyman was ordained as deacon, in 1829, by Dr. Bloomfield, Bishop of London, and as priest, by Dr. Inglis, Bishop of Nova Scotia; his first appointment was to Greenspond, Newfoundland. Subsequently, he was stationed at Farnsboro', N. S., but for many years past he has been Rector of St. Mary's, Richibucto, N. B.—*Clerical Guide*

**COUILLARD, REV. JEAN BAPTISTE**, a R. C. clergyman, d. at East Douglas, Springfield, U. S., 16th April.

**COX, LADY (ANN ELIZABETH)**, widow of the late Sir Edmund Cox, 11th Baronet of Dunmanway, Cork, Irel., d. at Sherbrooke, P. Q., 17th May, aged 78. Sir Edmund, her husband, had been an officer in the 87th Regt. of Foot, and on

his retirement from the army became Registrar of the District of Arthabaska, P.Q., an office he continued to fill up to his death in 1877

**CRAWFORD, MRS. (CAROLINE)**, relict of the late Hon. George Crawford, Senator. d. at Brockville, Ont., 6th April, aged 79. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Adiel Sherwood, Esq., Sheriff of the District of Johnstown, Ont.

**CRÉMAZIE, JOSEPH OCTAVE**, a French Canadian poet. B. in the City of Quebec, 16th April, 1830; d. at Havre, France, 16th Jan. He was educated at the *Séminaire de Québec*, where he had the advantage of being under the guidance of l'Abbé Holmes, and had for class-mates Hon. J. E. Cauchon, Hon. P.J.O. Chauveau, Dr. J. C. Taché and others, who have since become known in politics and literature; and, amid so bright a band he held a prominent place. Leaving college when about eighteen, he commenced business as a *marchand libraire*, and his store soon became the rendez-vous of the *littérati* of Quebec. Naturally of a highly poetic temperament, he rapidly developed a talent for versification; and his poems, contributed to the *Journal de Québec*, quickly attracted attention. In all of his poems there is a patriotic ring which has greatly endeared him to the hearts of French Canadians, among whom many of his poems are as household words; and some of them, which have been set to music, are familiar to almost every French Canadian fireside. Amongst his best and most popular productions are *Les Morts*; *Le Drapeau de Carillon*; *Le Vieux soldat*; *La Promenade des Trois Morts*, and his magnificent ode in commemoration of the 20th anniversary of the arrival of Mgr. de Laval at Quebec. In his essay on Canadian Literature, the Hon. Hector Fabre says of him:—"Il est difficile d'assigner un rang à chacun de nos poètes. Comment cependant refuser la première place à celui, dont il n'est plus permis de prononcer le nom, et qui, dans sa pièce des *Morts* et dans la première partie de la *Promenade des Trois Morts*, a donné d'éclatants témoignages d'un talent si supérieur." M. Crémazie contributed very much to the foundation of *L'Institut Canadien de Québec*, of which he was at one time President. In 1862, M. Crémazie encountered difficulties, which caused his withdrawal from Quebec, and he went to France and engaged his services in the employ of M. M. Gustave Bossange & Co., with whom he remained to the time of his death. During the last twenty years of his life he devoted himself almost exclusively to mercantile pursuits, and contributed very little to literature; but his memory was tenderly cherished in the Province of Quebec, and the announcement of his death caused much grief to his many friends. On the intelligence of his demise reaching Quebec, the *Société St. Jean Baptiste de Québec* passed the following resolutions:

- • • 20. Que cette société regrette vivement que des événements malheureux aient forcé M. Crémazie de s'expatrier au moment où il commençait à donner la mesure de son beau talent pour les lettres; 30. Que la nationalité canadienne française perd, dans la personne de M. Crémazie, un poète aimé et populaire dont les chants inspirés ont contribué à entretenir et à développer parmi nous l'amour de la patrie, le culte de la langue, des souvenirs et des traditions que nous ont légués nos pères; 40. Que la Société Saint Jean-Baptiste aime à rappeler que c'est à M. Crémazie que nous devons quelques-uns de ces chants patriotiques que le peuple accueille avec enthousiasme dans toutes nos fêtes nationales et dans tous nos démonstrations publiques; 50. Que la Société Saint Jean-Baptiste espère que la dépouille mortelle de M. Crémazie sera ramenée de France à Québec, afin qu'il repose au milieu même des paysages magnifiques qu'il a si bien chantés, et sur cette terre de la Nouvelle-France qu'il a tant aimée; 60. Que la Société Saint Jean-Baptiste espère que quelqu'une de nos Sociétés Littéraires se chargera d'élever à la mémoire de M. Crémazie le plus durable de tous les monuments, en publiant une édition complète de ses œuvres littéraires qui font honneur à notre pays.



**CUMMINGS, HON. ALEXANDER**, Consular Agent for the United States at Ottawa, d. there 15th July. B. in Lycoming Co., Pa., Mr. Cummings became a printer by trade, but abandoning that art he went into dry goods, which, in turn, he also abandoned, and passed into journalism. He published several papers in Philadelphia, and in 1860 returned to New York and became the publisher of the *New York World*, of which paper he was the founder. He also founded the *Philadelphia Dry*. During the civil war he raised a regiment of cavalry, of which he was given the command. In 1866 he was appointed Governor of Colorado.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

**DANSEREAU, MADAME (MARIE-ALBINE CORDÉLIE)**, wife of O. A. Dansereau, Esq., advocate, and editor of *La Minerve*; d. in Montreal, 4th Aug., aged 36. Madame Dansereau was a daughter of I. Hurteau, Esq., official arbitrator. (whom see.)

**DAVIES, JUDAH PHILIP**, auctioneer and commission merchant; d. in Victoria, 20th Sept., aged 53. Mr. Davies, who was a native of London, Eng., went to California in 1849, and to B. C. in 1863. He was a prominent Oddfellow and Freemason. At the general elections for the House of Commons, in 1878, he stood for the City of Victoria against Sir John A. Macdonald and Mr. DeCosmos, and was defeated.

**DELONG, REV. T. C.**, a Baptist clergyman, d. in Nova Scotia, in June. Mr. Delong was in the 49th year of his ministry.

**DE LONGUEUIL, CHARLES IRWIN GRANT**; d. at Ste. Helene, Pau Basses Pyrenees, France, 26th Feb. He succeeded in the title, which was originally granted to their ancestor, Chas. Lemoine, in 1690, by his eldest son, Chas. Cullamore Grant, formerly of the "Victoria Rifles," Montreal.

**DEJARDINS, MADAME (VIRGINIE)**, wife of T. C. Alphonse Desjardins, Esq., M.P. for Hochelaga in the House of Commons; d. in Montreal, 15th Feb. The deceased lady was the eldest daughter of the late Hubert Paré, Esq., of Montreal, and was married to Mr. Desjardins in 1864.

**DOUTRE, ALPHONSE**, an official assignee for Montreal, d. at Denver, Colorado, 15th May, aged 38. The deceased was a brother of Mr. Joseph Doutre, Q.C.

**DUPUY, REV. J. B.**, a R. C. clergyman, and late *Curé* of St. Antoine de Chambly. B. at Contrecoeur, P. Q., 15th Sept., 1804; d. at St. Antoine, P. Q., 13th Oct. He was admitted to the priesthood in 1832. After having served in various parishes he became editor of *Les Melanges Religieux*, published in Montreal, at the same time retaining his title of *Curé* of St. Jean Baptiste, resuming his duties as such in 1845. In 1846 he became director of the College of L'Assomption, an office he continued to hold until 1852. He subsequently labored as parish priest at St. Athanase, and while there received the title of *archipretr*.

**DUROCHER, REV. EUSÈBE**, a R. C. clergyman, d. at St. Hyacinthe, P. Q., 20th April., aged 71. He was formerly parish priest of Belœil, P. Q.

**DUVERNAY, LOUIS NAPOLEON**, Joint Registrar for Montreal East, to which office he was appointed 29th Aug., 1877; d. in Montreal 18th July, aged 46. Mr. Duvernay succeeded his father, the late Mr. Ludger Duvernay, in the proprietorship and management of *La Minerve* newspaper of Montreal, being joined therein by his brother, still living. His connection with *La Minerve* lasted for 25 years, and his journalistic administration was marked by wonderful energy and remarkable success, the paper which had been a tri-weekly only up to 1864, being, in that year, established as a daily journal, and increasing its circulation and influence very largely. In 1868, Mr. Duvernay established a second journal, *Le Canada*, at Ottawa, which, however, enjoyed but a brief existence. Mr. Duvernay was all his life a consistent Conservative, ever ready, at all times, to serve the interests of his party, to the fullest extent of his power. In private life, he evinced most

amiable and generous traits of character, and was loved and esteemed by all who ever knew him.

**EARLE, SYLVESTER Z., M.D.**, d. at Hampton, N.B., 4th Dec., aged 64; deceased, who was born in New York, was the son of a Royalist in the Revolutionary war, who, at the termination of that war, came to New York and settled in King's, N.B., and was several times a member of the Provincial Legislature, and for some time was a member of the Council of the Province.

**EVANS, JOHN, M.P.P.**, mining surveyor. B. at Machynlleth, Montgomeryshire, North Wales, 15th Jan., 1816; d. at Stanley, B. C., 25th Aug., 1878. Went to B. C. in 1862 in charge of a company of Welsh miners sent to open a very large amount of English capital, which was used in opening gold mines on Lightning and other creeks. He was a successful candidate for the representation of Cariboo in the B. C. Legislature at the general election of 1871, but was returned at the general election of 1874. Mr. Evans was a man of great activity and energetic and eccentric manner when urging his views on the subject of mining. He is long remembered.—*Victoria Colonist*.

**FERGUSON, THOS. ROBERTS, ex-M.P.** B. at Drumcor, Cavan, Ireland, 1818; d. at Lockstown, Ont., 15th Dec. Mr. Ferguson was for many years a very active politician, on the Conservative side, in Ontario. He represented South Simcoe in the Can. Assembly from the general election of 1857 up to the Union of 1867, and afterwards, in the Commons of Great Britain; in the former, up to the general election of 1872, and up to his appointment as Collector of Customs at Collingwood, where he was subsequently displaced of this office by Mr. Ferguson had been Warden of Simcoe, Major in the "61st Regt." with which he did duty during the first Fenian raid, and was an officer in the Orange body. He came to Canada in 1842; and married to the 2nd daughter of the late Mr. Ogle B. Gower, a *Parliamentary Companion*.

**FLETCHER, COL. HENRY CHARLES, C.M.G.**, Scots Fusilier Guards, formerly General's Secretary, Canada, an office he held from June, 1858; d. in England in the early part of Sept., aged 46. The deceased entered the army in 1830, became Adj. to the 2nd Batt. of the 8th Fusiliers; accompanied Maj.-Gen. Hon. C. Grey, as A.D.C. on a mission to Russia, 1856; came to Canada with his regt. at the time of the Fenian raid, and was present at the headquarters of Gen. McClellan during the campaign of York Town Peninsula, 1862, including the siege of the batteries of Williamsburg, Fair Oaks and the Seven Days, &c. *History of the American War*, 8 vols. (London, 1865-6). He was a member of the Small Arms Committee from 1867 to 1872, and was also a member of the Royal Commission on Military Education. Col. Fletcher, a brave and highly meritorious officer, accompanied Lord Dufferin to Canada in 1872, and while here took a warm interest in the advancement of the Dominion and its institutions. He wrote two books, *The Militia System of Canada* (Ottawa, 1873); and the other *The Military Academy at West Point* (do., 1874); which latter was of considerable service in the founding of our own Military College. On his return to England he was created a C.M.G.

**FOURNIER, MADAME (MARIE-HERMINE-HELVISE-DESMERS)**, wife of Fournier, of the Supreme Court; d. in Ottawa, 4th March.

**FRASER, JAMES**, Clerk of the County Court of the County of Carleton; d. at Ottawa, 5th March. Mr. Fraser was a son of the late James Fraser, who served with distinction in the British Army, and afterwards settled at Perth, in the old Bathurst district. Mr. Fraser moved to Ottawa in 1844, and for 25 years was identified with the progress of the city.



city. For some time after his arrival he was engaged in mercantile pursuits, after which he became Deputy Sheriff of the County of Carleton, and finally Clerk of the County Court, succeeding the late Mr. H. J. Friel in that office. This office he filled for upwards of 20 years, and was most highly esteemed for the efficient and satisfactory manner in which he performed his duties. He was also Deputy Clerk of the Crown, and Registrar of the Surrogate Court of the County of Carleton.

**GALBRAITH, DANIEL, M.P.**—B in Glasgow, Scot., Feb., 1813; d. at Almonte, Ont., 17th Dec. Mr. Galbraith's parents came from the Highlands of Scotland. He came to Canada with them in 1821, and they settled in the County of Lanark, in Upper Canada. Here, in course of time, he secured the almost complete confidence and support of the people. For several years he was elected Reeve of Ramsay, then Warden of the United Counties of Lanark and Renfrew, and after their separation, of Lanark separately. In 1857 he was returned to the Ontario Assembly to represent North Lanark in that body, which he continued to do up to 1872, when at the general election of that year, he defeated Hon. W. Macdougall, C.B., for the House of Commons. At the general election of 1874 he was returned for the same constituency by acclamation, and at the general election of 1878 he was again returned by a respectable majority over Mr. Joseph Jamieson. Mr. Galbraith held for some years the Vice-Presidency of the Brockville and Ottawa Railway, and the Presidency of the St. Andrew's Society of Almonte. Although a pronounced Reformer, and a steadfast supporter of his party, Mr. Galbraith's amiability of character and thoroughness as a man won for him the esteem and good will of men of all shades of political opinion.

"Mr. Galbraith was a useful public man, of the highest personal character, and much respected by both sides of the House."—*Toronto Mail*.

"He was an able and upright, but very unobtrusive member of the House of Commons, enjoying the unlimited respect of his fellow members and the unreserved confidence of his party friends and associates."—*Toronto Globe*.

**GAMBLE, CAPTAIN JOHN HENRY**, of H. M. 17th Regt. of Foot. B. at Toronto, 14th July, 1844; d. in the Kyber Pass, Afghanistan, 14th July, 1879. Capt. Gamble was the eldest son of Clarke Gamble, Esq., Q.C., of "Pinchurst," Toronto, and was educated at Upper Canada College, and at Cheltenham College, Eng., at which latter place he remained until he went up for his examination, and passed into the Military Academy at Sandhurst—in July, 1861. At the end of the second year he won his Commission—was gazetted subaltern in the 17th Regt. on 8th July, 1862—and at once joined the 1st Batt. of that Regt., then stationed at Quebec. Returning with the Batt. to England in 1864, he was, on 11th Sept., 1865, promoted to a Lieutenancy in the same Regt., and subsequently served with the 2nd Batt. in Nova Scotia, Jamaica, Canada, England and Ireland. Early in 1877 the 2nd Batt. was ordered to India, Lieut. Gamble remaining at the Depot until the fall, when he joined them at Mhow, but immediately afterwards, 21st Nov., being gazetted to a company in the 1st Batt., then in cantonment at the Murree Hills, he rejoined his old friends there. This Batt. was still at Murree when the Afghan war broke out, but was with the first troops to cross the Afghan frontier on 20th Nov., 1878. In the campaign that followed the 17th had its full share of danger and hardship and was specially complimented by Brigadier-General Tytler in his farewell order, as follows:—"The 1-17th Regt. has been under the Brigadier-General's command from the first operations to the present time and has shared with him the fatigues and formations of the flank march to Kata Kushia, to the operations in the Bazar Valley, and repeated expeditions, including the forced march to Macdanak, and the highly successful operations against the Shinwarries at Beh Surak. The excellent conduct of the Regt. in all these occasions, as well as among the monotony of less eventful camp life, has

earned for it the lasting admiration of the Brigadier-General, and, he believes, of the whole Kyber army, and he begs to tender his best thanks to Lieut.-Col. Thompson, the officers, non-commissioned officers and men, of this gallant corps for their services while under his command." After the signing of the treaty of peace at Gundamuck a portion of the British Army retraced its steps towards India, and then began that fearful march back across the frontier during which the 17th Regt. was halted and encamped at Lundi Kotal, inside the Kyber Pass. The situation of the camp was very unhealthy, the heat intense, the thermometer ranging from 116° to 128° in the shade and the water supply difficult of access. Cholera and fever broke out among the troops; day after day the number of victims increased until the medical men were worn out with fatigue, and finally the troops had to be moved into the Pass itself, where it was a little cooler. In one of his letters Capt. Gamble wrote "after the heat we have had, 92° feels delicious." During the march he had been greatly weakened by an attack of dysentery, and although in his last letter of 4th July he speaks more cheerfully of himself, yet a renewed attack on the 9th completely prostrated him, and worn out by fatigue and anxiety, he sank rapidly, and on the 14th July he passed away peacefully, amid the deep regrets of his fellow officers and of his men, by all of whom he was greatly beloved. Capt. Gamble was a man of singular sweetness and gentleness, who attracted towards him all who knew him and bound them to him by such tender chords that he never lost a friend or made an enemy. While faithfully serving his Queen as a soldier, so as to call forth the highest encomiums of his commanding officers, he was neither afraid nor ashamed to avow himself a soldier of the Cross, and the records of his last hours, as given by the kind friends who so affectionately ministered to his wants, are touching in the extreme.

At the close of the operations in Afghanistan, the Colonel commanding had submitted Capt. Gamble's name for the favorable notice of the Lieut.-General commanding, and his brother officers have made arrangements to erect a suitable monument on his grave in the Kyber Pass. We close this notice with two extracts from Regimental Orders, referring to his death, to shew in what general esteem Capt. Gamble was held by the Commanding Officers under whom he had served. The first is from the Regimental Order by Lieut.-Col. A. B. Utterson, dated Lundi Kotal, 15th July, 1879, Kyber Pass "It is with the deepest sorrow and regret that the Commanding Officer has to announce to the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of the Battalion the death of Captain John Henry Gamble, which took place at 8.30 last night. He was a most able officer, zealous and conscientious in the performance of his duties and a good friend to all, in whatever position they might be. In the death of Capt. Gamble the 17th Regt. lose an officer whom it will be hard to replace and the Commanding Officer feels sure that every man in the Regt. joins in mourning the loss sustained,

By order,

(Signed),

J. G. ANDERSON,

Lieut. and Adjt., 1-17th Regt.

The second extract is from Regimental Orders, dated 2nd August, 1879. "The following memorandum received from Colonel (Brigadier-General) Cobbe, is published by general order;

"It is with feelings of the deepest sorrow that Colonel (Brigadier-General) Cobbe has heard of the death of Captain Gamble, of the 1st Battalion, at Lundi Kotal. Although this officer has only served for some few months under Colonel Cobbe's immediate command, the period was quite sufficient to enable him to form a most high estimate of his character and capabilities, and to appreciate his value as a most useful and excellent officer and for whom he had contracted a strong personal friendship. Colonel Cobbe requests the officer commanding the Battalion to allow this memorandum

to be published in Regimental Orders, as a record of his personal feelings, as well as his sympathy with the officers and soldiers of the 1st Battalion, 17th Regiment, at the sad loss sustained by them all in the death of Captain Gamble.

By order.

(Signed),

J. G. ANDERSON,  
Lieut. and Adj. 1-17th Regt.

It should be stated that Col. Cobbe, who was in command of the 2nd Batt., 17th Regt., during the few months Capt. Gamble served with that Batt., in India, was, at the time this memorandum was written, acting as Brigadier-General with the Kuram Column, and his tribute to the memory of his deceased friend and brother officer, may therefore be taken as a genuine expression of personal regard and esteem, and not as partaking in any way of ordinary routine.

**GANE, WM. LAW, *Litterateur*.** B. at Harwich, Eng., 1815; d. in Ottawa, 27th Sept. Mr. Gane, who had served a long apprenticeship on the London press, and had been a regular contributor to *Blackwood*, *Fraser*, *Household Words*, *The Gentleman's Magazine*, &c., came to Canada in 1860, and settled in the Township of Lowe, in the County of Ottawa, P.Q.,—hence his *nom-de-plume* of "The Lowe Farmer," which was attached to all his Canadian articles. Mr. Gane, for many years, held a sessional clerkship, in connection with the Legislative Assembly of the late Province of Canada, and of the House of Commons since Confederation.

**GIROUARD, MADAME (ES-IE CRANWELL),** wife of Mr. D. Girouard, Q.C., M.P., d. in Montreal, 30th June.

**GODDA, MAJOR TOUSSAINT-HÉBERT,** d. in Montreal, 14th Aug., aged 88. The deceased served as a militia officer under De Salaberry at Chateauguay, in 1812; and was out as a "patriot" in 1837, for which he suffered exile at Bermuda.

**GOODERHAM, JAMES,** miller. B. in Norfolk, Eng., 20th December, 1825; d. in Toronto, from injuries received at a railway accident on the Credit Valley Railway, near Carlton, Ont., 11th May. The deceased gentleman was the second son of Wm. Gooderham, Esq., the senior partner of the well-known firm of Gooderham & Worts, Toronto. Having been of a serious turn of mind from a child, and evinced decided religious tendencies very early in life, Mr. James Gooderham was educated for the ministry of the Methodist Church, of which he became a member when he was but a boy, and in 1843 entered upon the duties of the calling to which he intended to devote his life. Failing health, however, soon compelled him to desist from the work of the ministry; and in 1850 he went into business in the Village of Norval, in partnership with his brother, Mr. William Gooderham, now President of the Nipissing Railway; he subsequently removed to Meadowvale, and afterwards to Streetsville, where he managed for many years the large commercial and milling business of Messrs. Gooderham & Worts. He was an active promoter of the Credit Valley Railroad, believing it to be calculated to benefit that part of the country in which he had resided many years, and in the prosperity of which he had taken a lively interest. He had, about two years prior to his death, purchased a beautiful residence in the City of Toronto, which he had fitted up with great care, expecting to spend in it the evening of his days, which bled fair at the time to extend far into the future, but this was not to be. We have in another place described the accident which led to his death. Mr. Gooderham was a man of remarkably sound judgment and of high moral principle; an unassuming but public-spirited citizen, he was ever forward in promoting any useful or good object. He will long be missed. The high estimation in which he was held was strikingly illustrated by the large concourse of people that accompanied his remains to their last resting place—the largest, it is believed that ever attended the funeral of any private citizen in the City of Toronto.

**GOODMAN, H. R., M.D.** B. at Eastbourne, Sussex, Eng., 21st Aug., 1799; d. at Parkhill, Ont., 1st March. Dr. Goodman came originally to Canada in 1812, and did garrison duty at Quebec during the war with the U. S. that followed. He attended the celebrated school of Dr. Strachan (afterwards Bishop of Toronto), returned to England to study medicine, was admitted to practice and did practice in England for 10 years, at the end of which time he returned to Canada and made it his home. In his 70th year he made a trip round the world.

**GOWAN, ROBERT**, an old citizen, d. in Fredericton, N. B., 30th Jan. Mr. Gowan had gone to Fredericton originally, in 1820, as a piper in the 74th Regiment. Some years after his discharge from the army, he, in conjunction with the late Mr. Clopper, established the Central Bank, of which he became Cashier, a position he retained for several years. From 1839 to 1870 he was accountant in the Crown Lands Department of New Brunswick. He was Past Grand Master of the Freemasons under the Scottish jurisdiction, and Honorary Grand Master of New Brunswick, and he was also a member of the St. Andrew's Society of Fredericton, having joined it in 1826—the year after it was founded. Mr. Gowan was a man of more than ordinary ability and a most correct and efficient public officer.—*St. John (N.B.) News*.

**GRANDEBOIS, MADAME (MARIE-ALMA)**, wife of Dr. P. E. Grandbois, M.P. for Temiscouata, d. at Rivière-du-Loup (*en bas*), P.Q., 26th Oct., aged 25. The deceased lady was the second daughter of the late George Pelletier, Esq., merchant, of Rivière-du-Loup.

**GRANT, JOHN, M.D.** B. in Scotland, 1804; d. in Toronto, 24th June. Dr. Grant came at any early age, with his father to Three Rivers, P.Q. He studied for his profession in Montreal, and was duly admitted to practice. After residing at Cornwall, he removed to Chicago, but returning to Canada in 1842, he settled at Thorold, where he lived for many years, and became Reeve. He was a Liberal in politics.

**GRASSETT, REV. ELLIOTT, M.A.**, Rural Dean, Rector of Woodhouse, and Incumbent of Trinity Church, Simcoe, Ont. B. in the City of Quebec, 21st April, 1825; d. 10th August. According to the *Clerical Guide*, Mr. Grasett was educated at Upper Canada College and at King's College, Toronto, where he graduated; ordained deacon in 1848, and priest in the following year, he served first, as curate at Cobourg, subsequently as rector of Fort Erie, and finally at Simcoe. He was appointed a Rural Dean in 1859. Mr. Grasett was a brother of the Dean of Toronto.

**GREEN, REV. ANSON, D.D.**, a clergyman of the Canadian Methodist Church. B. at Middleburg, Schoharie County, New York, 27th Sept., 1801; d. in Toronto, 19th Feb. Dr. Green had been connected with the Methodist Church for about fifty-five years. In 1822 he came to Upper Canada from his home in New York State, and after two years' study was admitted as a probationer, and was appointed to Smith's Creek (now Port Hope) Church, under the direction of the District Chairman. He preached his first sermon at Colborne (then called Cramahe) in September, 1824, and labored in that field until the following year, when he was transferred to Hallowell Circuit. From Hallowell he went to Ancaster, where he remained for two years. While on this station he was ordained deacon, along with his old colleague in the Ministry, Rev. Dr. Ryerson. In the early days of the Church these two divines—at that time young men—were thrown much together, and they often assisted one another on any special occasion in their respective circuits. During the early years of his ministry deceased worked hard. He has been known to attend thirty-three regular circuit appointments in one month, to do which he was obliged to travel 400 miles on horseback, and this task he accomplished during many consecutive months, and in all sorts of weather. It would be well to explain here that prior to the year 1824 the Ministers in Upper Canada belonged to the Genesee Conference, but in that year a new Conference for Upper Canada

was organized, being made up of 19 members who took the circuits and 12 preachers on trial. This was the nucleus of the Conferential movement which has now reached such immense proportions throughout the Dominion. From 1827 to 1829 Mr. Green had charge of Fort George Circuit; and, in 1830, while on the Brockville Circuit, he was ordained Minister. In 1828 he married Rachael, daughter of Mr. Caleb Hopkins, M.P.P., of Nelson. In 1832, the deceased gentleman was elected as presiding elder of the Conference, a position which he ably filled for three consecutive years. It was at this period that he became a prominent man in the Church. He was a popular and effective preacher, and had the faculty of exciting the feelings of his congregation. Not profound, he was very imaginative and sympathetic. In 1834 a union was effected between the British and Canadian Conferences, and the home body twice did Rev. Dr. Green the honor of sending him to England as its representative—in 1843, and again in 1854. From 1836 to 1839 he was Chairman of the Bay of Quinte district, and discharged similar duties in the Toronto district during the two years following. The Conference acknowledged his services to the Church by electing him President in 1842. As President he travelled through the country, visiting the various circuits, and everywhere encouraging the extension of the now fast growing Methodist body. One of his acts as President was to deliver an address on the occasion of the opening of the Victoria College at Cobourg, which took place in 1842. Dr. Green then performed the pleasing duty of installing Rev. Dr. Ryerson as Principal of the College. While holding a high place as a preacher, Dr. Green distinguished himself, perhaps, yet more highly in carrying out the legislative and financial schemes of the Church. Recognizing his natural ability for business, the Conference, in 1845, appointed him to the position of Book Steward. He kept this office for eight consecutive years. During these years his voice had failed him, and consequently he seldom appeared in the pulpit. From 1859 to 1861 he again had charge of the Book Room, the relaxation from active work in the interval having been very beneficial to his health. His last public position in the Church was that of President of the Conference, in 1863. Since that time he had been on the superannuated list. Of late years he had not been much before the public. A few years ago he wrote a memoir of his life and times at the request of the Conference.—*Toronto Globe*.

**GREEN, GEORGE**, Clerk of the Peace and County Attorney for the County of Peel, Ont., to which offices he was appointed, 12th Dec., 1866, d. at Brampton, Ont., 4th Dec. Mr. Green was called to the Bar of Ontario, in Hilary Term, 1868.

**GREER, JOHN HOD**, Registrar of the County of Wentworth, to which office he was appointed 10 April, 1858, d. in Hamilton, Ont., 1st Jan. Mr. Greer was born in Londonderry, Irel., 21 June, 1810, and came to Canada in 1822. He engaged in mercantile pursuits first at Kingston, then at London, and finally in Hamilton. Mr. Greer was a prominent member of the Church of the Ascension in Hamilton ever since its erection, and was greatly esteemed by all who knew him, being a thorough Christian gentleman. He was also a strong advocate of temperance.—*Hamilton Times*.

**GUAY, FRANÇOIS M**, Registrar of Lévis, P.Q., to which office he was appointed 11th July, 1846, d. there 25 Feb.

**HALL, GEORGE**, merchant, Quebec, d. in that city, 13th Nov. Mr. Hall was a native of Armagh, Irel., and came to this country when young. He took up his residence in Quebec, where he established an extensive grocery business, and became a member of the City Council, and filled other public offices of trust. He was a devoted member of the English Church and the Cathedral congregation and held repeatedly the position of Church Warden. He was also a delegate to the Diocesan and Provincial Synods.

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and attended the sessions of the latter when it last met in this *Montreal Gazette*.

**HARKNESS, THOMAS FRANCIS**, Officiating Collector, East Indian Civil S. B. on St. Helen's Island, opposite Montreal, 1843; d. at Mozaffangar Indies, 18th Oct. His father, Mr. Joseph Harkness, was killed Desjardins Bridge disaster on 12th March, 1856; and the wife and children moved from Niagara, where they had been living, to Kir where the subject of this sketch was educated, first at the Queen's Preparatory School, and afterwards at Queen's University. graduating as B.A., he studied law for a short time; but not taking fancy to the profession determined on entering the Indian Civil S. For this purpose he went to England and studied for one year, at the end of which time he went up for examination and passed third out of 20 competitors, most of whom were graduates of the English and Universities. In consideration of the position he had gained in his nation, he was allowed to choose which Presidency he would go to; he selected Baradabad, in the North-west Provinces. Here he remained several years, rising gradually to the position of Resident Agent, an important office in a Province more populous than Ontario. He was then appointed to a more lucrative post in the Hill country, but could not live long to enjoy it. Mr. Harkness was a most efficient officer, and his service sustained a great loss by his death. He visited Canada in 1871 when he was married to a daughter of Rev. Canon Innes, of London to whom he had been attached before leaving home.

**HARRISON, HON. CHARLES**, ex-M.L.C. of New Brunswick. B. at Sheffield 1794; d. 5th May. Mr. Harrison who was one of the oldest of our public men was a son of the late Lieut. Jas. Harrison, formerly of the New Brunswick Volunteers, who went to New Brunswick with other Loyalists close of the American Revolutionary war. He sat for Queen's in the Assembly from 1829 to 1838, when he retired from that body. In 1840 he was appointed to the Legislative Council, where he continued to sit until his resignation, 8 April, 1874. Mr. Harrison was a Conservative in politics and a brother of Rev. Canon Harrison (whom see.)

**HARRISON, REV. WILLIAM**, a clergyman of the Church of England. B. at Sheffield, N.B., 1804, d. at Beech Hill, King's, N.B., 6th May. Educated in England, Canon Harrison was ordained deacon in 1820, by the Bishop of Barbados, and Priest, later on, by the Bishop of Nova Scotia. He labored as a missionary for some years in Demerara and British Guiana. Returning to his native Province he became Rector of St. Luke's, Port of Spain, and Rural Dean of the City and County of St. John. He was at the time of his death, and for some time previously, an honorary Canon of the Church Cathedral, Fredericton.

**HART, ADOLPHUS MONDORAI**, Advocate of Quebec, (1836). B. at Three Rivers, P.Q., 11th April, 1816; d. in Montreal, 23rd March. Mr. Hart, who was the son of Mr. Jas. Henry Craig Hart, of Three Rivers, studied law with Mr. G. B. Adams, afterwards Attorney General, Ogden. After his admission he commenced practice in Montreal, where, we believe, he was successful. In 1841 he came to Canada to become a resident of St. Louis, where he was admitted to the bar as Counsellor at Law by courtesy, and also in New York. Having a taste for literary work, he wrote a "*History of the discovery of the Mississippi*," "*Life in the Fur West, or the adventures of a Hunter*" and other works which had a large circulation. When practicing at the Bar of New York he met many of the most eminent men of his profession, such as Chas. O'Connor, David D. Field, Brady, Wood, and others. He was also one of the leading writers on one of the New York dailies. In 1857 he returned to Montreal, where he permanently resided until his death. He is known as the author of pamphlets on various subjects, published anonymously.



**HAWKINS, REV. CHARLES W., B.A.,** a Methodist Clergyman, d. at Beamsville, Ont., 13th April, aged 32.

**HAYES, MICHAEL,** Clerk of the Peace and County Crown Attorney for the County of Perth, Ont., d. at Stratford, Ont., 19th June, while yet a young man. Mr. Hayes, who, we believe, was a native of Ireland, was for some years editor and proprietor of the *Catholic Citizen*, published in the Conservative interest, in Toronto, and which about the year 1858, was merged in the *Canadian Freeman*, owned and edited by Mr. J. G. Moylan. Mr. Hayes thereupon entered on the study of the law, and was a Clerk in the Crown Law Department for U. C., under Sir John A. Macdonald, and also under the late Hon. J. Sandfield Macdonald, and in 1862 was called to the Bar of Ont. In Jan., 1866, he was appointed, by his old *patron*, to the County Attorneyship of Perth, and in Feb., 1869, he succeeded to the Clerkship of the Peace for the same County. He was an able writer, a devoted member of his Church, and a consistent politician.

**HODGES, JAMES, C.E.** B. at Queenborough, Kent, Eng., 6th April, 1814; d. at Penny-Hill, Bagshot, Surrey, Eng., 28th May. Mr. Hodges had already won distinction as an engineer when he came to Canada, in 1858, to serve, as the engineer of the contractors (Messrs. Peto, Brassey & Betts) in the construction of the Victoria Bridge at Montreal; and it was truly said of him, in connection with that stupendous work, that "from the hour in which the first coffer-dam was laid until the last rivet was driven which completed the Victoria Bridge as it now stands, the presiding genius was Mr. Hodges."

**HOLDEN, JOHN ROSE,** Barrister at Law; d. at Hamilton, Ont., 25th Feb., aged 55. Mr. Holden was called to the Ontario Bar in Michaelmas Term, 1844.

**HOLMAN, MISS JULIA,** actress and singer; d. in London, Ont., 17th Aug. From an early age, Julia Holman became acquainted with the glare and fitfulness of the "footlights," and was soon, and deservedly so, admitted to the rank of first-class variety performers. Some ten years ago, Miss Holman, while playing with her sister in this city—as she has done at intervals since—was one of the leading attractions at the old Theatre Royal. Though never possessed of a voice of much compass, she was enabled to compensate for any deficiency in that respect, by her archness and *naïveté*. In fact, with the profession and public she was a favorite. In some farcical situations she was acknowledged to be good, and the writer of these few lines can remember when she "brought down" the house in the well-known after-piece, *A Thousand Milliners Wanted*. Miss Holman, though not taking a high rank in the profession, was a lady who was much admired, and her death, to some extent, is a loss to the musical and dramatic world.—*Montreal Gazette*.

**HOLMES, JOHN, P.L.S., ex-M.P.P.** B. in Newtownforbes, Longford, Ireland, 1828; d. at Christ-Church, New Zealand, about 24th Sept. Mr. Holmes came to Canada with his parents in 1846, and settled in Huntley, Ont. He became a Provincial Land Surveyor; elected Reeve of Huntley for 7 years, he held the Wardenship of the County of Carleton for five years, and in 1867 he was returned to the first House of Commons after Confederation, a position he retained until the general election of 1874, when he was defeated by Mr. John Rochester, the present member. He had recently gone to New Zealand to take possession of a large estate to which he had fallen heir.

**HOLT, CHARLES GATES, Q.C.,** Judge of the Sessions of the Peace at Quebec. B. in the City of Quebec, 1822; d. there, 4th Oct. Mr. Holt was the son of the late Mr. Charles A. Holt, merchant, of Quebec. He studied his profession first with Mr. (afterwards Chief Justice) Duval, then with the late Governor Caron, and finally with Hon. G. Okill Stuart, Q.C., and was called to the Bar of L. C. in 1844. He was for years the law partner of Hon.

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Geo. Irvine, Q. C., and enjoyed a very large and lucrative practice he was appointed a Q. C. by the present Chief Justice Dorio. His health, it is said, induced Mr. Holt to relinquish his extensive practice and accept the office he held at his death, and to which he was appointed 3rd Jan., 1879. Mr. Holt had been *Editeur* of the Bar of Quebec in every way a model lawyer."—*Can. Illustrated News*.

**HOLTON, EZRA W.**, merchant. B. in Vermont, U. S., 7th Sept., Belleville, 27th June. The deceased gentleman, who was a brother of L. H. Holton, M.P., came to Canada with his parents in 1812, went to Belleville and for many years carried on a very successful business, from which he had retired some time previous to his death. He was a gentleman of high principle and character, frequently solicited to enter political life steadfastly refused.

**HOTTE, REV. SEVERIN CÉSARRE**, a retired clergyman of the Church of St. Martin, P.Q., 8th June, 1814; d. at Notre Dame de Riel 1st Augt. Ordained to the priesthood in 1843, he ministered at St. Jean Baptiste de Rouville, St. Jean Chrysostôme, and St. Etienne, all in the Diocese of Montreal.

**HOW, HENRY, D.C.L.**, Professor of Chemistry in King's College, N. B., 1st Sept. Dr. How contributed many important papers, on scientific subjects, to English, American and Canadian scientific journals, for a list of which, up to 1868, see the *Bibliotheca Canadensis*.

**HUDON, REV. EDMOND, S. J.** B. in Montreal, 10th March, 1838; d. 1st March. The deceased gentleman, who was a son of Victor H. Hudon, entered *la Compagnie de Jésus* in 1858.

**HUDON, PANTALÉON**, editor of *La Voix du Peuple* (St. John's, P.Q.), 17th Augt., aged 55. Mr. Hudon was formerly connected with *Monde*, *Le Courrier du Canada*, and *La Revue Canadienne*.

**HUNTINGTON, RUSSELL WOOD, B.C.L.**, journalist, d. in Montreal, 13th N. B. death of this young gentleman, who was the eldest son of Huntington, Q.C., M.P., Canadian journalism suffered no loss. Educated at McGill University, where he took his law degree in 1870, Mr. Huntington adopted the profession of the law, and was called to the Bar of Quebec in 1876. Having a hereditary tendency to journalism, he naturally gravitated towards journalism, and for several years acted in the editorial department of the *Montreal Herald*. In this capacity he gave great promise of usefulness and success. Though his time was occupied by attendance during a fatal illness on a wife he had been married only a few months, and, subsequently, in order to recover strength after the shock occasioned by her death, he contributed to the columns of the *Herald* many articles which he both noticed and general approval. He was the author of a series of essays on the true relations of Church and State, more especially in connection with the affairs of this Province. We have reason to believe that these met with wide acceptance among moderate men of the day. Mr. Huntington enjoyed the warm friendship of all by whom he was known, and probably few of our young men were surrounded by a larger circle of the most intellectual of his contemporaries. He was 25 years old at his death.—*Montreal Herald*.

"There were few young men of greater promise in Canada than Russell W. Huntington. Endowed with more than ordinary ability, which was developed by a thorough education, of pleasing manners and excellent social qualities, he was a favorite with all who knew him. A clear and vigorous writer and fluent speaker, he had already given evidence of those characteristics which go to make useful public men; a little doubt that, if spared, he would have attained to a position of eminence in the country."—*Montreal Gazette*.



"His ringing editorials, clear and exhaustive style, grasping his subject in a comprehensive manner, unusual in one so young, won for him the name of one of the cleverest young journalists in the Dominion. Sympathetic in nature, generous to a fault, his friendship was courted, and when won, was lasting; and his death, unexpected but a few days ago, is a sad blow to his many friends."—*Montreal Star*.

**HURTEAU, LIEUT. COL. ISIDORE**, Dominion Arbitrator. B. at Contrecoeur, P.Q., 11th July, 1815; d. at Longueuil, P. Q., 16th Dec. Deceased was a *protégé* of M. Manseau, *Curé* of Longueuil, at which place he was educated, and was admitted as a Notary Public in 1838. He was President of the Longueuil Navigation Company, running a line of ferry steamers between Montreal and Longueuil; and part proprietor of *La Minerve* newspaper of Montreal. In 1869 he was appointed one of the Official Arbitrators for the Dominion, and performed the duties of that office with intelligence and integrity up to within a short time of his death.

"Mr. Hurteau was remarkable for his enterprising spirit, while at the same time he was conscientious to such a degree that he acted up to his convictions of right, no matter at what personal loss. In 1846 he established at Longueuil, with two partners, a brewery. After the temperance lectures delivered by Father Chiniquy, Mr. Hurteau became convinced of the evils of the liquor traffic, and preferred to lose the sum he had invested in the brewery and to destroy the business which he had inaugurated at so great an expense. Of his good works it is unnecessary to speak. In a quiet and unostentatious manner, he was as liberal as he had been prosperous."—*Montreal Gazette*.

**HUYGENS, REV. E., S.J.**, a clergyman of the Church of Rome. B. in Belgium, of Flemish extraction, in 1818, he entered the Society of Jesus in 1843, and he had been a resident of Canada since 1872. He d. in Quebec, 21st Jan.

**JARVIS, MISS FRANCES**, a young Canadian Vocalist, d. at Cannes, France, 29th March, aged 24. Miss Jarvis, who belonged to Toronto, and gave promise of reaching a distinguished position in the musical world, had gone to France last Christmas in hopes of recovering her health and of pursuing her self-chosen career. Her training had been at the *Conservatoire* at Milan, and the sympathetic guidance of Madame Jenny Lind-Goldschmid had helped to develop her talent, but her state of health became rapidly worse under the influence of a peculiarly trying spring, and she died of consumption on the date above given.—*Toronto Mail*.

**JONES, REV. JAMES**, a clergyman of the Church of England. B. 1787; d. at Granby, P.Q., 16th March. Mr. Jones came to Canada in 1841, and was shortly after appointed to the mission of Bedford, where he continued to reside up to his retirement from the active duties of the Ministry in 1863. To his exertions are due the first building of Bedford parsonage and its valuable glebe, all much improved under his successor, Rev. Rural Dean Slack. West Farnham Church and parsonage, with an endowment of \$2,400, was also the result of his labors; and the parsonage of East Stanbridge was materially assisted from the funds he collected. Seeing in his large mission the need of more extended ministrations of the Church, he was impelled to make a journey to England, where he obtained the funds for carrying out the works we have mentioned. Mr. Jones gave three sons to the Ministry: Rev. W. Jones, of Granby; Rev. Septimus Jones, of Toronto; and Rev. James Jones, now deceased.

**KAULBACH, JOHN HENRY**, High Sheriff of the County of Lunenburg, N.S. B. in Lunenburg Co., N.S., 10th April, 1797; d. 25th Feb. Mr. Kaulbach was descended from an ancient Saxon family, and his grandfather, Martin Kaulbach, a native of Saxony, was one of the original grantees and settlers of Lunenburg, in 1752. His father, Henry Kaulbach, was appointed Sheriff of the County by Governor Wentworth, in 1798, and retained office until

1838, when he resigned and was succeeded by his son, the subject of this sketch. Although upwards of 80 years of age, Sheriff Kaulbach was more hale and hearty than most men twenty years his juniors, and his death was quite sudden, he having attended church on the previous Sunday and being apparently in his usual health and spirits. The *Lunenburg Progress* in a notice of his death says:—"The deceased was for many years a warmly-attached and valued member of St. John's Episcopal Church, where his place was seldom vacant. He will be missed, too, in this town where almost the whole of his long life was passed; and though his once active form now lies mouldering in the tomb, his name will long be a 'household word' in Lunenburg County. And it is not the inscription on the grave-stone in his native soil that will best show his worth, but the memorial of him, better than all inscriptions, in humble homes, where his deeds of forbearance and clemency have been often felt, inscribed more durably on grateful hearts than on sculptured stone or marble."

**KAULBACH, MRS. (EUNICE SOPHIA)**, wife of Hon. H. A. N. Kaulbach, Q. C., Senator, d. at Lunenburg, N. S., 2nd Oct., aged 82. The deceased lady was the only child of the late Jas. Harris, Esq., of Grand Pre, N.S., and was married to Senator Kaulbach in 1858.

**KELLY, HON. FRANCIS, M.P.P.** B. at Mulloloughan, Monaghan, Ireland, May, 1806: d. at Fort Augustus, P.E.I., 23rd April. Mr. Kelly sat in the P.E.I. Assembly as one of the members for Queen's, and held office in Mr. Owen's Govt., as Comr. of Crown Lands, a position from which he retired in Sept., 1876.—*Parliamentary Companion*.

**KEOUGH, REV. JABEZ B.**, a Wesleyan Clergyman, d. at Vankleek Hill, Ont., 26th Dec.

**KER, ADAM**, a well known resident of Galt, Ont. B. in Hawick, Roxburghshire, Scot., 1809; d. in Galt, Ont., 2nd Sept. Mr. Ker emigrated to Canada in 1832, and was for some years connected with the Dickson Mills, and the purchasing of grain. He held many municipal offices in Galt, including the Mayoralty of the town.

**KIRCHHOFFER, NESBITT, Q.C.** B. in the parish of Clondrodate, County Cork, Irel., 1813; d. at Port Hope, Ont., 26 April. Emigrating to Canada in 1835, Mr. Kirchhoffer settled at Port Hope, then a little village named Smith's Creek. Here he studied law, and, in 1840, was called to the Bar. In 1861 he was created a Q.C. He was elected Mayor of Port Hope in 1873, and for many years afterwards filled the position of Harbor Commissioner. In 1874 he contested the seat in the House of Commons for East Durham, in the interests of the Conservative party. He was unsuccessful, and since then he has devoted his attention almost entirely to his business. Mr. Kirchhoffer was a gentleman of sterling integrity, and although from choice his circle of friends was not very large, he was highly respected by all who knew him.—*Port Hope Guide*.

**LAING, JAMES BYRES, M.A., M.D.** B. in Aberdeen, Scotland, at the University of which city he was educated, and took the degree of M.A., 1844. He studied medicine at Marischal College, same University, and obtained his degree in 1855. Coming to Canada in 1859, he took up his residence in Hamilton, where he continued to reside until his death, 26th June, aged 67.

**LAIRD, MRS. (JANET)**, relict of the late Hon. Alexander Laird, of P.E.I., and mother of Hon. David Laird, Privy Councillor and Lieutenant Governor of the North-West Territories; d. at New Glasgow, P.E.I., 27th Jan., aged 77.

**LANGEVIN, MISS (MARIE JUSTINE LÉA)**, second daughter of Hon. Hector L. Langevin, C.B., Minister of Public Works; d. in Quebec, 15th March. Endowed with rare gifts of mind and personal charms, the lamented deceased possessed the esteem of all who enjoyed the privilege of her acquaintance.

Her death created a visible void in Quebec society. Miss Langevin was a little over 19 at the time of her death, which was doubly painful to her father, who unfortunately was absent at the time, attending to his Parliamentary duties in Ottawa. The young lady was to have been married in early spring to a most promising young gentleman of Montreal. Miss Langevin's death drew from the *litterateurs* of the country many obituary notices and poems of a very touching and eloquent character, with one of which, from Ottawa, we close this memoir:

"In pallid robes of simple white,  
The dear-loved form we sadly drest;  
With kisses closed the lips once bright,  
Folded her arms upon her breast,  
And on her laid the cross of Faith,  
Our darling one,—the Bride of Death.

"In other robes we'd hope to see  
Her gaily decked a happy bride;  
Have marked her smile of modest glee,  
And mantling blush of maiden pride—  
Our hope is vain; but God hath given  
The brighter hope,—she's Bride of Heaven."

**LANGFORD, CAPT. ALEXANDER**, a retired officer. B. in Queen's County, Ireland, 28th March, 1795; d. at the residence of his son (Rev. A. Langford), London Township, Ont., in May. Capt. Langford crossed the Atlantic early in life and settled at Charlottetown, P.E.I., but not liking the country, he returned to Ireland, where he soon after enlisted in the 5th Dragoon Guards. In June, 1841, he obtained a commission and was appointed Quarter-Master of the Regt., in which position he remained until July, 1853, when he was placed on half-pay, and came to Canada to live once more. He had lived and served under four Sovereigns of the Empire.

**LASALLE, REV. JOSEPH O.**, a R. C. clergyman. B. at St. Paul de Joliette, P.Q., 1834; d. at Cohoes, N. Y., of which place he was pastor, 31st Jan. After serving as *Vicaire* of Laprairie, Mr. Lasalle, owing to ill-health, proceeded as a missionary to Champlain, N. Y., where he served until 1869, when he was appointed to Cohoes. Mr. Lasalle was a gentleman of high attainments.

**LAWTON, W. G.**, merchant, d. in St. John, N.B., to which city he had come 45 years before, 21st Nov., aged 78. Deceased was a native of Wakefield, Yorkshire, Eng. He was an honorable and successful merchant.

**LEMAIRE, HON. FELIX HYACINTHE**, N.P., M.L.C. B. at the mission of the Lake of Two Mountains, P.Q., 14th Mar., 1808; d. at St. Benoit, P.Q., 17th Dec. The deceased was admitted to the notarial profession in 1836, and in 1842 was appointed the agent of the Seminary of St. Sulpice at the Seignior of Two Mountains. He was called to the Legislative Council in 1867, and held office in Mr. DeBoucherville's Govt., as Speaker of the Council, from Sept., 1874, to Jan., 1876.

"Mr. Lemaire was a Conservative in politics, a man of considerable ability, and greatly respected in the district in which he was born and which he represented in the Legislature."—*Montreal Gazette*.

**LEMOINE, MADAME** (Emma Julie Duchesnay de St. Denis), wife of Robt. LeMoine, Esq., Clerk of the Senate and the Parliaments of Canada, d. at Riviere-du-Loup (*en bas*), P. Q., 29th August. The deceased lady, who was a prominent figure in the social life of the Capital and held in high esteem, was the second daughter of the late Antoine Narcisse Juchereau Duchesnay, Esq., *Seigneur* of Beauport, was born at the Manor House of Beauport in 1827, and in 1847 was united in marriage to Mr. LeMoine. Her remains were taken to Chateau Richer for interment.

**LENOIR, REV. CHARLES**, a R. C. clergyman. B. at the Tanneries, P.Q., 17th Mar., 1823; d. in Montreal, 18th April. Educated at the Montreal College,



but retired some time before his death. He was an ardent advocate of the Volunteer movement, and was largely instrumental in raising the Montreal Garrison Artillery, of which corps he was Lieut.-Col from 1864 to 1867. He was one of the most active members of the Montreal Horticultural Association; and did much by precept and example to promote the growth of fruit and flowers in the city and its vicinity.

**MACDONELL, LT.-COL. DONALD JENEAS**, late Warden of the Kingston Penitentiary. B. 1794; d. at Brockville, 11th March. Col. MacDonell was descended from an ancient Scottish family. His grandfather served for some years in the Spanish Army, and subsequently emigrated to America, where he settled on the banks of the Susquehanna. During the American revolution he was a staunch Loyalist, and at its close he came with the U. E. Loyalists to Upper Canada and settled in the Township of Cornwall. His son Miles, father of the subject of this sketch, was selected by the Earl of Selkirk to take charge of his colony at Red River, and was the first Governor of the Settlement. Col. MacDonell was educated at the school of the late Bishop Strachan, and entered the army as a volunteer on the breaking out of the war between England and the United States, in 1812. Shortly after he was gazetted to the 8th or King's Regt., and served through the war, participating in the battles of Lundy's Lane, Stony Creek, Sackett's Harbor, York, &c. After the close of the war, Col. MacDonell served in England and Halifax, N. S., with the 98th, into which regiment he had exchanged. Selling out he returned to Stormont, and was thrice elected to represent the United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry in Parliament. During the troubles of 1837-8 he commanded a regiment of militia at Beauharnois. In 1848, he was appointed to the Crown Lands and to the Shrievalty of the Eastern District, and in 1849 to the Wardenship of the Kingston Penitentiary, which position he filled for 20 years. In 1869 he retired from office, and spent the remainder of his days with his family at Brockville.

**MACINNES, MRS. (MARY AMELIA)**, d. at "Dundurn," Hamilton, Ont., 16th March. The deceased lady was the second daughter of the late Sir John B. Robinson, Bart., Chief Justice of Upper Canada, and was married to Mr. Donald MacInnes, the well known manufacturer and merchant of Hamilton, in 1863.

**MACKENZIE, JOHN JAMES**, M. A., Ph. D., Professor of Physics in Dalhousie College, Halifax, N.S. B. at Greenhill, Pictou, N.S., Nov. 1847; d. in Halifax, 2nd Feb. He entered Dalhousie College in 1865, graduated as B. A. at the Spring Convocation in 1869, and subsequently took the higher degree of M. A. After spending some years as teacher at the Pictou Academy, he proceeded to Germany, in 1874, and continued to prosecute his studies at the Universities of Leipzig and Berlin till 1877. He devoted special attention to physics, and in the great physical laboratory at Berlin carried out a very extensive series of original investigations, under the guidance of the distinguished Professor Helmholtz, and as a result of his researches graduated as Doctor of Philosophy. Dr. Mackenzie likewise spent some time in Paris. After returning to Nova Scotia, in the fall of 1877, he was appointed Lecturer and subsequently Professor of Physics, in Dalhousie College. Last summer he spent in Europe, and during his visit selected an extensive assortment of scientific apparatus for the college, much of which has not come to hand. In his unexpected death, Dalhousie College has lost a distinguished and highly appreciated Professor at the very opening of his career, when a life of usefulness and brilliant success seemed to be opening before him.—*Halifax Reporter*.

**MACKINNON, RT. REV. COLIN FRANCIS**, D.D., Archbishop of Amida, and formerly Bishop of Arichat, N. S., to which he was appointed, 24th Feb., 1852; d. at Antigonish, N.S., 26th Sept. His parents came from Inverness—

shire, Scot., to Antigonish  
In Oct., 1828, he was sent to  
ganda, where, after a brilliant  
Doctor of Sacred Theology  
N. S. in October, and early  
the charge of St. Andrew's  
He resigned his See 17th J  
lated to the Archiepiscopal  
diocese, and particularly  
monuments of Archbishop  
scholar his reputation stood

**MACMILLAN, WM., P.L.S., d.** in  
went from Nova Scotia to  
new, and was the first, who  
Duncan, has represented it  
1875.

**MARCEAU, REV. GERMAIN SIM**  
Rimouski, P.Q.; d. in Quebec

**MARTIN, LOUIS GUSTAVE, ex**  
Augt., 1847; d. in Montreal  
of the late J. L. M. Martin  
for Montcalm, but did not  
sion an architect. In Montreal  
interest to represent Montcalm  
to hold his seat until 1878.

**MAUGHAN, JOSEPH, late Sheriff**  
was appointed in 1868; d. in

**MCBRIDE, WILLIAM, Solicitor**

**MCQUALLUM, ARCHIBALD, M. A.,**  
B. in Scotland; d. in Hamilton  
father emigrated to Canada  
while the subject of this article  
school facilities in those  
somewhat neglected until his  
ship in a grocery store then  
time to improving his education  
studied so assiduously that he  
School at Toronto; and at  
ful an examination, that he  
connection with the Normal  
for five years. On the death of  
School, Hamilton, he was  
for 17 years, until 1875, when

"For nearly a quarter of a  
identified with the rise and  
entrusted with the supervision  
the Hamilton public schools  
in his daily rounds and  
counsel for the perplexed  
profession especially regarded  
pleasures of the day, as the  
fault. His vast experience  
qualified him for the position  
ers, and as such he did for  
number of years. There are  
whether settled here or elsewhere  
death of so valuable a public

kind, if strict ; and as an Inspector he supervised the public schools with much ability. Whilst his education at the Normal School was of a most complete character, he was not content with that standard. By a vigorous course of study he worked his way through Toronto University, obtaining the degrees of M.A. and L.L.B. in course."—*Hamilton Spectator*.

**McCONECHY, REV. JAMES**, a Presbyterian clergyman, d. in London, Ont., 12th April, aged 64.

**McCUICHOUGH, REV. WM.**, a superannuated clergyman of the Methodist Church, d. at Gore's Landing, Ont., 19th Sept., aged 65.

**MCDONALD, HON. DONALD**, Senator. B. in Caledonia, N.Y., 1816 ; d. in Toronto, 20th Jan. Mr. McDonald's father was a native of Inverness-shire, and emigrated to the State of New York ; but objecting to the oath of allegiance to a foreign power, he changed his residence to Canada, when his son was about 7 years of age, and settled first in the Niagara district, and afterwards in the Township of Dumfries, Waterloo, Ont. Senator McDonald was educated at Upper Canada College, and followed for many years the profession of surveyor and civil engineer, being principally in the service of the Canada Company. He resided in Toronto for about 35 years ; was at one time Vice-President of the Royal Canadian Bank, and was largely interested in the construction of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway. He was elected by the Liberal party as the first representative in the Legislative Council of Canada for the Tecumseth division in 1858, and held that position until the Confederation of the Provinces, in 1867, when he was called by Royal Proclamation to the Senate of the Dominion.—*Toronto Globe*.

**MCDONALD, VERY REV. JOHN, V. G.**, a clergyman of the Church of Rome. B. in Scotland, 1782 ; d. 16th March. This aged and estimable man, who was believed, at his death, to be the oldest priest in Canada, left his native country in 1788, when only about four years old, accompanied by his parents, together with the father of the present Lieut. Governor of Ontario, the grandfather of the writer of this notice, and about 200 others, who all settled in the County of Glengarry. When the new settlers arrived in Glengarry, Upper Canada had but two priests, one of these being the Rev. Alex. McDonald, afterwards first Bishop of Upper Canada. The deceased first went to school at St. Andrews, Ont., and in 1802 entered the College of St. Sulpice, at Montreal, where he remained until the year 1810, when he entered the Seminary at Quebec, and there pursued his ecclesiastical studies up to the period of his ordination, 14th June, 1814, by Bishop Plessis. After receiving holy orders, he proceeded to Glengarry as a Missionary, having under his spiritual jurisdiction all that part of Canada lying between the Cedar Rapids and the mouth of the Niagara River. He remained at St. Raphael's for a period of seven years, when he was translated to Perth, Ont., where he officiated until his return to St. Raphael's, in 1837, where he remained as Parish Priest until December, 1866. It was some four years since the writer of this notice saw the venerable clergyman at his residence in Lancaster, and he will never cease to treasure in his memory the grand maxims of life which the language of the aged priest so simply and so forcibly impressed upon his mind. His reminiscences of Canadian life, his journeys on foot through trackless wilds in the exercise of the duties of his sacred calling, his difficulties, his joys and his troubles, were all told with an air and manner indicative of the faithful servant of Him whom he was called to serve. Mr. McDonald was a Vicar General of the Diocese of Kingston.—*Ottawa Free Press*.

**McKAY, HON. JAMES**, ex-M. L. C. of Manitoba. B. at Edmonton House, Saskatchewan, N. W. T. ; d. at "Deer Lodge," near Winnipeg, Man., 3rd December. Deceased was the eldest son of Mr. James McKay, of Sutherlandshire, Scot., who was for many years in the employ of the Hudson's Bay

Co Educated at Red River, he was also for some time in the service of the Hudson Bay Co. ; but of late was engaged in business on his own account, and at the time of his death was contractor with the Dominion Government for transporting the mails from Edmonton to Winnipeg. He superintended the building of a portion of the Dawson route, and was a member of the Council of Assinibola, and of the North-West Council. At the entrance of Manitoba into Confederation he was appointed to the Legislative Council of his Province, and acted as President of the Council from January, 1871, till December, 1874, when he became Minister of Agriculture, continuing in that position until 1878, when he was compelled to retire from public life by the lingering illness which terminated in his death. A well-informed, liberal-hearted native of the country, he possessed great influence with the half-breed and Indian peoples, and on several occasions, notably at some of the Indian treaties, materially aided the Government officials in the discharge of their difficult duties.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

**MCKAY, JAMES**, one of the oldest settlers in West Gwillimbury, Ont. B. in Kildonan, Sunderlandshire, Scot., 1793; d. 12th April. Mr. McKay was one of the settlers who went to the Red River Territory with the Earl of Selkirk's colonists, in 1812. He did not remain long there, however, but made his way to Ontario, amidst great hardship, and finally settled on his farm at West Gwillimbury, where he died.

**MCKAY, MRS. (Ann Creighton)**, relict of the late Hon. Thos. McKay, M.L.C., of Rideau Hall, Ottawa. B. at "Rockliffe," New Edinburgh, Ont., 21st Aug., aged 85. The deceased lady, who was a native of Perth, Scot., was married to Mr. McKay, in 1813, and came to Canada with her husband, in 1817. One of her sons, Lieut. Chas. McKay, H. M.'s 97th Foot, d. in India, of small-pox, after very conspicuous and gallant conduct at Lucknow.

**McKEAGNEY, HON. JAMES CHARLES**, a Puisne Judge of the Court of Queen's Bench, of Manitoba. B. in Co. Tyrone, Ireland, 1815; d. at St. Andrews, N.B., 14th Sept. When seven years old he came to N.S., and was educated at McQueen's Academy, Halifax. Called to the bar of N. S. in 1837, he was created a Q.C. in 1866. According to the *Parliamentary Companion*, he was returned for Richmond in N.S. Assembly in 1837, but was unseated; sat for Inverness from 1843 to 1848; and for Sydney (township) from 1848 to 1850, when he resigned to accept the office of Chief Inspector of Mines and Minerals. Was a member of the Ex. Council, N. S., during the Government of Sir John Harvey; and for 20 years held the office of Judge of Probate for Cape Breton. At Confederation he was returned to the Commons for Cape Breton; but was defeated at general election 1874, and in the same year appointed to a Judgeship in Manitoba.

**McKINNON, RANALD**, contractor and manufacturer. B. in Ulva, Scot., about 1800; d. at Caledonia, Ont., 17th Oct. Coming to America with his parents at an early age, the family settled first in New York State, but eventually removed to Peel, Upper Canada. Grown to manhood, Mr. McKinnon entered into contracting, and built several of the locks on the Rideau Canal. He afterwards went to Virginia, and engaged in several large road and canal contracts in that State. Returning to Canada about 1837 he took up his abode at Caledonia, where he has lived ever since. From the outbreak of the rebellion of 1837 until its suppression, he served with the Loyalists. He constructed several of the works in connection with the Grand River navigation. He entered largely into the lumber, grain and woollen manufacturing and amassed a large fortune, being reputed at one time to be worth not less than \$100,000, a large sum for those days. He tided over the disastrous crisis of 1857 successfully, but a recurrence of fires and freshets, which destroyed his factories and their



power, at length brought him down. But with the indomitable courage of his race, which even years could not repress, he began again, and at the time of his death was doing well in the manufacture of woollens. Mr. McKinnon had occupied the Wardenship of Haldimand; was Reeve of his township, and held the rank of Lt. Col. in the Militia. He was on several occasions a candidate for Parliamentary honours in the Conservative interest: in 1851, when opposed by the late Mr. W. Lyon Mackenzie and Hon. Geo. Brown, the former being elected; in 1854 and in 1867, when he opposed Mr. David Thompson, the sitting member, for the House of Commons.

**MCLEOD, HUGH, M.P.**, b. in Logie Easter, Ross-shire, Scotland. Mr. McLeod was the eldest son of Rev. Dr. McLeod, Presbyterian Minister of Sydney, C. B., and Moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, whom he accompanied to this country in 1850 when yet very young. He was educated at the Sydney Academy, at Truro, and McGill, at the latter of which he obtained the degree of B.A. Called to the Bar of N. S., in 1868, he was returned in the Conservative interest to represent Cape Breton in the House of Commons at the general election of 1878, and d. eleven months afterwards, on 5th Aug.

**MCLEOD, DONALD**, an old soldier and journalist. B. in Aberdeen, Scot., 1st Jan., 1779; d. at Cleveland, Ohio, 22nd July. He was educated at Aberdeen University for the church, but, in 1808, entered the British navy, and five years afterwards joined the army. He served in the Peninsula under Sir John Moore, and on the outbreak of war with the United States, in 1812, was ordered to Canada, where he served through the war. He was present at the battles of Queenston, Chrysler's Farm and Lundy's Lane, at the last two of which he was wounded. He returned to Europe in time to be present at the battle of Waterloo, where he received two wounds, and soon after retired from the army. In 1816, he returned to Canada, and settled in the Township of Augusta, but not succeeding at farming he removed to Prescott, where he opened a classical school. Shortly after he commenced the publication of the *Grenville Gazette*, a Liberal paper, supporting the views of Papineau and Mackenzie. On the outbreak of the rebellion, in 1837, Mr. McLeod became "Major General" of the insurgent army, and was one of the most active rebels of that time. When the rebellion was suppressed McLeod escaped to the United States, and was arrested and tried at Detroit on the charge of being the leader of a party of rebels who captured and burned the steamer *Sir Robert Peel* at Well's Island. He was acquitted, and settled in Cleveland, O. A pardon was afterwards extended to him by Her Majesty, and he paid several visits to Canada.

**MCLEOD, JOHN, M.P.P.** B. in Lancaster, Glengarry, Ont., 20th Sept., 1838; d. at Bowmanville, Ont., 9th March. Mr. McLeod represented West Durham in the Ont. Assembly from 1867 up to his death. He had been Warden of Northumberland and Durham. He was a Liberal in politics.

**McMULLEN, REV. CHARLES**, a Baptist clergyman, d. at Hartland, N.B., 21st Sept., aged 88. He had been in the ministry for 60 years.

**MCNAUGHTON, THOMAS, M.A.**, Barrister of Ont. (1862); d. at Cobourg, Ont., 2nd Dec. Mr. McNaughton edited for many years the *Cobourg Sun*, a Liberal journal. In 1875 he was an unsuccessful candidate for the Cobourg mayoralty.

**MCRÆ, DUNCAN, M.P.P.** B. in Ross-shire, Scot.; d. at Bolsover, Ont., 12th Mar. Mr. McRae represented North Victoria in the Conservative interest in the Ont. Assembly from 1871 up to his death. He came early in life to Canada, became a farmer, merchant, miller and contractor, and before his election to the Legislature, held the Wardenship of Victoria.

**MILLER, WILLIAM**, a farmer and stock raiser. B. in Dumfries, Scot.; d., at an advanced age, in Pickering, Ont., in June. Coming to Canada nearly forty years ago, Mr. Miller was one of the first to commence the importation of thorough-bred cattle. The result more than justified the wisdom of the undertaking—the Millers, father and sons, having been singularly fortunate in their ventures as importers and breeders of improved stock.

**MOLESWORTH, THOMAS NEPEAN, C. E.**, Chief Engineer for Ontario. B. in Armagh, Ireland, 1824; d. in Toronto, 24th April. Deceased, who came to this country about 30 years ago, studied for the engineering profession in his native land, and pursued it with success after coming to this country. For many years he was engineer of the Buffalo and Lake Huron Railway, and was afterwards connected with the International Bridge scheme. He had occupied the post of Chief Government Engineer for the Province of Ontario for about ten years.

**MONTGOMERY, JOHN**, an aged "Patriot." B. at Gagetown, N. B., 29th Feb., 1788; died at Barrie, Ont., 31st Oct. The student of Canadian history will remember the events culminating in the burning of "Montgomery's Tavern, Yonge street, Toronto," during the Rebellion of 1837. Of this tavern, the subject of this notice was the owner, and he was a boarder at the tavern at the time of the rebel rising, but it has never been established that he had any knowledge of the intended outbreak until it actually took place. He was arrested, however, as one of the ringleaders, and taken to Fort Henry at Kingston, whence, with other political prisoners, he made his escape, but not without suffering injury, having, in the dark (the escape was made at night) fallen into a pit and broken one of his legs. After living in the States until the passing of the Amnesty Act, he returned to Canada, and became Postmaster of Davidtown, from which position he retired some years since, and his closing days were spent in retirement. Montgomery's father, Alexander Montgomery, was one of the earliest settlers in and about Toronto, he having removed from N.B. to "Little York," as the city was then called, about the close of the last century. John had served as a "York Volunteer" during the war of 1812, and, in 1824, took an active part in the organization of the Reform party.—*Toronto Globe*.

**MORDEN, JOHN HOWELL, M.D.** B. in Cramahe, Northumberland, Ont., 20th Jan., 1834; d. at Brockville, Ont., 27th Aug. Dr. Morden pursued his medical studies at Queen's College, Kingston, Ont., where he graduated in May, 1859, and in June following, settled at Brockville, where he began the active work of his profession, and speedily rose to be a leading physician and surgeon in that town. With a singularly keen, rapid, and correct diagnosis of disease, an enlightened and rational treatment which was the result of diligent study of the latest discoveries, and a manner dignified, sympathetic, gentle and winning, his professional record was one unbroken success. The deceased gentleman was married to a daughter of the late Hon. Senator Crawford.

**MORIN, HON. LOUIS SIMEON, Q.C.**, Joint Prothonotary and Clerk of the Crown for the Dist. of Joliette, P.Q. B. at Lavaltrie, P.Q., 21st Jan. 1832; d. there 7th May. Mr. Morin studied for the profession of the law with Messrs. Cherrier, Dorion & Dorion, of Montreal, and in 1853 was called to the bar. Entering Parliament as Member for Terrebonne in the Can. Assembly, in 1857 (he had previously unsuccessfully contested L'Assomption), he at once took a foremost place as a public speaker. "His eloquence," says the *Montreal Gazette*, "was a great and unusual natural gift, but in addition to eloquence he had the judgment and clear sight which makes eloquence valuable. Truly patriotic and thoroughly honest, he was strongly convinced that the true policy for Canada was to stand by monarchical

and constitutional institutions, and he lost no opportunity of impressing these views on the attention of his own countrymen." In Jan., 1860, Mr. Morin became Solicitor General for L. C. in Sir George Cartier's Government, a position he retained until the fall of the administration, on the Militia Bill, two years later. This closed his too brief career as a public man. He had lost his seat for Terrebonne at the general election of 1861, had been returned for Laval, and at the general election of 1863, Terrebonne again rejected him, and he never attempted to regain a seat. No man ever sat in the Canadian Parliament from whom so much was expected, and who so utterly disappointed the hopes of his friends. In 1864 he was appointed French Secretary to the Commission for the Codification of the Civil Code (replacing Judge Beaudry in that office), and when the labors of the Commission ended, he received the office at Joliette, which he held at his death.

**MORIN, REV. MICHEL**, a retired clergyman of the Church of Rome, d. at Lachenaie, P. Q., aged 81. After his ordination as a priest, in 1828, M. Morin was successively *vicaire* of St. Cuthbert, St. Hyacinthe, St. Henri de Mascouche, and at Lachenaie. Owing to ill-health he retired from the Ministry in 1849, and fixed his residence at Lachenaie.

**MORRISSEY, HENRY**, an old sailor, d. in Halifax, N.S., 18th Jan., aged 94. Deceased was a native of Cork, Irel., and had passed through an eventful life. He was with Nelson at Trafalgar (where he was wounded), and saw the hero fall. For his services in this engagement he received the medal and clasp. He was also present at the burial of Sir John Moore, and served his country throughout the turbulent period which marked the events we have mentioned. After securing his discharge from the navy, about forty years ago, he, with his wife, settled in Halifax, where he resided up to the time of his death. He filled the office of grain measurer for a number of years.

**MORTON, REV. ALFRED CLARENCE**, a clergyman of the Presbyterian Church, d. at North Gower, Ont., 22nd Mar., aged 29, and in the 2nd year of his ministry.

**MOTZ, JAMES**, Advocate, of Quebec (1839), d. in Quebec, 23rd Oct., aged 70.

**MUNRO, JOHN**, ex-M.P.P., d. at Whangarei Head, New Zealand, 20th Apl. Mr. Munro was one of the representatives of Victoria, in the N. S. Assembly, from 1851 to 1855. He subsequently removed to New Zealand, where he was elected to the House of Representatives as M. P. for Marsden.

**NORMAND, EDEUARD POUQUEVILLE**, dit, builder. B. at St. Marie (Beauce), P.Q., 21st Feb., 1800; d. at Three Rivers, P.Q., 15th Sept. Leaving home when only ten years of age, young Normand proceeded to Quebec to look for employment. Here he remained until 1832, when he removed to Three Rivers. He became very successful as a builder of wharves and bridges, many of which still remain as monuments of his skill and industry. After his removal to Three Rivers he also embarked in ship building. His honorable and industrious career is one well worthy of imitation.—*Le Constitutionnel*.

**NORTHUP, HON. JEREMIAH**, Senator. B. at Falmouth, N. S., 1815; d. in Halifax, 10th April. Mr. Northup was descended from a loyalist who came to N. S. from the United States at the close of the American Revolutionary War, and who represented Falmouth in the first Provincial Parliament that sat in N. S., up to his death, a period of 25 years. He early joined his father, Mr. John Northup (who, strange to say, outlived his four sons until 1st Dec., dying then in his 84th year,) in business as a merchant and ship owner, and soon amassed a considerable fortune. Returned in 1869 to re-

present Halifax in the N.S. Assembly, he remained a member of that body until 10th Oct., 1870, when he was called to the Senate. Besides being President of the Merchants' Bank of Halifax, Mr. Northup was a governor of Dalhousie College, and held various other offices.

In politics Mr. Northup was one of the leading supporters of the Hon. Joseph Howe during many years, following that statesman in the numerous reforms of his earlier political career, in his opposition to Confederation in 1866 and '67, and with him accepting the "Better Terms of 1869," and ceasing all hostility to the Union—becoming, indeed, a warm and earnest supporter of the Liberal-Conservative party. He made no pretensions to being a public speaker, but on the few occasions on which he addressed the Legislature of Nova Scotia and the Senate of the Dominion, he exhibited shrewd common sense and practical sagacity. There was, however, about him a charm of manner which gave him a very strong hold on individuals, and, with this gift in exercise, we doubt whether there is any man in Halifax possessed of greater personal influence in politics than the deceased Senator had. In business Mr. Northup rose step by step from the position of clerk to the (at one time) well-known firm of Fairbanks and Allison, to be one of the most influential and substantial of our merchants. Of late years he had given his attention chiefly to shipping and banking matters. His presence will be missed at the Bank Board, at the Insurance Board, and at the Board of Governors of Dalhousie College, as well as at the directorate of several of our charitable institutions. Everywhere throughout the city he will be very much missed—few men more so. In private life his kindness, his affability, the warm interest he manifested in the troubles and trials of others endeared him to a large circle of friends and relatives. A good son, a good brother, a good husband, a good friend to a numerous connexion, he passes away amidst the tears of a city, sympathising deeply with his widow, his aged father, and his surviving relatives. We feel the stroke as if it were a personal bereavement, for the well known form rises before us as we write, the earnest tone of conversation rings in our ears, the kindly sympathy thrills our heart, as we say "another kind friend gone."—*Halifax Reporter*.

**O'BARN, R. REV. JOHN, R. C. Bishop of Kingston, Ont.** B. in Township of Loughborough, Ont., 1822; d. in the City of Quebec, 1st Aug. Was educated at Regiopolis College, and afterwards studied at Laval. Having passed the minor orders, he was ordained to the priesthood in 1844, and so great was the confidence reposed in him that he was appointed Rector of Regiopolis College, Kingston, Ont., in which position he performed his duties with the utmost impartiality, and in a manner which won for him the admiration and affection of all with whom he came in contact. In 1854, he was appointed to the pastoral care of the R. C. church at Brockville, where, by great personal efforts he succeeded in wiping off a large debt which was weighing heavily on the church. Was appointed to succeed Bishop Horan as Bishop of Kingston, on the latter's resignation; and by a curious coincidence, the Bull appointing him was issued on the very day that Bishop Horan died—15th Feb., 1873. He was consecrated at Kingston by His Grace Archbishop Lynch, on 18th April following. Although his Episcopate only extended over a period of four years, he had greatly endeared himself to the people of his diocese, and had done an immense deal of good, especially in the way of improving the Separate Schools of Kingston and Brockville, and in removing the heavy debt of \$25,000 which hung over the cathedral when he assumed charge of the diocese. His death was most sudden. He was on his way down the St. Lawrence to Murray Bay and other watering places, and stopped for one day at Quebec. During the day he paid a number of visits, and also occupied a seat on the floor of the Legislative Assembly for a short while. He ate a hearty dinner at the St. Louis

Hotel, and again attended the sitting of the Local House in the evening, remaining there until about 11 o'clock. He then returned to his hotel and retired to bed shortly before midnight, apparently in his usual health and spirits. In the morning he was found lying on the floor, by Fathers Brown and Lynch, dead. An inquest was held and the jury returned a verdict of "Death from cerebral apoplexy, brought on by indigestion."

**PADFIELD, REV. JAMES**, a clergyman of the Church of England. B. 1803; d. at Burford, Ont., 2nd Feb. Mr. Padfield had been for many years in the ministry.

**PARÉ, REV. F., O. M. I.**, d. at St. Sauveur, Quebec, 14th Oct., aged 28.

**PATTERSON, REV. JOHN**, a retired clergyman of the Canadian Presbyterian Church. B. in Fife, Scot., June, 1801; d. at Chatham, Ont., 1st Jan. Educated at the High School and the University of Edinburgh, Mr. Patterson's scholastic attainments were of a high order, and for some years he conducted with signal success a classical school at Haddington. In 1834 he was ordained to the ministry of the U. P. Church, joining in the Secession movement in 1840. For 22 years he held charges in Hartlepool and Birkenhead, Eng., with great acceptance. He emigrated to Canada in 1856, and was shortly afterwards inducted to the charge of the Presbyterian congregation at Dunsford and Bobcaygeon, Ont., where he ministered successfully for 16 years. Increasing infirmities obliged him to retire from the ministry in 1875, and early in the following year he removed to Chatham, residing with his youngest son, the headmaster of the High School, since that time. Mr. Patterson was very earnest in the advocacy of evangelical principles, and was noted for his decided liberal and temperance views.

**PATRICK, THADDEUS**, Clerk of the Standing Committee on Railways, Canals and Telegraph Lines, House of Commons; d. in Ottawa, 1st Jan. The deceased gentleman had entered the public service in 1834, and was in his 65th year at the time of his death.

**PELLETIER, REV. ALPHONSE EDOUARD PIERRE**, S. J., a R. C. clergyman. B. in the City of Quebec, 12th Jan., 1836; d. in City of New York, 29th Jan. Entering the Order of Jesus in 1857, the deceased clergyman was ordained to the priesthood in 1868. He became Rector of St. Mary's College, Montreal, and filled a similar office in the College of St. François Xavier, New York, at the time of his death.

**PENTON, FREDERICK WALTER LONG**, Chief of Police, Montreal, to which office he was appointed in 1865; d. in Montreal, 1st April, aged 53. Mr. Penton was an Englishman by birth, and came to this country in 1832. He was a highly intelligent and valuable officer.

**PERLEY, LT.-COL. CHARLES STRANGE**, a large mill-owner. B. in New Brunswick in 1796 and came to Norfolk County, Western Canada, in 1801. He was engaged in the war of 1812-15, and for some years previous to his death drew the pension given to veterans of the war. He was gazetted Captain of Militia in 1838, and subsequently promoted to the rank he held at his death, 18th Jan.

**PERLEY, WM. COLEBROOKE**, Barrister of N. B. (1865), d. in St. John, N. B., 15th Dec., aged 38. The deceased was a son of the late Mr. M. H. Perley, Fishery Commissioner.

**PIKE, LUKE**, one of the survivors of the engagement between the *Shannon* and the *Chesapeake*, d. at Chatham, N. B., in Jan., aged 87.

**POLLOCK, DUNCAN J.**, M. D. (University of Toronto, 1861), d. in Toronto, on 26th Nov.

**POPE, HON. WILLIAM HENRY**, Judge of the County Court of Prince County, P.

**E. I. B.** at Bedeque, P.E.I., 29th May, 1825; d. at Summerside, P.E.I., 7th Oct. Mr. Pope was the eldest son of the Hon. Joseph Pope, who came to P. E. I. from Cornwall, Eng., many years ago, and is still hale and hearty. Educated in England, on his return to the island he studied law in the office of the present Chief Justice Palmer, and was called to the bar in 1847. His profession, however, did not engross all his attention, and he soon became interested in politics, taking an active part in the discussions of the land tenure question which was then agitating the island; and, subsequently, in the project of Confederation, of which he was a warm advocate. In 1859 he was made Colonial Secretary, and in 1863 he took a seat in the House of Assembly as representative of Belfast, and was at once invited to enter the Cabinet. In 1863 he visited England, in conjunction with the Hon. Edward Palmer, to urge a settlement of the land tenure question; and, in 1864 was a member of the Charlottetown Convention, and afterwards of the Quebec Conference which led to Confederation. Although Confederation was defeated at that time in the island, Mr. Pope continued to advocate the measure, and, in 1873, had the pleasure of seeing his views adopted. In the latter year, Mr. Pope was appointed Judge of the County Court of Prince, and he performed the duties of that office with dignity, credit, and satisfaction to all concerned till the hour of his death. During his tenure of office he rendered judgment in several thousands of cases. Out of these but two were appealed from, and in both instances his decisions were unanimously confirmed by the Superior Court of the Province.—*Ottawa Citizen*.

**RAMSAY, HON. DONALD**, of P. E. I., d. in May. Mr. Ramsay had been for many years in public life in P. E. I. He was one of the representatives of Prince in the Island Assembly, and subsequently in the Legislative Council.

**RATTEAY, REV. THOMAS**, d. at Lachine, P. Q., in July, aged 65.

**REEVE, MRS. (MARY)**, *Seigneuresse* of Murray Bay, P. Q., and wife of Lt.-Col. Thos. J. Reeve, formerly of the 79th Highlanders, d. at Murray Bay in Aug. The deceased lady was a daughter of the late Hon. Mr. Fraser.

**RICARD, REV. F. X. BELLARMIN**, a R. C. clergyman, d. at Ile Perrot, P. Q., 5th Oct.

**RICHARDSON, MRS. (CHARLOTTE ISABEL)**, wife of Lt.-Col. Richardson, M.E.C. and Stipendiary Magistrate, N. W. Territories, d. at Battleford, N. W. T. 2nd Feb., aged 56.

**RICHARDSON, MRS. (ELIZABETH SARAH)**, relict of the late Richard Richardson, Esq., first manager of the Bank of Upper Canada at London, Ont., and mother of Lt. Col. Richardson, M.E.C. and Stipendiary Magistrate of the North West Territories, d. at St. Thomas, Ont., 2nd Feb., aged 83.

**ROACH, ROBERT**, a barrister of N. S. (1820), d. at Pictou, 16th Jan., aged 71.

**ROE, WILLIAM**, Postmaster of Newmarket, Ont., d. at Newmarket, 7th April, aged 84. Mr. Roe was one of the few survivors of the "York Volunteers" of 1812. In 1809 he became a clerk in the office of the Receiver General of Upper Canada, and it was he who at the taking of York (now Toronto) by the Americans, on 27th April, 1813, was entrusted with the Receiver General's chest, and who saved it from the enemy. His father was an inhabitant of Detroit, and was the person who handed over the keys of city to the the Americans on its surrender by the English, in 1716.

**ROEBUCK, RIGHT HON. JOHN ARTHUR**, Q.C., M.P. B. at Madras, India, 1801; d. in London, Eng., 30th Nov. Mr. Roebuck's father died in India, where he had held an appointment, and his widow returned to England with her six sons. In 1808 she married Mr. John Simpson (father of Mr. C. B. Simp-



son, the present Collector of Customs at Montreal); and in 1814. Mr. Simpson and his wife and four of her sons came to Canada, and took up their residence in Augusta, Ont., where young Roebuck and his brothers attended the school of the late Dr. Bethune, afterwards Dean of Montreal. On the arrival of Lord Dalhousie, Mr. Simpson was appointed his private secretary, and removed to Quebec, where young Roebuck continued his studies under Dr. Wilkie until 1822, when the family removed to Coteau-du-Lac, P. Q., and he prosecuted his studies there privately for about two years. In 1824 he proceeded to England to study for the bar, and was entered at the Inner Temple, of which society he afterwards became a bencher. He was called to the bar in 1831, and chose the Northern Circuit; and in 1843 was created a Q. C. Mr. Roebuck, however, paid but little attention to his profession, but devoted himself almost entirely to politics, entering the arena as a most advanced Radical, and one of the most prominent disciples of Mr. Joseph Hume. He was first returned to Parliament in 1832 for the city of Bath, which he represented until 1837, when he was defeated by the present Lord Shaftesbury. In June, 1841, he was again returned for Bath, but in 1847 was defeated; and in May, 1849, was returned for the city of Sheffield, which he continued to represent up to 1868, and again from Feb., 1874, up to the time of his death. He was sworn of the Privy Council in 1878. In 1834, Mr. Roebuck was appointed political agent of the Assembly of Lower Canada, and in that capacity did good service in bringing before the Home Government the abuses and grievances of which that body complained, and which led to the rebellion of 1837-8. He was the author of *Existing Difficulties in the Government of the Canadas*, a pamphlet (London, 1835); *A Plan for the Government of some portion of our Colonial Possessions* (London, 1849); *A History of the Whig Ministry, &c.*

ROSS, PETER, a prominent resident of Hopewell, Pictou, N.S., where he d. on the 11th May, left the following bequests for religious purposes:—British and Foreign Bible Society, \$500; Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church of Canada, \$400; Home Mission, Presbyterian Church of Canada, \$400; French Evangelization scheme in connection with Presbyterian Church of Canada, \$100; Theological Hall endowment fund, \$200; Theological Hall building fund, \$100; Aged and Infirm Ministers' fund of the Presbyterian Church of Canada, \$100; Jewish Mission fund of Canada, \$100; congregation of the Presbyterian Church, Hopewell, \$100. Mr. Ross was eighty-seven years of age. He came to this country from Scotland in 1813, and for fifty-two years was an office bearer in the Presbyterian Church.

ROWAN, FIELD MARSHAL SIR WILLIAM, G.C.B. B. 1789; d. 21st Sept. Sir William Rowan entered the army in 1803; attained the rank of General in 1862, and became a Field Marshal in 1877. He was Civil and Military Secretary in Canada from 1823 to 1829, and commander of the forces from 1849 to 1855, during which latter period he served as Deputy Governor of Canada, in May, 1849, and as such, closed Parliament after the riots in Montreal, caused by the passing of the Rebellion Losses' Bill. He was also administrator of the Government from 23rd Aug., 1853, to 10th June, 1854.

ROY, REV. THOMAS, a R. C. clergyman, d. at Joliette, P.Q., 18th July, aged 89.  
RUEHLAND, REV. FREDERICK, a Lutheran Minister, accidentally killed while attempting to board a railway train in motion, at Amherstburg, Ont., 3rd June.

RUSSELL, R. H., late Shipping Master, and Chief of the River Police, Quebec, which offices he had held for 20 years, d. in Toronto, in Nov., aged 82. Mr.

Russell had previously filled the office of Chief of the City Police of Quebec. He was the father of Dr. R. H. Russell, of Quebec.

**RYLAND, MRS. (MARY PITT GORE)**, wife of Mr. G. H. Ryland, Registrar of Montreal, d. in Montreal 9th Nov. The deceased lady was the youngest daughter of the late Col. Ralph Gore, of Barrowmount, Kilkenny, head of the Gore family, and heir to the dormant Earldom of Ross. Gore was the personal friend of the late Duke of Wellington, and the first sword in his Grace's hands when he obtained his commission in the 83rd Regt., which had been raised by the Colonel's grandfather. Gore came out with his family to Canada by the advice of his brother, Admiral Sir John Gore, K.C.B., in 1821, in charge of the Ordnance Department, conferred on him by the Duke of Wellington, through whose influence his second son, Lieut. George A. Gore, R.N., was appointed troller of the Customs at Quebec. His son, Lieut. Col. Gore, R.N., well known in Canada during the Fenian invasion in command of the 68th Battery of Artillery. Col. Gore had five daughters. The eldest died unmarried; the second married the late Sir Dominick Daly, well known in Canada, and latterly Lieut. Governor of South Australia; the third daughter married the Hon. F. W. Primrose, a brother of the Earl of Roseberry; the fourth daughter married Col. Hawkins, in command of the 68th Regt. in Canada, and the youngest daughter, the subject of this obituary, Mr. G. H. Ryland, whose family name is locally connected with Canada. He was at the time Her Majesty's Clerk of the Executive Council of Canada, and is now Registrar of Montreal. It might be added that one of Mrs. Ryland's uncles, Lieut. Gen. Sir Ralph Gore, was killed leading the attack on Bergen-op-Zoom, and her brother, Lieut. Arthur Gore, 83rd Regt., was killed at Waterloo. We mention this to show the military services of the Gore family.—*Montreal Gazette*.

**SALMOND, CAPT. JOHN, R.N.**, d. at Charlottetown, P.E.I., 22nd July, 1879. The deceased gentleman had served as a midshipman, under Nelson, at Copenhagen. He is said to have crossed the Atlantic 68 times, and lost a man or ship.

**SCATCHERD, ROBERT COLIN, ex-M.P.** B. in London, Ont., 12th Nov., 1814. d. at Strathroy, Ont., 20th Feb. Mr. Scatcherd was called to the Bar of England in 1842; became Mayor of Strathroy in 1854, a position he retained until 1864, in which year he was returned to the House of Commons for North Devon, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, the late Thomas Scatcherd, Q.C., M.P. He was defeated at the general election of 1868.

**SHAW, REV. JOHN**, a retired clergyman of the Baptist Church, d. in Montreal 10th June. Mr. Shaw had served in the ministry for sixty years.

**SHEHYN, EDWARD**, father of Mr. Joseph Shehyn, M.P.P., Quebec City, d. at Berthier, P.Q., in Nov., aged 100.

**SHEWELL, EDWARD**, a retired officer. B. at Ickleford, Eng., 1788, d. in Montreal 11th Feb. The deceased officer joined the army early in life; in the 32nd and 85th Regts.; and was present at Waterloo, for which he received a medal. He had reached the rank of Captain in 1826, and was placed on half pay in the following year. He came to Canada in 1830.

**SHIELDS, ANDREW**, Stipendiary Magistrate at Halifax, d. at Dartmouth, N.S., in Nov. Mr. Shields was the author of several poems written under the nom-de-plume of "Albyn."

**SHINES, ROBERT**, Dominion Government Immigration Agent at St. John's, d. there 7th Jan., aged 64. Mr. Shines, who was a native of Perth, Aberdeenshire, Scot., was early apprenticed to the printing business, and for some time published the *American*, a monthly



periodical and one of the first of the kind started in New Brunswick. He had for many years taken an active part in immigration matters, and in his official capacity had rendered very valuable service to the Government, and to hundreds of persons who had found their way to Canada.

**SINCLAIR, JOHN**, Registrar of the County of Lambton, Ont., to which office he was appointed 24th May, 1876, d. in Lobo, Ont., in Dec.

**SINNOTT, WM. HERBERT**, Barrister at Law of N. B. (1867), d. in St. John, N.B., 21st Nov., aged 36.

**SIPPELL JOHN G. C.E.**, Superintending Engineer of the Government Canal Works in Quebec. B. at Boonville, N.Y., 1st May, 1816; d. at Lachine, P.Q., 26th Sept. Mr. Sippell had held for many years an important place among us, and had always discharged his duties in an acceptable and able manner. He was sprung from those brave men who, in the early part of the seventeenth century, came from Holland to America, bringing with them the industry, integrity, and love of social and religious freedom for which their nation has been ever famous in the Old World. These settlers founded their new home upon the choicest spot of the American coast, for they landed on the island at the mouth of the river which Hudson had then recently discovered and called by his own name. There they built a town, which they called New Amsterdam, after the chief town of their native land. In later times, and under British rule, it received the title of New York, but its present position, as the commercial metropolis of the Western world, is more in keeping with its earlier than with its later name. From this first settlement the Dutch, as they increased in numbers, pushed north and west, establishing a fortress on the site where Albany now stands, which they named Fort Orange, in honor of their famous leader, William the Silent, Prince of Orange. They largely occupied the fertile lands along the Hudson and the Mohawk Rivers, and in those regions their descendants, who still retain their fathers' names and, to some extent, their character and customs also, have always formed a large and valuable element in the population. No better blood flows in the American body politic than that which had come down from those old Dutch burghers.

It seems natural and proper that a son of such ancestors, descended from the men who were the world's greatest builders of canals and dykes, who first conquered and drove back the sea, and then made it their ally and servant, by whose aid they vanquished all other foes, should be a hydraulic engineer, and should come to assume the work of guarding and improving our Canadian canals. Mr. Sippell learned this science in his native State, and labored for a while upon its public works; but he came to Canada while in the prime of life, and for twenty-six years had been supervising engineer, having charge of all canals within the Province of Quebec. Along the St. Lawrence, the Ottawa, and the Richelieu rivers he has been busily at work, constructing and enlarging channels, through which a great commerce already flows, and which are to become even more and more important as highways of travel and of trade. In doing this he has been laboring, not only for the welfare of this country, but of this continent and of the whole world. His canals are now helping to make farming on the Western prairies profitable, by forwarding its products to a ready market, and to save Europe from starvation by sending it cheap bread.

The chief impression which Mr. Sippell made on those who knew him was, I think, that of a modest and a faithful man. He attended strictly to his own affairs, and he left all other things alone. He was quiet, but efficient and persistent in his work, and whatever enterprise he undertook he pressed smoothly, but surely, to its end. His life may teach us the value and the power of an honest, steadfast purpose, and may serve to

strengthen in our minds the hold of the homely, patient virtues, which in this age are somewhat apt to be discredited or overlooked. Mr. Sippell married the eldest daughter of the late Mr. Stephen Richards, of Brockville, Ont.—*Rev. G. H. Wells.*

**SMITH, JOHN**, ex-M.P.P., d. at Chatham, Ont., 25th March, aged about 60. Deceased, who was a native of County Down, Irel., came early in life to America, where he since remained, for many years following the calling of a tanner. He represented Kent in the Ontario Assembly, from 1867 until the general election of 1871, when he was defeated. In 1863 he was Mayor of Chatham.

**SMYTH, HON. PETER**, M.L.C. of Nova Scotia. B. in Ireland, 1802; d. at Port Hood, N.S., 6th Feb. Mr. Smyth represented Inverness in the N. S. Assembly for nearly 20 years before the Union of 1837, in which year he was called to the Legislative Council. He was a Conservative in politics. In his will he bequeathed \$4,000 to St. Francis Xavier College, Antigonish, and \$1,800 to charitable and religious purposes.—*Parliamentary Companion.*

**SMYTHE, REV. JAMES**, a clergyman of the Church of England, d. at Shelbourne, Ont., of which place he was incumbent, 2nd Dec., aged 54. He had previously served at Christ Church, London, Ont.

**SNETSINGER, MRS. (MARGARET IRVING)**, wife of Mr. John G. Snetsinger, late M.P.P., d. at Moulinette, Ont., 3rd Sept.

**SPENCE, MRS. (ELIZABETH LAURIE)**, relict of the late Rev. Alexander Spence, D.D., formerly of Ottawa, d. at East Neuk, Elgin, Scot., 13th April. By her death a number of legacies bequeathed by her late husband to the Canada Presbyterian Church, Queen's College, &c., became payable. (See ANNUAL REGISTER for 1878, p. 367).

**STANTON, WILLIAM HENRY**, a Barrister of Ont. (1854), d. in Toronto, 2nd June, aged 59.

**STEAD, MATTHEW**, architect. B. at Ludlow, Shropshire, Eng., 1808; d. in St. John, N.B., 10th Oct. Mr. Stead was a resident of St. John for about forty years, during the whole of which time he was actively prosecuting the exercise of his profession. He was the architect of the first Provincial Exhibition Building, Fredericton, of the Post Office in St. John, destroyed in the great fire of 1877, of the Post Office now in course of construction there, and of the Penitentiary at Dorchester. In addition to these more important works he furnished the plans for a large number of public and private buildings erected in St. John during his residence there.—*St. John News.*

**STEVENS, EDWARD**, ex-M. P.P., d. at Harvey, N.B., 22nd March, aged 70. Mr. Stevens was a J. P. for nearly 30 years, and for a certain period was one of the representatives of Albert in the N. B. Assembly.

**STIEFELHAGEN, DR. HENRY**, formerly Professor of Modern Languages in King's College, Windsor, N.S., d. at Eldorf, Rhenish Prussia, 10th March, aged 53.

**STIRTON, HENRIETTA MCGREGOR**, wife of David Stirton, Esq., Postmaster of Guelph, Ont., and late M. P. for South Wellington, d. at Guelph, 25th Feb., aged 65.

**SULLY, RICHARD**. B. in Nottingham, Eng.; d. in London, Ont., 23rd Sept., aged 80. Mr. Sully was at one time in business in the United States, but resided in London for a number of years. He took a prominent part in the London Chamber of Commerce, and was President of the Property Owners' Association. During his whole life he took a strong and studious interest in political economy, and his writings found currency in pamph-

lets as well as in the columns of some of the most important publications of Great Britain and the United States. Mr. Sully had in him a touch of chivalrous eagerness to uphold his opinions in the face of all opposition. He was a staunch Liberal and as staunch a Free Trader, but no one could have wished a fairer opponent.—*London Advertiser*.

**SYMINGTON, THOMAS**, Managing Director of the Shedden Company, Montreal. B. in Lanark, Scot., 1837; d. at Montreal, 6th Aug. Mr. Symington came to Canada in 1858, and entered the service of Mr John Shedden, at Toronto, where he remained until 1863, when he removed to Montreal as agent for Mr. Shedden in his connection with the Grand Trunk Railway. On Mr. Shedden's death, in 1873, and the formation of a Company to carry on his transfer business, Mr. Symington was appointed Managing Director, a position he held until his death.

**TACHÉ, V.**, late Sheriff of the District of Kamouraska, P. Q., to which office he was appointed, 18th Sept., 1865, d. at Kamouraska, 11th Jan.

**TANDY, GEORGE JAMES**, Mechanical Inspector of the Intercolonial and Canadian Pacific Railways. B. at Handsworth, near Birmingham, Eng., 20th December, 1821; d. at Moncton, N. B., 26th Sept. He served his time at the old Soho Works of Messrs. Bolton and Watts, the pioneers in engine building; and when quite a young man was made foreman in the service of the London and South-Western Railway. He was engaged for some time on the St. Petersburg & Moscow Railway; and, in 1862, came to Canada to take charge of the blacksmith and boiler making departments of the G. T. Railway at Montreal, a position which he filled for many years. He subsequently started in business on his own account at Kingston; but the depression in trade caused his business to be unproductive, and he accepted the position he held at his death.

**TERRILL, HON. TIMOTHY LEE, Q. C.**, ex-M.P.P. B. in the Township of Ascot, P. Q., 12th March, 1815; d. 26th August. Deceased was a son of Mr. Joseph Hazzard Terrill, who settled at Sherbrooke, P. Q., in 1800, when Sherbrooke contained but one frame house. He studied law in the office of his brother, the late Mr. H. B. Terrill, at Sherbrooke, and afterwards at Stanstead. On the death of his brother, in 1853, he was elected to succeed him in the representation of Stanstead in the Canadian Assembly, and retained the seat up to 1861. From May, 1856, to Nov., 1857, he was Provincial Secretary in the Taché-Macdonald Administration. He was created a Q. C. in 1854. "As a counsellor at law he was sound; as a pleader few in the Province equalled him; and as a man of business his excellence was established by his attainment of wealth at an age when most persons have their foot upon only the first rung of the ladder. The over-work and anxiety, consequent upon undertaking public duties without relief from the management of his private affairs, which became troublesome with his growing affluence, undermined his health, and resulted in repeated strokes of paralysis, at intervals of several years, necessitating his retirement from public affairs, upon which occasion, he betook himself to agriculture, and for years had the reputation of being second to but one agriculturalist in the Eastern Townships, and to him, perhaps, only in a specialty. Within the few years past, his remarkable financial ability has been turned to public use by his being an active director of the Eastern Townships Bank, of whose annual meetings he has occasionally been Chairman. He has also assisted in the direction of one or more railway companies."—*Montreal Gazette*.

**TETU, LUDGER, M. D.** B. at St. Thomas de Montmagny, P. Q., 1822; d. at Rivière Ouelle, P. Q., in May. Dr. Tetu studied for the medical profession in London and Paris, and upon his admission, took up his residence at

Rivière Ouelle, where he married a daughter of the late Hon. Amable L'ionne, and secured a large practice. He was a member of the Council of Agriculture for Quebec.

**THIBAUT, VERY REV. JEAN BAPTISTE, V. G. B.** 14th Dec., 1830; d. at St. Denis, *en bas*, P. Q., 4th April. Mr. Thibault was educated in Quebec, and left for the Red River Territory in 1838, where he was ordained on the 8th of Sept. by the late Bishop Provencher, and was at once placed in charge of the missions of St. Boniface and St. François Xavier, a post which he filled until 1842, when he was appointed missionary to the Saskatchewan district. For the next ten years, Mr. Thibault was most actively and zealously engaged in his missionary labors, and travelled through the whole Saskatchewan country, establishing several missions and gaining numerous converts amongst the Indians. He spoke the Salteaux and Cree languages fluently; and translated the catechism and a number of prayers and hymns into the latter language. He established the mission at Lake Ste. Anne, and was the first priest to visit St. Albert, Lac Labiche and l'Île à la Crosse, where there are now flourishing settlements. In 1845, he was appointed Vicar-General by Mgr. Provencher; and the title was continued by Mgr. Taché on his succession to the Bishopric, in 1853, and again in 1871 on the raising of the See of St. Boniface to an Archbishopric. In 1852, Mr. Thibault returned from the Saskatchewan to St. Boniface, and was appointed to the charge of the mission of St. François Xavier, a position he retained until he left the territory for good in 1872, after a residence of nearly 40 years, during which period he had only been absent three times for short visits to Quebec. At the period of the Red River insurrection in 1869-70, Mr. Thibault was on one of those visits; but, at the request of the Canadian Government, he at once returned to his Vicarate as a Canadian Commissioner, and by his great personal influence did much to restrain the excited feelings of the French half-breeds. About two years previous to his death he was appointed to the large parish of St. Denis, where he spent in peace the last days of a long and useful career.

**THOMAS, REV. JAMES**, a Baptist clergyman, d. in Halifax, N.S., where he was pastor of the African Baptist Church, 17th June, aged 66. Mr. Thomas was a native of Glamorganshire, Wales.

**TOPP, REV. ALEXANDER, D.D.**, a Presbyterian clergyman. B. at Sheriffmill, near Elgin, Scot., 1815; d. in Toronto, 6th Oct. The deceased clergyman was educated at the Elgin Academy, and in King's College, Aberdeen; from which latter institution he received a license to preach at the early age of 21. Immediately after, he was chosen as assistant in the parish church of his native town, and on the death of the minister, a few months later, he was, on the petition of the congregation and the Town Council, appointed to the vacant charge. When the disruption of the Church took place, in 1843, Dr. Topp felt it his duty to follow the Free Church seceders, and almost his whole congregation went with him out of the Establishment. A new church was built for him, and the congregation largely increased, so that when he left the pastorate, in 1852, to accept a call to the Free Roxburgh Church, in Edinburgh, his old flock divided into several flourishing bodies. He remained in Edinburgh six years, by which time the congregation had outgrown the church, and steps were about to be taken to erect a new edifice, when Dr. Topp received a call to Knox Church, Toronto, which he decided to accept. A call had been extended to him two years before by this church, when the late Rev. Dr. Burns retired from the pastorate on his appointment to a chair in Knox College, but he had then to decline it. When the call was renewed he accepted, and came to Toronto in 1858. For upwards of 20 years Dr. Topp retained his

charge, during which time he saw the membership of his church steadily increase from less than three hundred to upward of seven hundred, while portions of his congregation whose residences had been removed to a distance from Knox Church, formed the nuclei of the West Presbyterian Church, Charles Street Church, and College Street Church. About a year and a half before his death he began to be troubled with heart disease, and during the summer of 1879 paid a visit to Scotland. His physicians ordered him not to preach, but he was induced to officiate once to his old congregation in Elgin, and this increased his disorder so much that shortly after he returned to Toronto he tendered his resignation, which had not been accepted when death called him away.

"Although he came to Toronto a stranger, Dr. Topp was not long in attaining to a high position in the community as well as the Church. His standing in the latter is shown by his election to the Moderatorship of the General Assembly of the Canada Presbyterian Church in 1868, the first instance of a unanimous nomination to that office by the various Presbyteries of the Church. With the later movement in favor of Union with the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland he was from first to last in thorough sympathy, and to him belongs no inconsiderable share of the honor of making the Union an accomplished fact. He was appointed Convener of the Union Committee of his own Church, and acted as secretary of the Joint Committee representing the several negotiating bodies. The long and arduous labors of himself and his colleagues were at length successful, and in 1876 the well-merited honor was conferred upon him of being unanimously elected to fill the Moderator's chair in the General Assembly of the United Church, his only predecessor in that high position being the Rev. Dr. Cook, of Quebec. Dr. Topp always took a deep interest in educational matters within the Church of which he was so distinguished a member, and he was for several years Chairman of the Board of Management of Knox College. Every reasonable scheme for promoting social reforms, or alleviating the miseries of the unfortunate, has always found in Dr. Topp a genuine sympathiser, and some of them have found in him an active promoter. The one with which his name is more especially identified is the Home for Incurables. Owing to his exertions and those of the other promoters of the scheme, it bids fair to become before long one of our most efficient and useful charities. Already additional accommodation is required, and steps have been taken to secure a site on which a suitable building is at present in course of erection, the corner-stone having been laid by Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise during her recent visit to this city. He received his degree of D. D. from his *Alma Mater*."—*Toronto Globe*.

**TREMBLAY, PIERRE ALEXIS, M.P., P.L.S.** B. 27th Dec., 1827; d. in Quebec, 5th Jan. Mr. Tremblay, who was a somewhat noted politician, was educated at the Quebec Seminary. In politics he was a Liberal, and his public career dates from 1857, in which year he was an unsuccessful candidate for the United Counties of Chicoutimi and Saguenay in the general elections for the Canadian Assembly. He was elected for that constituency in 1865, and in the general elections of 1867, consequent upon Confederation, was re-elected to the same seat in the House of Commons, which he held until the next general elections, in 1872. He was again returned to the Commons in the general election following the downfall of the Macdonald Government (in 1874), and this time as representative of the County of Charlevoix and supporter of the new Mackenzie-Dorion Administration. On this occasion he defeated the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, now Sheriff of Montreal. He also sat in the Quebec Assembly, for Chicoutimi and Saguenay, from the time of Confederation until 1874, when, dual representation

## OBITUARY—1879.

being abolished, he resigned this seat to confine himself to Parliament. In 1878, having in the meantime been undefeated in a contest with the Hon. H. L. Langevin, C.B., but was again elected for the same constituency at the reelection of 1878, by a majority of 100 over his opponent, Mr. Ado. Mr. Tremblay was a Provincial Land Surveyor by profession; past eighteen months he had ably and influentially occupied the chair of *L'Eclaireur*, a French Liberal paper published in Montreal, which he was also the proprietor. As a *litterateur* he was of considerable talent and power.—*Montreal Witness*.

"He was a consistent Liberal, and an able and upright man."—*Toronto Globe*.

**TREMBLAY, REV. GODFROI, R. C. clergyman**, d. at l'Île aux-Contes, June, aged 79. Mr. Tremblay succumbed after an illness. See *Catholic Directory*.

**VALLÉE, MARTIAL HENRI**, Superintendent of the Eastern Section, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway, d. in Jan., deceased gentleman, who was a young man of much promise. Son of Mr. J. B. Vallée, N. P., of Montmagny, and a brother of Vallée, M.P. for Portneuf.

**VANKOUGHNET, MRS. (ELIZA MARY)**, relict of the late Hon. P. Vankoughnet, Chancellor of Upper Canada, d. at Chudleigh, Devon, Eng. The deceased lady was the youngest daughter of the late Col. K. H.

**VINCENT, EDWARD NORWOOD**, late a Captain in H. M.'s 68th Regt., d. at Uxbridge, Ont., 18th Jan., aged 40. The deceased gentleman served in the army in Sept., 1855.

**VON BROCKDOFF, COUNT WILLIAM**, Customs Officer at Port Huron, to which office he was appointed in Jan., 1870; d. there 25th Jan.

**WADE, WM., M.D., L.R.C.P., L.R.C.S.**, d. at Cobourg, Ont., 8th Jan.

**WALSH, REV. THOMAS FRANCIS**, a R. C. clergyman, d. in St. John's, April. Deceased, who was one of the youngest priests in the R., was an earnest advocate of the Temperance cause.

**WEBSTER, HENRY B.**, a barrister of N. S. (1835), d. at Moncton, N. S., aged 57.

**WHITE, HENRY, P. L. S.**, d. at Beaverton, Ont., 3rd Jan. Mr. White was author of two books, one on the Geology, Oil Fields and Minerals of the West (1865), and the other on the Gold Regions of Canada.

**WHITTAKER, REV. GEORGE**, a R. C. clergyman. B. at Hawke's Bay, Aug., 1843; d. there 2nd Dec. Mr. Whittaker was ordained in 1874, and appointed to the parish of Ste. Brigid of Montreal, where he was compelled to resign owing to ill-health.

**WILLIAMS, LT. COL. TITUS**, a militia officer, d. at Port Rowan, Ont., aged 89. He served as a militia officer during the war of 1866, and was present at Lundy's Lane and Queenston.

**WILLIS, REV. MICHAEL, D.D., L.L.D.**, formerly Principal of the University of Toronto. B. in Scotland, 1798; d. at the Manse, Aberdeen, Scot., 19th Aug. Dr. Willis was ordained as a minister of the Free Church of Scotland in 1821. His father (Rev. Wm. Willis, of Greenock) was a minister of the Free Church of Scotland, and he himself was for many years minister of the Free Church of Scotland in Glasgow, where he first visited Canada soon after 1840, as a deputy from the Free Church to the Presbyterian Church in Canada, and in 1847 came out permanently to occupy the chair of Systematic Theology in Knox College, then recently established. He continued to fill

this position and to preside as Principal of the College till 1873, when he resigned, and returned to Britain, making his home in London. Dr. Willis was a well-read and accomplished theologian, thoroughly acquainted with the writings of the Fathers, as well as with the works of the authorities of more recent times, and was a most able defender of the old orthodox faith. But while strongly attached to the doctrines of the Westminster standards, and a most decided and conscientious Presbyterian, he was a large-hearted and liberal-minded Christian minister, and enjoyed the respect and esteem of members of other denominations. His connection with the Presbyterian Church of Canada as Professor of Theology had a most important and beneficial influence on the character and preaching of those who were trained in Knox College. Holding firmly the faith himself, he sought to train up his students so that in their teaching there should be no uncertain sound. His own preaching was scriptural, largely expository, thoroughly evangelical and earnest, and the effect of it, as well as that of his academical prelections, was such as to make the ministry in the Canada Presbyterian Church what it has been, and what it still is. During his residence in Canada he took a very lively interest in everything connected with the intellectual, moral, and spiritual improvement of the community. In the discussions on the question of the Clergy Reserves and the opening up of the University, Dr. Willis took a leading part, and by his eloquent addresses did much to bring about the changes which were ultimately effected. Throughout his whole public career in Scotland, as well as in Canada, he was a most consistent and unflinching opponent of the system of slavery, and a generous and kind friend of the colored race, many of whom in Canada he liberally befriended out of his private means.—*Toronto Globe*.

**WILLSON, LEVI**, late Sheriff of Halton, Ont., d. at Jackson, Michigan, 27th Sept., aged 75.

**WILSON, ANDREW**, a newspaper proprietor. B. near Edinburgh, Scot., 1822; d. at Oak Orchard Beach, Mass., 24th Oct. Mr. Wilson came with his family to Montreal in 1834, and two years after entered the office of the *Montreal Herald* as office-boy. By industry and business talent he worked his way up until, in 1847, when a change of proprietorship took place, he purchased an interest in the paper, and was for nearly thirty years its business manager, retaining a large interest in the property up to the time of his death.

**WILSON, MRS. (ANNE TRACEY)**, relict of Hon. Chas. Wilson, Senator, d. in Montreal, 7th Feb. The deceased lady was a sister of the late Mr. Daniel Tracey, M.P.P., editor of the *Montreal Vindicator*, and, in 1835, married Mr. Wilson.

**WOOD, REV. ABRAHAM**, a retired clergyman of the Church of England, d. at Indiantown, N.B., 26th Jan., aged 88. He had been 60 years in the ministry.

**WOODWARD, ISAAC**, ex-M.P.P., d. in St. John, N.B., 25th Augt., aged 84. Mr. Woodward was one of the representatives of the City of St. John, in the N. B. Assembly, for many years, and he had also been Mayor of the city.

**WRIGHT, JOHN**, a retired public officer, d. in St. John, N.B., in July, aged 83. He was a son of a former Collector of Customs at St. John, and in early life entered the army, from which, however, he soon retired, and was appointed Collector of Customs at Miramichi, where he remained for many years, ultimately retiring on a pension.

**WRIGHT, MRS. LOUISE**, relict of the late Lt.-Col. Tiberius Wright, and mother of Mr. Alonzo Wright, M.P. for Ottawa (County); d. in Hull, P.Q., 18th Jan., aged 82.

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# LIST

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## BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS

— BY —

*MR. MORGAN.*

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I. Tour of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales through I  
America and the United States.—*Montreal*, 1860.

"The work reflects much credit upon the industrious editor. Here we preserved what a few years hence will be found nowhere else, a faithful detailed account of the progress of His Royal Highness Albert Edward through Canada and the United States.—*Upper Canada Law Journal*."

"This work has been carefully compiled, and reflects credit on its young author."—*Report of Joint Committee on Library of Canadian Parliament*.

"The best collected account of the Prince's tour we have yet seen."—*The Leader*.

II. Sketches of Celebrated Canadians, and Persons connected  
Canada.—*Quebec*, 1862. [New edition now (1880) preparing.

"The volume before us appears at an opportune moment: England in present time watching the national policy of Canada with increasing interest. The names of her leading public men are now familiar to many as household words, and in view of probable events arising out of the Civil War in neighboring States, we are glad of the opportunity afforded by Mr. Morgan knowing something more of those men in whose hands the future of the province, humanly speaking, is entrusted. As a work of reference on all matters Canadian, Mr. Morgan's volume is invaluable, and for very flattering reception it has met with at the hands of the press on this side of the Atlantic, we have no doubt of its becoming one of our standard biographical dictionaries."—*London (Eng.) Canadian News*.

"Readers who wish to see a compendious account of the progress of this colony from the time when Jacques Cartier sailed up the St. Lawrence, with its wild romantic dangers and adventures of the first explorers, to the present time, the distinguished journalists and novelists and litterateurs of the press may find this wide track of time and change spanned over in the volume."—*London Athenæum*.

III. The Canadian Parliamentary Companion (established in 1861  
published annually by Mr. Morgan up to 1876; since continued  
by Mr. C. H. Mackintosh.)

"The COMPANION contains a most extraordinary amount of information given with neatness, correctness and conciseness. The great experience Mr. Morgan has acquired while compiling the former editions, has been brought to bear upon this (1875), and the result has been the production of a work which might well serve as a standard for any similar undertaking."—*American*.



IV. The Industrial Politics of America.—*Montreal*, 1864.

"Our industrial relations are so intimate as to make this book interesting to us, and a mere glance at a few of its pages assures us that 'the reader will find matter for grave reflection, interspersed with much of the free, bold, tart, defiant language of antagonism born and bred of liberty and constitutional government.'"—*Knickerbocker Magazine*.

V. The Place British Americans have won in History. A Lecture.—*Ottawa*, 1866.

"Mr. Morgan treated his subject in a very able and interesting manner. He (Mr. M.) has devoted a great deal of time to the study of the history and literature of British America, and if, as he remarked, 'the historian of Canada has yet to come,' it is possible that his ability, perseverance and industry will ere long fit him to occupy the proud position."—*Toronto Daily Globe*.

VI. The Bibliotheca Canadensis; a Manual of Canadian Literature. *Ottawa*, 1867. [New edition now (1880) preparing.]

"Amongst miscellaneous books, we must not forget to notice Mr. Morgan's 'Bibliotheca Canadensis,' which is invaluable to all libraries and public institutions. It, in fact, forms a supplement to Lowndes and Watt, and gives special information, which can be found nowhere else, on a special subject. It gives not only titles in full of all books and pamphlets written in or by natives of Canada, but all works which bear upon the history and affairs of the Province. The enormous utility of such a work is at once obvious. The book carries its own recommendation. It only requires to be known in order to be appreciated."—*Westminster Review*.

"Mr. Morgan has produced a book which is indispensable to every student of Canadian history, or of any subject whatever connected with Canada since she became a Province of England."—*North American Review*.

VII. The Canadian Legal Directory. A Guide to the Bench and Bar of the Dominion of Canada.—*Toronto*, 1878.

"Mr. Morgan has earned the thanks of the whole profession by his useful work."—*Legal News*.

"The usefulness of this welcome work is only partially indicated by its title."—*Montreal Gazette*.

"Meets a want that has long been felt. It is very complete. . . . Few men have that peculiar facility for gathering information and properly digesting it, so necessary in the preparation of a book of this kind, as Mr. Morgan; and we can fairly congratulate him on having performed his task so well."—*Toronto Daily Mail*.

VIII. THE DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW FOR 1878.—*Montreal*, 1879. (Volume for 1879 now issued.)

OPINIONS.

FROM RIGHT HON. SIR JOHN A. MACDONALD, K. C. B., PRIME MINISTER OF CANADA,

"OTTAWA, 18th Oct., 1879.

"MY DEAR MORGAN,—I am afraid I have been remiss in not thanking you sooner for the handsome copy of the CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER you were so kind as to send me. It will be a most useful work in every way, and seems to have been carefully got up.

"Yours faithfully,

"(Signed)

"JOHN A. MACDONALD."

"H. J. MORGAN, ESQ."

FROM HON. SIR W. B. RICHARDS, LATE CHIEF JUSTICE OF THE SUPREME COURT OF CANADA,

368 ST. PAUL STREET,

"OTTAWA, 18th Oct., 1879.

"MY DEAR MORGAN,—I thank you very much for the copy of the DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW which you were kind enough to send me. I have glanced through it, and I think you have succeeded in producing a work

that is useful and interesting. I hope your effort will be appreciated by the public, and that you will be able to publish the REGISTER annually hereafter, and so place the means of ready reference to past events within the reach of all who take an interest in the history and progress of Canada.

"I remain, yours sincerely,  
" (Signed) "WM. B. RICHARDS."

FROM HON EDWARD BLAKE, Q.C., M.P., CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY OF TORONTO.

TORONTO, Sept. 10th, 1879.

"MY DEAR SIR,—I have to thank you very heartily for your kind present of the ANNUAL REGISTER. I have not yet had time to examine the volume minutely, but, judging from its general plan, and from the execution of your former works, I make no doubt it will be a valuable work, and I hope that you will meet such encouragement as may result in its being an ANNUAL REGISTER.

"Yours truly,  
" (Signed) "EDWARD BLAKE."

"H. J. MORGAN, Esq."

FROM PROFESSOR GOLDWIN SMITH,

"THE GRANGE,  
TORONTO, August 13th, 1879.

"MY DEAR SIR,—Accept my best thanks for your kindness and courtesy in sending me an advance copy of your DOMINION ANNUAL REGISTER AND REVIEW. I have as yet only had time to glance through the work, but even this imperfect perusal has fully well assured me that you have succeeded in well supplying a want which must have been often felt by everyone who takes an interest in the public affairs and the history of this country. I only wish your work could be extended backwards, on the same scale, over the years preceding 1878. We have really nothing like an ANNUAL REGISTER, so far as I am aware, to which we can refer for past events.

"Very truly yours,  
" (Signed) "GOLDWIN SMITH."

"H. J. MORGAN, Esq."

FROM HON. THOMAS MCSS, CHIEF JUSTICE OF ONTARIO.

"It did not require a minute perusal to enable me to perceive that the book is calculated to be extremely useful, and that the execution is equal to the design."

FROM REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, OF BROOKLYN, N.Y.

"I take a deep interest in the unfolding history of the New Dominion. Please to have a copy sent to me at my address, Columbia Heights, Brooklyn."

FROM J. GEORGE HODGINS, ESQ., LL.D., DEPUTY MINISTER OF EDUCATION OF ONTARIO.

"The publication is an admirable one, and highly useful to public men."

FROM REV. DR SCADDING, AUTHOR OF "TORONTO OF OLD," ETC.

"The CANADIAN ANNUAL REGISTER will be a very important work, and increasingly so every year, if well sustained. Would that it had been in existence since 1792!"

FROM R. J. KENT, ESQ., M. P., NEWFOUNDLAND.

"From the REGISTER AND REVIEW for 1878 I have derived a great deal of valuable information not otherwise accessible to persons outside of the Dominion, and hence I look forward to the REVIEW for 1879 as a valuable addition to my library."

FROM CHIEF JUSTICE ARMSTRONG, C.M.G., OF ST. LUCIA AND TOBAGO, W.I.

"It is with much pleasure that I ask you to put down my name as a subscriber to the REGISTER for 1879. That for 1878 is simply invaluable to me."

432 LIST OF BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS BY MR. MORGAN.

FROM HON. SIR HENRY PARKES, K.C.M.G., COLONIAL SECRETARY, NEW SOUTH WALES.

"Please send me 12 copies of your valuable work. The leading statesmen here have united in subscribing for it."

FROM J. C. YATES, ESQ., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

"All Canadians on the Pacific Slope desire to subscribe to the REGISTER. I send list of names with this, and will send a list with additional subscribers before the expiration of the week."

"This is a very complete and voluminous work, and will be highly useful to those persons who are interested in the Dominion, whether resident therein or not."—*The Colonies and India* (London, Eng.)

"It makes a volume of about 400 pages, exclusive of the advertisements. Some features are wanting which will naturally be supplied in future issues, but, even as it stands, this 'Register' will be found invaluable to anyone who wishes to study or write about Canadian affairs."—*New York Nation*.

"To the journalist and public man this volume must prove of great value. It contains a very full account of the leading events, political, historical and social, which have occurred in Canada since, and embracing a portion of the year 1867. This happily and succinctly summarized and placed in a way which makes it easy for consultation. The utmost impartiality is exercised in the preparation and presentation of the political matter, and no opinion either way is expressed or in any manner implied. This will give the REGISTER a real and permanent value, and make it acceptable alike to Reformer and Conservative."—*Quebec Chronicle*.

"Mr. Henry J. Morgan's reputation as an accurate and industrious editor of works of useful information and lasting value to publicists and politicians is already well known. The present volume detracts nothing from his credit. It is a first attempt at supplying for Canada that most valuable annual record of public events which has been found so useful in England, and to the compilation of which even the genius of Edmund Burke was ready to bind itself. As a first attempt it does not claim completeness; but the mass of material that is here afforded in a reasonably small space is ample warrant that industry will not be wanting to supply everything that the editor's pride in his work will lead him to supply in successive numbers."—*Toronto Mail*.

"It is but commonplace to say that his book supplies an undoubted want. The fact is the more evident to anyone who finds himself under the necessity of looking up the circumstances of any particular event in any particular year. Say it is a political event; he will probably refer, in the first place, to the files of the leading newspapers, but newspapers are not infallible guides in political matters and to make sure of his ground he must industriously search the pages of the Journals of Parliament, and rummage blue books without number. The ANNUAL REGISTER will save this labor in the vast majority of cases. But it will not be alone valuable in matters political. It is a compact *repertoire* of all the events of the year, political, social, financial, scientific and literary. Alison, the historian, has testified to the value of the British *Register* in terms of the highest praise; and should Mr. Morgan's book have a long existence, as we hope it will have, for it deserves it, the future historian of Canada will find in it much work ready to his hand. It is not to the historian alone, however, that it will be valuable. It will be extremely welcome in every journalist's room; to the public man, of whatever kind, it will be invaluable. While everyone who takes interest in the character of the stock upon his bookshelves, will feel that no more valuable work than this could find a place upon them. \* \* \* The value of such a history is that it is impartial. A careful perusal of Mr. Morgan's review enables us to say, without any reserve whatever, that it leaves nothing to be desired on the score of impartiality. Governments come and go, the "ins" of to-day are the "outs" of to-morrow. To show any bias would be a fatal blot; but there is no bias in the political history for 1878. \* \* \* Altogether, the book is extremely creditable to the editor. It shows great research and industry, and is written in good, strong English. Mr. Morgan has given abundant proof that those who regarded him as peculiarly fitted for the preparation of a work of this kind, were not mistaken in their opinion."—*Canadian Monthly*.

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## **REGULATIONS**

**Respecting the Disposal of Certain Public Lands for the Purposes  
of the Canadian Pacific Railway.**

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**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,**

*Ottawa, Oct. 14, 1879.*

**PUBLIC NOTICE** is hereby given that the following provisions, which shall be held to apply to the lands in the Province of Manitoba, and in the Territories to the west and north-west thereof, are substituted for the Regulations, dated the 9th July last, governing the mode of disposing of the public lands situate within 110 (one hundred and ten) miles on each side of the line of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which said Regulations are hereby superseded:—

1. "Until further and final survey of the said railway has been made west of the Red River, and for the purposes of these provisions, the line of the said railway shall be assumed to be on the fourth base westerly to the intersection of the said base by the line between ranges 21 and 22 west of the first principal meridian, and thence in a direct line to the confluence of the Shell River with the River Assiniboine.

2. "The country lying on each side of the line of railway shall be respectively divided into belts, as follows:—

"(1) A belt of five miles on either side of the railway, and immediately adjoining the same, to be called Belt A:

"(2) A belt of fifteen miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt A, to be called Belt B:

"(3) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt B, to be called Belt C:

"(4) A belt of twenty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt C, to be called Belt D; and

"(5) A belt of fifty miles on either side of the railway, adjoining Belt D, to be called Belt E.

3. "The even-numbered sections in each township throughout the several belts above described shall be open for entry as homesteads and pre-emptions of 160 acres each respectively.

4. "The odd-numbered sections in each of such townships shall not be open to homesteads or pre-emption, but shall be specially reserved and designated as Railway Lands.

5. "The Railway Lands within the several belts shall be sold at the following rates, viz.: In Belt A, \$5 (five dollars) per acre; in Belt B, \$4 (four dollars) per acre; in Belt C, \$3 (three dollars) per acre; in Belt D, \$2 (two dollars) per acre; in Belt E, \$1 (one dollar) per acre; and the terms of sale of such lands shall be as follows, viz.: One-tenth in cash at the time of purchase; the balance in nine equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on the balance of purchase money from time to time remaining unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

6. "The Pre-emption Lands within the several belts shall be sold for the prices and on the terms respectively as follows:—In the Belts A, B and C, at \$2.50 (two dollars and fifty cents) per acre; in Belt D, at \$2 (two dollars) per acre; and in Belt E, at \$1 (one dollar) per acre. The terms of payment to be four-tenths of the purchase money, together with interest on the latter at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, to be paid at the end of three years from the date of entry; the remainder to be paid in six equal instalments annually from and after the said date, with interest at the rate above mentioned on such portions of the purchase money as may remain unpaid, to be paid with each instalment.

7. "All payments for Railway Lands, and also for Pre-emption Lands, within the several Belts, shall be in cash, and not in scrip or military or police bounty warrants

8. "All moneys received in payment of Pre-emption Lands shall inure to and form part of the fund for railway purposes, in a similar manner to the moneys received in payment of Railway Lands.

9. "These provisions shall be retroactive so far as relates to any and all entries of Homestead and Pre-emption Lands, or sales of Railway Lands obtained or made under the Regulations of the 9th July, hereby superseded; any payments made in excess of the rate hereby fixed shall be credited on account of sales of such lands.

10. "The order-in-Council of the 9th November, 1877, relating to the settlement of the lands in Manitoba, which had been previously withdrawn for railway purposes, having been cancelled, all claims of persons who settled in good faith on lands under the said Order-in-Council shall be dealt with under these provisions, as to price of Pre-emptions, according to the belt in which such lands may be situate. Where a person may have taken up two quarter-sections under the said Order-in-Council, he may retain

the quarter-section upon which he has settled, as a Homestead, and the other quarter-section as a Pre-emption, under these provisions, irrespective of whether such Homestead and Pre-emption may be found to be upon an even-numbered section or otherwise. Any moneys paid by such person on account of the lands entered by him under the said Order-in-Council, will be credited to him on account of his Pre-emption purchase under these provisions. A person who may have taken up one quarter-section under the Order-in-Council mentioned, will be allowed to retain the same as a Homestead, and will be permitted to enter a second quarter-section as a Pre-emption, the money paid on account of the land previously entered to be credited to him on account of such Pre-emption.

11. "All entries of lands shall be subject to the following provisions respecting the right of way of the Canadian Pacific Railway, or of any Government colonization railway connected therewith, viz.:

*a* "In the case of the railway crossing land entered as a Homestead, as the right of way thereon, and also any land which may be required for station purposes, shall be free to the Government.

*b* "Where the railway crosses Pre-emptions or Railway Lands, entered subsequent to the date hereof, the Government may take possession of such portion thereof as may be required for right of way or for station grounds or ballast pits, and the owner shall only be entitled to claim payment for the land so taken, at the same rate per acre as he may have paid the Government for the same.

*c* "In case, on the final location of the railway through lands unsurveyed, or surveyed but not entered for at the time, a person is found in occupation of land which it may be desirable in the public interest to retain, the Government reserves the right to

take possession of such land, paying the squatter the value of any improvements he may have made thereon.

12. "Claims to Public Lands arising from settlement after the date hereof, in territory unsurveyed at the time of such settlement, and which may be embraced within the limits affected by the above policy, or by the extension thereof in the future over additional territory, will be ultimately dealt with in accordance with the terms prescribed above for the lands in the particular belt in which such settlement may be found to be situate, subject to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

13. "All entries after the date hereof of unoccupied lands in the Saskatchewan Agency, will be considered as provisional until the railway line through that part of the territories has been located, after which the same will be finally disposed of in accordance with these provisions, as the same may apply to the particular belt in which such lands may be found to be situated, subject, as above, to the operation of sub-section c of section 11 of these provisions.

14. "With a view to encouraging settlement by cheapening the cost of building material, the Government reserves the right to grant licenses, renewable yearly, under Section 52 of the '*Dominion Lands Act, 1879*,' to cut merchantable timber on any lands situated within the several belts above described, and any settlement upon, or sale of lands within, the territory covered by such licenses, shall for the time being be subject to the operation of such licenses.

15. "The above provisions, it will, of course, be understood will not affect sections 11 and 29, which are public school lands, or sections 8 and 26, Hudson's Bay Company's lands.

"Any further information necessary may be obtained on appli-

cation at the Dominion Lands Office, Ottawa, or from the agent of Dominion Lands, Winnipeg, or from any of the local agents in Manitoba or the Territories.

By order of the Minister of the Interior,

**J. S. DENNIS,**

*Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.*

**LINDSAY RUSSELL,**

*Surveyor-General.*



## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,

---

# INDIAN LANDS

---

Lands in the undermentioned localities are offered for sale to actual settlers through the following Local Indian Agents :

### ON THE GREAT MANITOULIN ISLAND, LAKE HURON ONT.

Mr. J. C. PHIPPS, of Manitowaning, is the Agent for the sale of lands in the following Townships on this Island:—ASSIGINACK, BIDWELL, HOWLAND, SHEGUIANDAH, BILLINGS, CAMPBELL, CARNARVON, ALLAN, TEHKUMMAH and SANDFIELD, and in the Townplots of SHEGUIANDAH, MANITOWANING and SHAFTESBURY, (commonly called Little Current.)

Mr. CHAS. B. SAVAGE, of Gore Bay, is the Agent for the sale of lands in the Townships of GORDON, MILLS, BURPEE and BARRIE ISLAND.

Mr. B. W. Ross, of Cockburn Island, is Agent for lands on that Island as well as for those in the Townships of ROBINSON and DAWSON on Manitoulin Island.

Leading Roads have been constructed throughout the Great Manitoulin Island.

### ON THE SAUGEEN PENINSULA, ONT.

The lands in the Townships of AMABEL, ALBERMARLE, KEPPEL, EASTNOR, LINDSAY and ST. EDMUNDS, as well as in several Townplots in the Peninsula, are offered for sale through Mr. B. B. MILLER, Indian Lands Agent at Wiarton, County of Bruce, Ont.

### ON THE GARDEN RIVER RESERVE, ONTARIO.

Mr. WILLIAM VAN ABBOTT, of Sault Ste. Marie, is Agent for the sale of lands within this tract, and which are situated in the Townships of McDONALD, LAIRD and MEREDITH; also for lands within the tract commonly known as the BATCHEWANA BAY INDIAN RESERVE, and comprised in the Townships of AWERES, FENWICK, KARS, PENNEFATHER, DENNIS, HERRICK, FISHER, TILLEY, HAVILAND, VAN KOUGHNET, TUPPER and ARCHIBALD.

A Leading Road is at present in course of construction through these lands, and will, when completed, afford ready communication with other parts of the country to intending settlers.

The conditions of sale in respect to the lands within the Townships above described, can be ascertained on application to the respective Agents.

By order,

**L. VANKOUGHNET,**  
*Deputy Sup. Gen. of Indian Affairs.*

INDIAN BRANCH,  
Department of the Interior,  
OTTAWA, Oct. 23rd, 1880. }

GO TO THE BEST HOTEL.

---

RUSSELL HOUSE,

CORNER OF

SPARKS AND ELGIN STREETS

AND

*CITY HALL SQUARE.*

OTTAWA, ONT.

---

**The only First-class Hotel**

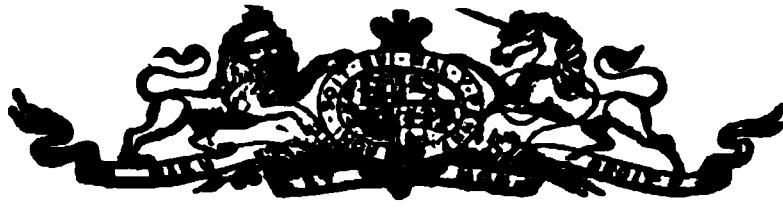
**AT THE CAPITAL.**

---

**JAMES A. COUIN, - - - Proprietor.**

**F. X. ST. JACQUES, MANAGER.**





*Department of the Secretary of State of Canada.*

---

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT

**PARTIES REQUIRING PASSPORTS**

Must apply, until further notice, to this Department,  
transmitting at the same time a

**CERTIFICATE OF IDENTITY**

Accompanied in each case with a

*DESCRIPTION OF THE APPLICANT,*

signed by a justice of the Peace, and also the

**FEE OF ONE DOLLAR.**

**J. C. AIKINS,**  
*Secretary of State.*

OTTAWA, FEBRUARY, 1880.



## GOVERNMENT HOUSE, OTTAWA,

WEDNESDAY, 12th day of November, 1879.

PRESENT:

*His Excellency the Governor General-in-Council:*

On the recommendation of the Honorable the Minister of Customs, and under the provisions of the 11th sub-section of the 125th section of the Act passed in the Session of the Parliament of Canada, held in the 40th year of Her Majesty's reign, chap. 10, and intituled

*"An Act to amend and Consolidate the Acts respecting the Customs,"*

His Excellency, by and with the advice of the

QUEEN'S PRIVY COUNCIL FOR CANADA,

has been pleased to order, and it is hereby ordered, that a Drawback of Duty paid on all

CANVAS,  
PAINTS and OILS,  
CHAINS,  
SPIKES,  
IRON and IRON KNEES,

actually used in the contruction of any

## SHIP OR VESSEL

built and registered in Canada, or built in and exported

from Canada under Governor's pass, for sale and registry in any other country since the

15TH MARCH LAST,

may be granted and paid by the Minister of Customs, under such regulations as to him may appear to be necessary, provided that such drawback shall not exceed an amount equal to

*40 Cents per registered ton*

of such ship or vessel, when constructed without iron knees, and

*50 Cents per registered ton*

when constructed with iron knees.

W. A. HIMSWORTH,

*Clerk Privy Council.*

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J. C. FORBES

**STUDIO**

*Grand Opera House*

**TORONTO, ONT.**

---

 The Portrait of LORD DUFFERIN in the Corridor of Parliament Building, is painted by Mr. Forbes.

# INSPECTION

— OF —

## WEIGHTS AND MEASURES.

---

The Act respecting Weights and Measures xxxvi. Vic., Cap. 47, came into operation on the 1st July, 1875, under the Proclamation published in the CANADA GAZETTE of 26th December, 1874.

The duties of Excise upon Spirits theretofore computed by the old Wine Gallon have been since that date computed, as provided in the act above cited, by the Imperial Gallon, the rate of such duty being as follows :—

On Spirits theretofore subject to 75 cents per Wine Gallon, 90 cents per Imperial or Standard Gallon of the strength of proof.

It may be observed that the Wine Gallon containing

231 cubic inches, and the Imperial or Standard Gallon 277-274. Quantities stated in Wine Gallons may be reduced to Imperial Gallons by deducting one-sixth, or, quantities stated in Imperial Gallons may be converted into Wine Gallons by adding one-fifth, thus :—

20 Imperial or Standard Gallons=24 Wine Gallons.

24 Wine Gallons=20 Imperial Gallons.

(Signed)

A. BRUNEL,

*Comm'r of Inland Revenue.*

DEPARTMENT OF INLAND REVENUE, }  
31st January, 1879.

JOHN A. GEMMILL

*Barrister-at-Law*

ELGIN STREET

OTTAWA.

# ADVANTAGES HELD OUT TO SETTLERS

— IN THE —

*PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.*

---

On the 1st of July, 1877, the area of Crown Lands surveyed and offered for settlement was upwards of six million of acres. Colonization roads connecting these lands with the nearest settlement are being built wherever they are wanted, thus affording a chance of profitable employment to the settlers in the summer season.

The price of public lands fit for settlement, ranges from 20 to 60 cents per acre. Lands set apart as phosphate lands, may be had at \$2.00 per acre, subject to Government dues.

The Homestead Law provides that no mortgage shall be valid on the land granted to the settler, and that his farm shall not, except for the price of such lands, be mortgaged or hypothecated by judgment, or otherwise, nor seized, nor sold under authority of law, for any debts contracted by him previous to the grant or concession of such lands.

From the time of the occupation of any lot or land, and during the ten years following the issue of patents for the lands of settlers, conceded and granted as aforesaid, the

ADVERTISEMENTS.

hatters shall, without prejudice to article 556  
of Civil Procedure, be exempt from seizure  
writ of execution issued out of any court,  
in this Province, viz :

bed, bedding and bedsteads in ordinary use by  
and his family.

necessary and ordinary wearing apparel of the  
his family.

stove and pipes, one crane and its appendages,  
r of andirons, one set of cooking utensils, one  
s and shovel, one table, six chairs, six knives,  
ix plates, six teacups, six saucers, one sugar  
milk jug, one tea pot, six spoons, all spinning  
l weaving looms in domestic use, and ten  
books, one axe, one saw, one gun, six traps,  
ishing nets and seines as are in common use.

necessary fuel, meat, fish, flour and vegetables,  
r family use, not more than sufficient for the  
consumption of the debtor and his family for  
18.

horses, or two draught oxen, four cows, six  
pigs, eight hundred bundles of hay, other  
necessary for the support of these animals during  
and provender sufficient to fatten one pig and  
three during the winter.

cles and other implements of agriculture.

*of Agriculture and }  
blic Works.*

FEBRUARY, 1880.

By order,

S. LESAGE,  
Assistant Comm'r.

# **ST. LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL.**

---

For the past THIRTY YEARS this Hotel, familiarly known as the  
"ST. LAWRENCE," has been a "household word"  
to all travellers on the continent of North  
America, and has been

Patronized by all the Royal and noble personages who have visited the City of Montreal.

---

THIS HOTEL HAS BEEN RECENTLY  
**RE-TAKEN BY MR. HENRY HOGAN,**

THE FORMER PROPRIETOR,

Who has handsomely and appropriately Decorated  
and Renovated the interior, and completely  
refitted the whole with new furniture.

---

THIS HOTEL IS  
**ADMIRABLY SITUATED,**

Being in the very heart of the city, and contiguous to the  
**GENERAL POST OFFICE, THE PRINCIPAL BANKS, PUBLIC BUILDINGS,  
LAW COURTS, COMMERCIAL EXCHANGES, RAILWAY  
AND TELEGRAPH OFFICES.**

---

This Hotel will be managed by MR. SAMUEL MONTGOMERY,  
under the immediate personal supervision of Mr. HOGAN, than  
whom no one is better qualified to conduct an hostelry of such  
magnitude as the St. Lawrence Hall, and than whom no one  
has gained a better reputation as an obliging, generous and con-  
siderate host.



PROVINCE OF QUEBEC.  
—○—  
**DEPARTMENT OF CROWN LANDS.**  
—○—

**ORGANIZATION OF THE AGENCIES.**  
—○—

*List of Crown Lands and Timber Agencies, with their designations,  
the names and residences of the Agents, and the quantity of  
land disposable in each Agency, on the first of January.*

No. 1.—THE COULONGE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Pontiac. E. Heath, Esq., Clarendon, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 271,700.

No. 2.—THE GATINEAU AGENCY comprises all the part of the County of Ottawa, situated to the west of the River du Lievre, except the part of the township of Buckingham, on the same side of said river. Robert Farley, Esq., Hull, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 449,700.

No. 3.—THE PETITE NATION AGENCY comprises the township of Buckingham, all the townships and unsurveyed lands in that part of the County of Ottawa, situated at the east of the River du Lievre and the County of Argenteuil. G. W. Cameron, Esq., Thurso, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 141,600. U. E. Belle, Esq., Montreal, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 47,500. A. D. Fillion, Esq., Grenville, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 161,600.

No. 4.—THE MAGOG AGENCY comprises all the townships of the Counties of Huntingdon, Missisquoi, Brome, Stanstead and Shefford; the townships of Brampton and Melbourne, in the County of Richmond; Durham, Wickham, Upton and Gratham, in the County of Drummond; Acton and the augmentation of Upton, in the County of Bagot; and Orford, in the County of Sherbrooke. O. B. Kemp, Esq., Granby, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 7,850.

No. 5.—ST. FRANCIS AGENCY comprises all the townships

in the County of Compton; the township of Ascot in the County of Sherbrooke; the townships of Stokes, Windsor, Shipton and Cleveland, in the County of Richmond; Dudswell and Wheedon, in the County of Wolfe; and Spalding, Ditchfield and Woburn in the County of Dorchester. W. Farrell, Esq., Robinson, Agent. number of acres disposable in 1872, 256,200.

No. 6.—THE ARTHABASKA AGENCY comprises all the townships in the County of Arthabaska; the townships of Wolfestown, North Ham, South Ham, Wolton, St. Camillie, Garthby and Stratford, in the County of Wolfe; Halifax, Somerset, Leeds, Inverness, Ireland and Nelson, in the County of Megantic; Kingsey, Simpson and Wendover, in the County of Drummond; and Aston and parts of Wendover, Maddington and Blandford, in the County of Nicolet. A. Gagnon, Esq., Arthabaska, Agent. No. of acres disposable in 1872, 192,700.

No. 7.—THE CHAUDIERE AGENCY comprises all townships in the Counties of Beauce and Dorchester, except Spalding, Ditchfield and Woburn; the townships of Coleraine, Thetford and Broughton, in the County of Megantic, and that part of the township of Buckland in the County of Bellechasse. J. A. Fortin, Esq., St. Joseph, Beauce, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 425,900.

No. 8.—THE MONTMAGNY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Montmagny, L'Islet and Bellechasse, except that part of the Township of Buckland in the County of Bellechasse. Eug. Renaud, Esq., Montmagny, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 568,500.

No. 9.—THE GRANDVILLE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Kamouraska and Temiscouta. C. T. Dupe, Esq., Rivière du Loup, (*en bas*) Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 610,510.

No. 10.—THE RIMOUSKI AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Rimouski. J. B. Lepage, Esq., Rimouski, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 447,900. A reserve of 320,000 acres in the Chaudière, Rimouski, and Bonaventure Agencies has been made in favor of the Société Générale, Forestier de France.

No. 11.—THE GASPE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Gaspé. John Eden, Esq., Gaspé Basin, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 112,187. Louis Roy, Esq., New Carlisle, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 80,000.

No. 12.—THE BONAVENTURE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Bonaventure.

L. J. Riopel, Esq., New Carlisle, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 405,150.

No. 13.—THE SAGUENAY AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Saguenay and Charlevoix, and the townships of St. John, Hebert, Otis, Kane, Boileau, St. Germain and Champigny, in the county of Chicoutimi. George Duberger, Esq., Malbaie, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 204,480.

No. 14.—THE LAKE ST. JOHN AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the County of Chicoutimi, except the townships of St. John, Hebert, Otis, Kane, Boileau, St. Germain and Champigny, comprised in the Saguenay Agency. J. O. Tremblay, Esq., Chicoutimi, Agent; and Israel Dumais, Esq., Roberval, Deputy Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 367,980.

No. 15.—THE ST. CHARLES AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the Counties of Montmorency, Quebec and Portneuf, as far as the rear line of the timber limits south of the river Batiscan. L. Z. Rousseau, Esq., Quebec, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 194,370.

No. 16.—THE ST. MAURICE AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Champlain, St. Maurice and Maskinongé, except the part of the township of Peterborough, in the said county of Maskinongé. Also the unsurveyed lands in the counties of Portneuf and Quebec, north of the rear line of the timber limits, south of the river Batiscan. Alphonse Dubord, Esq., Three Rivers, Agent. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 94,200.

No. 17.—THE ASSOMPTION AGENCY comprises all the townships and unsurveyed lands in the counties of Terrebonne, Montcalm, Joliette and Berthier, with that part of the township of Peterborough, in the county of Maskinongé. J. B. Delfausse, Esq., Joliette, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 209,350. C. E. Belle, Esq., Montreal, Agent for part. Number of acres disposable in 1872, 99,520.

The Special Crown Timber Agency, under the direction of A. J. Russell, Esq., residing at Ottawa, comprises the county of Pontiac and part of the county of Ottawa.

The Special Crown Timber Agency, under the direction of C. E. Belle, Esq., Montreal, comprises the counties of Berthier, Joliette, Montcalm, Terrebonne, Two Mountains, Argenteuil, and part of Ottawa.

E. J. FLYNN,

*Commissioner of Crown Lands.*

# RULES OF BOTH HOUSES OF PARLIAMENT

RESPECTING THE

## LIBRARY OF PARLIAMENT.

---

A proper catalogue of the books belonging to the Library shall be kept by the Librarian in whom the custody and responsibility thereof shall be vested; and who shall be required to report to the House through Mr. Speaker, at the opening of each Session, the actual state of the Library.

No person shall be entitled to resort to the Library during the Session of Parliament except the Governor General, the members of the Privy Council, and of the Senate and House of Commons, and the Officers of both Houses, and such other persons as may receive a written order of admission from the Speaker of either House. Members may personally introduce Strangers to the Library during the daytime, but not after the hour of seven o'clock, P.M.

During a Session of Parliament, no Books belonging to the Library shall be taken out of the Building, except by the authority of the Speaker or upon receipts given by a Member of either House.

During the recess of Parliament, the Library and Reading Room shall be open every day in each week, Sundays and Holidays excepted, from the hour of ten in the morning until three in the afternoon; and access to the Library shall be permitted to persons introduced by a member of the Legislature, or admitted at the discretion of the Librarian; subject to such regulations as may be deemed necessary for the security and preservation of the collection; but no one shall be allowed to take any Book out of the Library except Members of the Legislature.



## DOMINION PARLIAMENT.

### *Rules relating to Notices for Private Bills.*

All applications for Private Bills, properly the subjects of legislation by the Parliament of Canada, within the purview of "The British North America Act, 1867," whether for the erection of a Bridge, the making of a Railroad, Turnpike Road or Telegraph Line; the construction or improvement of a Harbour, Canal, Lock, Dam or Slide, or other like work; the granting the right of Ferry; the incorporation of any particular Trade or Calling, or of any Banking or other Joint Stock Company; or otherwise for the granting to any individual or individuals, any exclusive or peculiar rights or privileges whatever, or for doing any matter or thing which, in its operation, would affect the rights or property of other parties, or relate to any particular class of the community; or for making any amendment of a like nature to any former Act, shall require a notice, clearly and distinctly specifying the nature and object of the application, and (except in the case of existing corporations) signed by, or on behalf of the applicants, to be published as follows, viz:

#### *In the Provinces of Quebec and Manitoba.*

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, in the English and French languages, and in one newspaper in the English, and in one in the French language in the district affected, or in both languages in one paper, if there be but one in the said District, or if there be no paper published therein, then, in both languages, in a paper in the nearest District, in which a newspaper is published.

#### *In any other Province.*

A notice inserted in the *Canada Gazette*, and in one newspaper published in the County, or union of Counties affected, or if there be no paper published therein, then in a newspaper in the nearest County in which a newspaper is published. Such Notices to be continued in each case, for a period of two months during the interval of time between the close of the next preceding Session and the consideration of the Petition. And copies of the newspapers containing the first and last insertion of such notice shall be sent to the Clerk of each House.

When a Petition is for leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge, the petitioner or petitioners, upon giving the notice prescribed by the preceding Rule, shall also, at the

same time, and in the same manner, give notice of the rates which they intend to ask; the extent of the privilege, the height of the arches, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and whether they intend to erect a drawbridge, and the dimensions of the same.

Any person seeking to obtain any Private Bill shall, eight days before the meeting of Parliament, deposit with the Clerk of the House, in which the bill is to originate, a copy of such bill in the English or French language, with a sum sufficient to pay for translating and printing the same—600 copies to be printed in English, and 200 copies in French—the translations to be done by the officers of the House, and the printing by the contractor. The applicant shall be also required to pay the Accountant of the House a sum of \$200 and the cost of printing the Act in the Statutes, and lodge the receipt of the same with the Clerk of the Committee to which such Bill is referred—such payment to be made immediately after the second reading, and before the consideration of the Bill by such Committee.

No Petition for a Private Bill is received by either House after the first ten days of the session.

ROBERT LEMOINE,

Clerk of the Senate.

ALFRED PATRICK,

Clerk of the Commons.

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*Rules of the Senate relating to Notices for Bills of Divorce.*

Every Applicant for a Bill of Divorce is required to give notice of his intention so to do, and to specify from whom and for what cause, by advertisements, during six months, in the *Canada Gazette*, and in two newspapers published in the District, in Quebec and Manitoba, or in the County, or Union of Counties in the other Provinces, where such applicant usually resided at the time of the separation, or if the requisite number of papers cannot be found therein, then in the adjoining District, or County, or Union of Counties.

A copy of the notice, in writing, is to be served at the instance of the applicant, upon the person from whom the Divorce is sought, if the residence of such person can be ascertained; and proof on oath of such service, or of the attempts made to affect it, to the satisfaction of the Senate, is to be adduced before the Senate, on the reading of the Petition.

ROBERT LEMOINE,

Clerk of the Senate.

## DEPARTMENT OF MARINE AND FISHERIES,

*OTTAWA, 1st January, 1880.*

— — — — —

**SCHEDULE OF CLOSE SEASONS FOR FISH**  
**IN ONTARIO AND QUEBEC.**

KINDS OF FISH.	ONTARIO.	QUEBEC.
Salmon .. { Netting..	From 31st July to 1st May.....	From 31st July to 1st May.
{ Angling..	From 1st Sept. to 1st May.....	From 1st Sept. to 1st May.
White Fish.....	From 1st Nov. to 10th Nov .....	From 10th Nov. to 1st Dec.
Salmon Trout.....	do. do. ....	From 15th Oct. to 1st Dec.
Pickarel, Doré, and {	From 15th April to 15th May...	From 15th April to 15th May.
Maskinongé }		
Black Bass .....	From 15th May to 15th June....	From 15th May to 15th June.

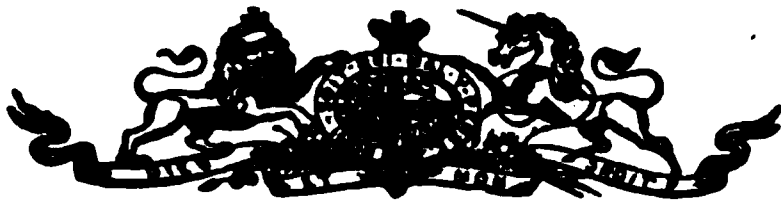
Fishing by means of nets or other apparatus (except in the tidal deep-sea fisheries), without Leases or Licenses from the Department of Marine and Fisheries, is prohibited in the waters of Quebec and Ontario.

All applications for Leases or Licenses, or any other communications relating to Fisheries, should be addressed to the Hon. Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa.

W. F. WHITCHER,

*Commissioner of Fisheries.*





# POST OFFICE SAVINGS BANK, CANADA.



1. Three Hundred Post Office Savings Banks in Ontario and Quebec are open daily for the receipt and repayment of deposits, during the ordinary hours of Post Office business.

2. The direct security of the Dominion is given by the Statute for all deposits made.

3. Any person may have a deposit account, and may deposit yearly any number of dollars, from \$1 up to \$300, or more, with the permission of the Postmaster General.

4. Deposits may be made by married women, and deposits so made, or made by women who shall afterwards marry, will be repaid to any such woman.

5. As respects children under ten years of age, money may be deposited—

**FIRSTLY**—By a parent or friend as Trustee for the child, in which case the deposits can be withdrawn by the Trustee until the child shall attain the age of ten years, after which time repayment will be made only on the joint receipts of both Trustee and child.

**SECONDLY**—In the child's own name—and, if so deposited, repayment will not be made until the child shall attain the age of ten years.

6. A depositor in any of the Savings Bank Post Offices may continue his deposits at any other of such offices, without notice or change of Pass Book, and can withdraw money at that Savings Bank Office which is most convenient to him. For instance, if he makes his first deposit at the Savings Bank at Cobourg, he may make further deposits at, or withdraw his money through, the Post Office Bank at Collingwood or Quebec, Sarnia, Brockville, or any other place which may be convenient to him, whether he continue to reside at Cobourg or remove to some other place.

7. Each depositor is supplied with a Pass Book, which is to be produced to the Postmaster every time the depositor pays in

or withdraws money, and the sums paid in or withdrawn are entered therein by the Postmaster receiving or paying the same.

8. Each depositor's account is kept in the Postmaster General's Office, in Ottawa, and in addition to the Postmaster's receipt in the Pass Book, a direct acknowledgment from the Postmaster General for each sum paid in is sent to the depositor. If this acknowledgment does not reach the depositor within ten days from the date of his deposit, he must apply immediately to the Postmaster General, by letter, being careful to give his address, and if necessary, write again, because the Postmaster's receipt or entry in the Pass Book is not sufficient without the further receipt for the money from Ottawa.

9. Every depositor must send his book, once a year, viz. : on the anniversary of his first deposit, for comparison with the Books of the Department, and for insertion of interest. The book will be returned to him by first mail. At no other time should a depositor suffer his book to be out of his own possession.

10. When a depositor wishes to withdraw money, he can do so by applying to the Postmaster General, who will send him by return mail a cheque for the amount, payable at whatever Savings Bank Post Office the depositor may have named in his application.

11. Interest at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum is allowed on deposits, and the interest is added to the principal on the 30th June in each year.

12. Postmasters are forbidden by law to disclose the name of any depositor, or the amount of any sum deposited or withdrawn.

13. No charge is made to depositors on paying in or drawing out money, nor for Pass Books, nor for postage on communications with the Postmaster General in relation to their deposits.

14. The Postmaster General is always ready to receive and attend to all applications, complaints, or other communications addressed to him by depositors or others, relative to Post Office Savings Bank business.

15. A full statement of the Regulations of the Post Office Savings Bank may be seen at any Post Office in Canada, and in the Official Postal Guide.

**JOHN O'CONNOR,**  
*Postmaster General.*

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,  
OTTAWA, May, 1880.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Combination Organs

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### Patent Qualifying Tubes.

et important bearing on the future reputation of Reed Instru-  
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lo" or "Clarinet" Stops, "Gem Horn," "Cremosa,"  
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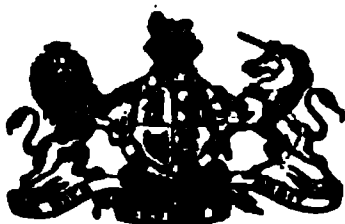
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be Best Material and Workmanship,  
Quality and Volume of Tone Unequalled

ICES, \$50 TO \$1,250.

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DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

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## TO ADVERTISERS

—IN—

# “Canada Gazette.”

—O—

Parties sending advertisements to be inserted in the CANADA GAZETTE will hereafter please observe the following rules :—

- 1st. Address the “CANADA GAZETTE, Ottawa, Canada.”
- 2nd. Indicate the number of insertions required.
- 3rd. Invariably remit the fees for such advertisements, which will otherwise not be inserted. The rates being

*Eight Cents for the first insertion and Two Cents for each subsequent insertion, per line of nine words.*

Subscribers will also notice that the subscription,

**84 PER ANNUM.**

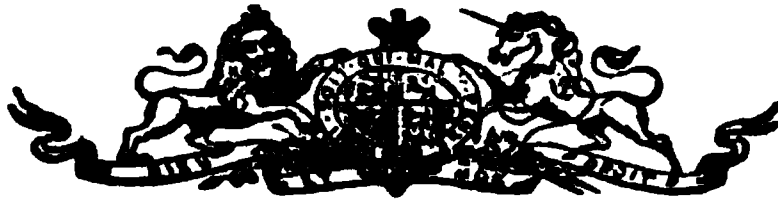
is invariably payable in advance, and that the GAZETTE will be stopped from them at the end of the period paid for.

Single numbers will be charged 10 CENTS EACH, and when required by advertisers must be remitted for likewise.

BROWN CHAMBERLIN,  
*Queen's Printer.*

OFFICE OF QUEEN'S PRINTER, }  
OTTAWA, February, 1880. }





## Department of the Secretary of State,

### **STATUTES OF CANADA.**

The following volumes of Statutes of the Dominion of Canada, &c., may be procured from the Queen's Printer for Canada, Ottawa, viz. :—

31 Vic., Part 1, 1867.....	\$1 00
31 " " 2, 1868.....	1 00
32 & 32 " 1869.....	1 50
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34 " 1871.....	0 80
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36 " 1873.....	1 60
37 " 1874.....	1 60
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**A DISCOUNT GRANTED TO THE TRADE.**

**B. CHAMBERLIN,**  
*Queen's Printer.*

**J. C. AIKINS,**  
*Secretary of State.*

OTTAWA, February, 1880.

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Connecting at HALIFAX (in Winter) and RIMOUSKI (in Summer)  
with the Powerful First-class Steamships of the

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**To and from Liverpool Weekly**

At ST. JOHN, N. B., with ST. JOHN & MAINE RAILWAY and  
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And all points in New England States.

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At PICTOU and POINT DU CHENF, with the PRINCE EDWARD  
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At POINT LEVIS (Quebec) connections are made with the  
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BANK NOTES, BONDS,

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DEPOSIT RECEIPTS, PROMISSORY NOTES, &c., &c.,

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## TARIFF OF RATES

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IN BRITISH COLUMBIA.

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The above Tariff is for messages of 10 words or under.

Where the charge for 10 words is 25c., each additional word will be 2c.

do	50c.,	do	4c.
do	75c.,	do	5c.
do	\$1.00	do	6c.

The word *collect* in collect messages is counted as one word.

HECTOR L. LANGEVIN,  
*Minister of Public Works.*

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PRIVY COUNCIL OFFICE,

OTTAWA, 20th January, 1880.

I hereby certify that the foregoing revised Tariff of rates, to be charged for messages over Dominion Telegraph Lines in British Columbia, has been approved by His Excellency the Governor General in Council on the 22nd day of December last.

J. O. COTÉ,  
*Clerk, Privy Council.*



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